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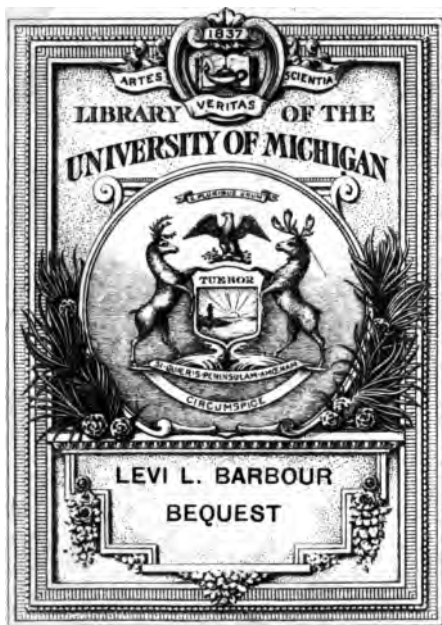
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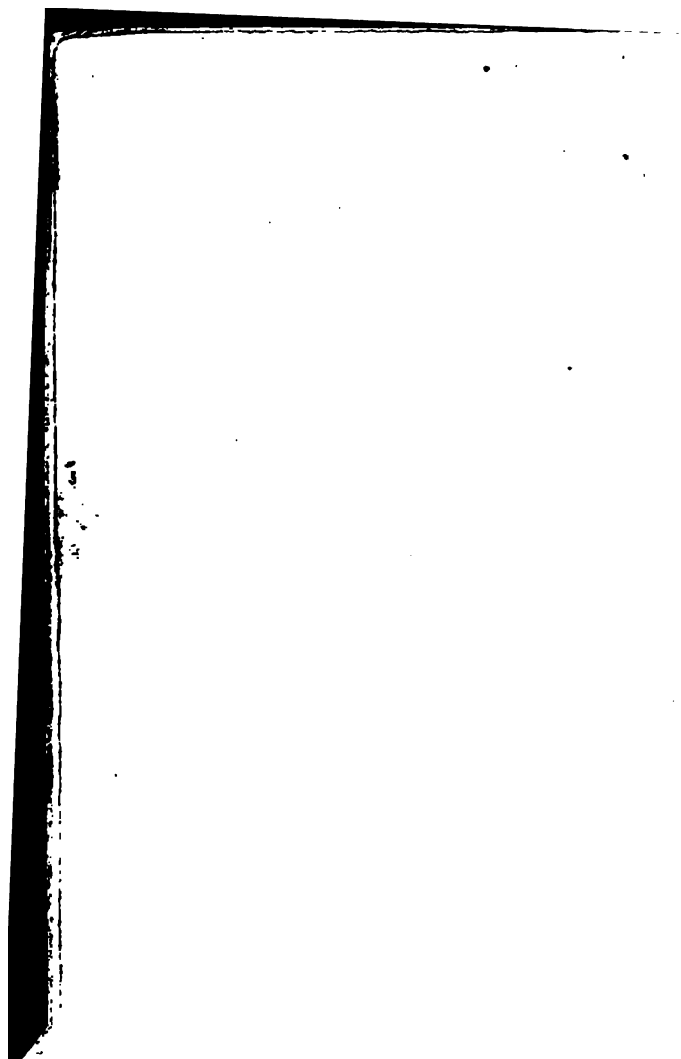
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Levi D. Hubbard

THE *from the Author*

MICHIGAN BOOK

A STATE CYCLOPEDIA

WITH

SECTIONAL COUNTY MAPS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

COUNTIES

SCHOOLS

TOWNS

HISTORY

VILLAGES

INSTITUTIONS

RAILROADS

LANDS

STATIONS

LAWS

PRODUCTIONS

ELECTIONS

POPULATION

OFFICIALS

ETC., ETC.

ETC., ETC.

By *SILAS FARMER*,

Member of American Historical Association,

Fellow of American Geographical Society,

Author of History of Detroit and Michigan.

Champions of Christianity, Etc., Etc.

PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

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TO

DEXTER M. FERRY,

In recognition of his courtesy and friendship, and of his worth-
as a citizen, these pages are dedicated.

PREFACE.



IN the preparation of this work I have brought to my aid the results of the study and research of more than twenty years. The several editions of my "HISTORY OF DETROIT AND MICHIGAN" first published in 1884, and other local publications are the credentials offered in behalf of this work. My only request is that the work be judged not by its size or cost but by its completeness and utility.

THE AUTHOR.

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Excerpt of
L. L. Barbours
1871-72

CYCLOPEDIA OF MICHIGAN.

Aboriginal Inhabitants.

The origin of the first occupants of this region is shrouded in mystery. Several writers have adopted the theory that they were descendants of the lost tribes of Israel and they fortify their position with a variety of interesting facts. The founder of our fair domain was a believer in this theory, and the archives of France contain a lengthy memorial written by Cadillac, in which he distinctly asserts his belief that the Indians are descendants of the Hebrew race, strengthening his argument with statements of many remarkable coincidences and customs confirmatory of the idea. The researches of Schoolcraft, Prescott, Pickering, and others, indicate that the first comers were from Asia, that they were driven by winds and waves over the Pacific coast and made their way by the Aleutian Islands or Behring Strait to Alaska, and from thence southward to Mexico and South America, afterwards spreading northward and eastward over the American continent.

Elaborate and plausible arguments have been made to prove the converse theory—that the Chinese are descended from the Aztec race. In support of this supposition it is urged that the trade winds from the Peruvian coast pass directly to China, and that even frail vessels could easily be wafted thither. Unique and ancient bronze implements are found alike in both countries; the picture-writings of the two countries are in many cases similar, and in others are exactly the same; and the Feast of Souls, as celebrated in Central America, is remarkably like certain of the Chinese ceremonies.

The order of the ancient occupancy of the country seems to have been, first the Olmecs, then the Toltecs, then the Aztecs, or Aztecas. Various reasons give rise to the theory that the Aztec race were the first occupants of this particular region. Humboldt was of the opinion that the country of the Aztecas was in this latitude. The meaning of their tribal name is "People of the Lakes," and there is no place in the United States in which small lakes are so numerous as in Michigan, while the state is nearly surrounded by lakes, which are almost seas in extent. The name Michigan is derived from two Chippewa words—Mitchaw, great, and Sagiegan, lake—Great Lake. The so-called Indian mounds in various western states, in their size, form and contents, add force to the Aztecian theory.

Abstracts of Title.

See Lands—Abstracts of Title to.

Adjutant-General.

See State Adjutant-General.

Adrian College

At Adrian, belongs to Protestant Methodist Church, was organized in 1860, has 16 instructors, had 171 students during '91-'92, and graduated 10 in class of '93. Has had 467 graduates since its

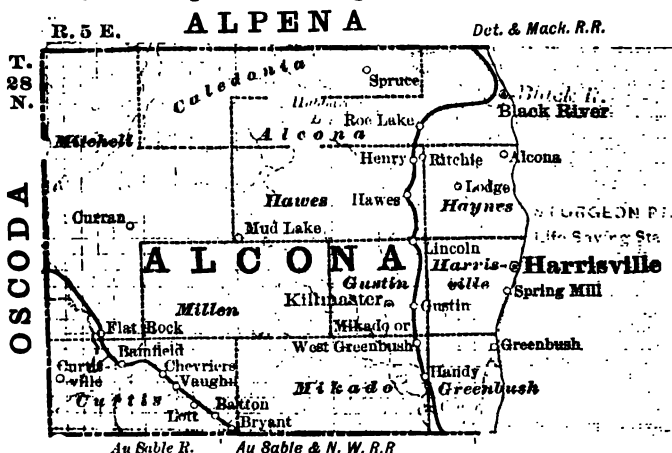
foundings. Has library of 6,000 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, \$125,000.

Agriculture.

See State Agricultural Society, State Board of Agricultural College, State Crop and Live Stock Reports, State Live Stock and Sanitary Commission, State Veterinarian and Veterinary Board, State Board of Forestry Commissioners, Sheep, Forest Fires, Soil, Farms in Michigan; Barrels, Size of Fruit and Vegetable; Toll for Grinding Grain, Weight per Bushel of Different Products, Fruits, Apples, Beet Sugar, Peppermint Oil, Wheat, Celery, Potatoes.

Agricultural College.

See "State Agricultural College."



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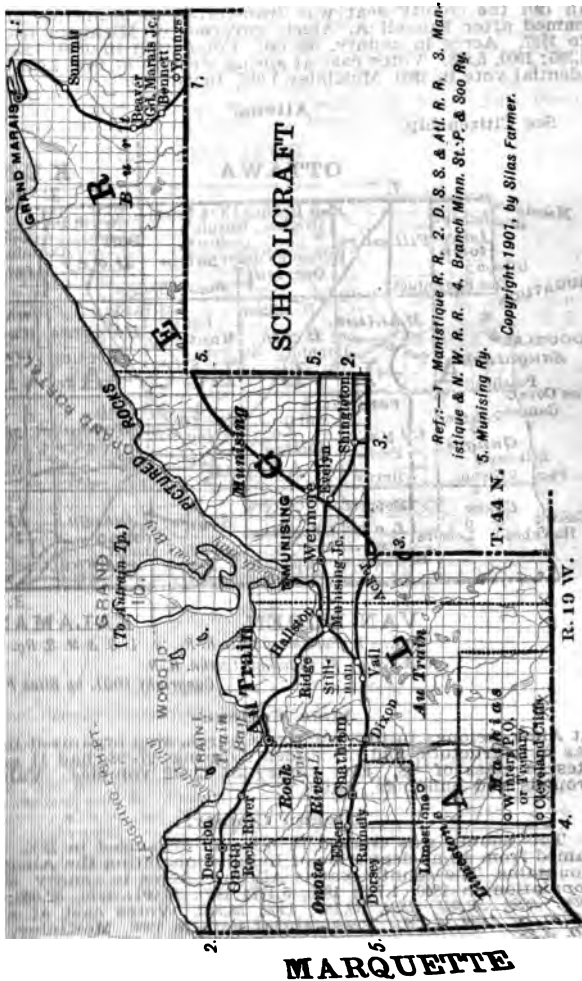
Albion College

At Albion, belongs to Methodist Episcopal Church; was organized in 1861, had 462 students during '98-'99 and has graduated 815 students. The grounds and buildings are valued at \$100,000 and it has an endowment of \$228,600.

Alcona County

Was created in 1840, and first called Negwegon—a mongrel Indian name without special meaning. The name was changed to Alcona in 1843 and the county organized in 1869, with the county seat at Harrisville, where it now remains. Alcon was the name of a surgeon of great eminence at Rome in the first century. *Acres in county, 436,257. Population in 1860, 181; 1870, 766; 1880, 3,107; 1890, 5,409; 1894, 5,418; 1900, 5,691. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 647. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 349, Bryan 145.*

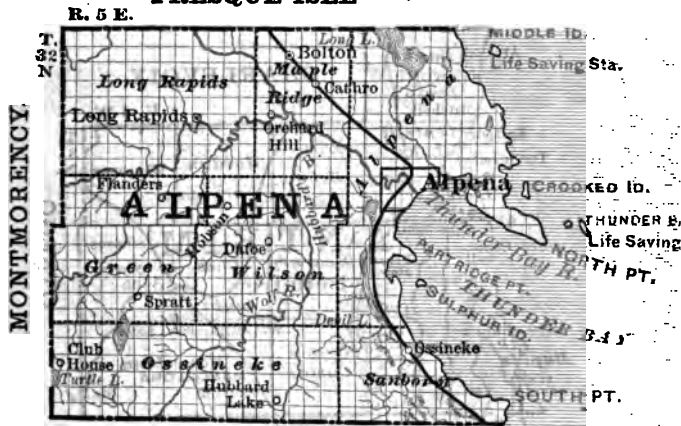
LUCE



Alpena County.

This county was created in 1840 under the name of Anamicksee, a mongrel Indian name without special meaning. In 1843 the name was changed to Alpena, a combination derived from the Indian word Penaisee, meaning a bird, and the Arabic prefix Al. The county was organized in 1857. The county seat originally at Fremont was soon changed to Alpena. Acres in county, 370,470. Population in 1860, 291; 1870, 3,011; 1880, 8,789; 1890, 15,581; 1894, 17,717; 1900, 18,254. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,253. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,283, Bryan 1,435.

PRESQUE ISLE



ALCONA

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Amendments to Constitution.

See "State Constitution, Amendments to."

Ancient Garden Beds.

What were known as ancient garden beds formerly existed along the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo rivers in Cass, Calhoun, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties. For a dozen years or more, however, almost all traces of them have disappeared. The regions embraced in these mounds or beds covered from 20 to 300 acres. The beds were arranged in both regular and fanciful shapes and the soil composing them was of the finest and richest loam. They are most generally believed to have been the work of some race that occupied the region prior to the Indians.

Animals, Cruelty to

See Cruelty to Animals.

See "Game."

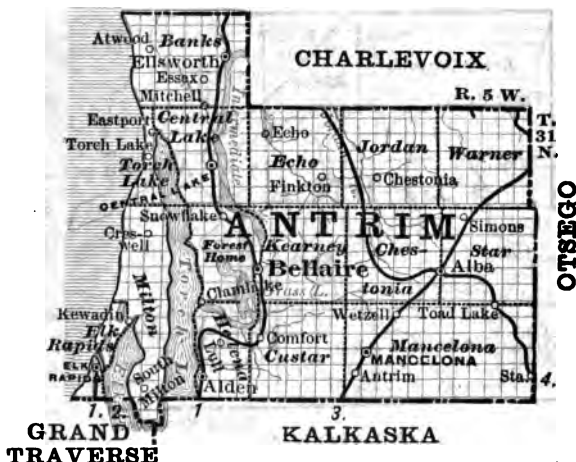
Animals, Wild.

Antiquities.

See Copper, Ancient Garden Beds, and Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Antrim County

was created in 1840 under the name of Meegisee, an unmeaning mongrel Indian word. In 1843 the name was changed to Antrim, the name of a county in North Ireland where the celebrated curiosity of Giants' Causeway is located. The county was organized in 1863. The last change in the county limits was made



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Elk Lake. 3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Det. & Charlevoix R. R.

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by an act of 1881. The county seat, originally located at Elk Rapids, is now at Bellaire. Acres in county, 305,927. Population in 1870, 2,409; 1880, 5,237; 1890, 10,413; 1894, 12,427; 1900, 16,563. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,164. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,533, Bryan 737.

Apples.

There were produced in the state in 1899, 5,447,734 bushels of apples. Michigan has always been noted for the excellent quality of its apples, as well as for the number grown, and it was certainly very fitting that the Legislature should adopt as the state flower the delicately beautiful, as well as suggestive, apple blossom.

Arbitration Board.

See State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

Arbor Day.

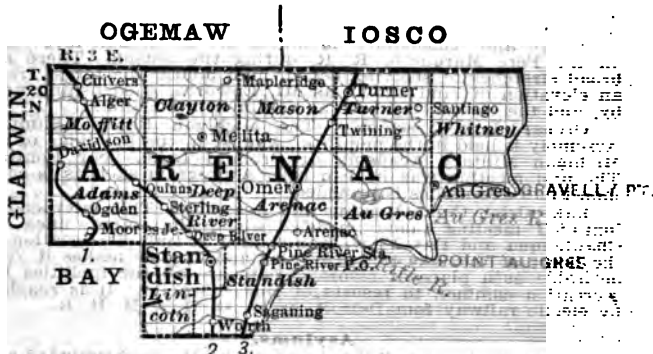
The Governor is authorized to name a day each year, called Arbor Day, on which special attention should be given to the planting of shade and ornamental trees.

Area of Michigan.

The state contains 58,915 square miles, or 36,459,584 acres. It is 9,745 square miles larger than the state of New York; 13,700 larger than Pennsylvania; 17,855 larger than Ohio; 22,565 larger than Indiana, and 22,265 larger than Illinois.

Arenac County

Was created in 1831, merged into Bay county in 1857, and re-created and organized in 1883. Tradition says that Arenac is an Indian word meaning beautiful and that this region was so



Ref.: 1. Log Road. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Det. & Mack. Ry.

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named from the picturesque Rifle river. Its first county seat was Omer, but it is now Standish. Acres in county, 235,002. Population in 1890, 5,683; 1894, 6,943; 1900, 9,821. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,412. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 975, Bryan 800.

Assemblies.

The name assembly has come to mean, specifically, a summer resort at which a regular program of entertainment and instruction is provided, moral and religious addresses being given, interspersed with lectures and concerts. The more largely attended of these resorts are the following:

Bay View Assembly.—This is located on Little Traverse Bay, Antrim County, just north of Petoskey. It is the oldest and most largely and regularly attended summer gathering in the

State. The corporation was organized in November, 11 the first meeting on the grounds held in the summer. The grounds embrace 330 acres and are controlled by nitees, all of whom are connected with the Methodist Ep Church. The assembly, however, is undenominational in character. Connected therewith is a summer school with instruction in almost all the higher branches of learning. A special is made for each of the classes, but tickets for the and entertainments can be procured for the season or for admissions. Besides the assembly, a camp-meeting is held several weeks. Hundreds of cottages, some highly ornate and attractive, are occupied by their owners, and opportunities for pure air and healthful recreation are plentiful. Spring water of crystal clearness is abundant.

Epworth League Assembly.—This is located on the shore of Lake Michigan, one and one-half miles north of Ludington, with which it is connected by the Epworth League Railroad. The grounds consist of 240 acres laid out in a very attractive manner, and the organization is controlled by 12 trustees. Since its opening in 1894, it has been noted for its excellent hotel, large auditorium and fine yearly programs. It is open for sale and there are cottages to rent. Tenting facilities are attractive and reasonable. Members are given half-fare on the Pere Marquette R. R. during the season. The broad stretches of shelving beach, high bluffs, fine forests and an elevation of land known as Mt. Epworth, good fishing, and the enchanting lake are continual attractions.

Orchard Lake Assembly.—The Michigan Baptist Summer Assembly is held in the month of August in the building known as the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, near Detroit. The first meeting was held in 1893. A program such as is common to all assemblies is provided.

Lake Orion Camp-Meeting and Assembly.—This international meeting place, modeled along the same lines as Chautauqua and Bay View, was opened in 1896. Its location at the heart of the lake region of Oakland County makes it as desirable as a place of resort. There are all the facilities for recreation common to resorts of this character. It is accessible by electric railway from Detroit, or D., G. H. & M. R. R.

Asylums.

See "State Asylums," "State Home for the Feeble-minded," "Epileptic," and "State Hospital for the Insane."

Attorney-General.

See State Attorney-General.

Auditor-General.

See State Auditor-General.

Banks and Banking.

The first bank in Michigan was known as the Detroit Bank. This was almost wholly a speculative scheme. It was organized in 1806 and came to grief, or the holders of its bills did, in three years.

The first regularly organized and managed bank in the State was the Bank of Michigan, at Detroit. It was organized in 1815 and its business was closed in 1844.

The "wild cat" banking mania of 1837-1844 prevailed in all parts of the state. It was the natural outcome of a pro-

and speculative period, brought to an abrupt termination by the forced return on the part of the existing banks, to specie payments ordered by President Jackson. In order to relieve the distress that followed this order and establish a value for lands, the Legislature, by Act of March 15, and amended Act of December 30, 1837, provided for an unlimited number of so-called banks. Of the nominal capital of these "wildcats," only ten per cent in specie was required to be paid when subscriptions to the stock were made, and twenty per cent additional in specie when the bank commenced business. For the further security of the notes the stockholders were to give first mortgages upon real estate, to be estimated at its cash value by at least three county officers, and these mortgages were to be filed with the auditor-general as collateral security for the notes to be issued. First one and then three commissioners were appointed to superintend the organization of these banks and attest the legality of their proceedings, and upon the certificate of either of them, the auditor-general was to countersign and deliver to the bank circulating notes to the extent of two and a half times the amount of capital certified to have been paid in. Under the Acts, at first twelve, and then any number of persons, upon signing an agreement to that effect, became a banking corporation, and almost any one might be a director. This monstrous banking system was welcomed alike by those who were hopelessly bankrupt and by those who saw a chance for unlimited knavery; and in a few months wherever two roads crossed, a bank was established. Many of the so-called banks had neither books nor office, and stock was transferred to, and represented as owned by persons who knew not that they were stockholders in these enterprising corporations. In most cases there was no coin to exhibit to the bank commissioner. "Specie certificates, verified by oath, were everywhere substituted, the identical certificates having been cancelled as soon as created by a draft for the same amount." In some cases certificates or specie would be borrowed to show to the commissioner. If specie, as soon as it had been examined in one bank, a fast team would take it to the woods where some other bank was located, and there it would again be counted as bank capital. The loan of specie by established corporations to these sham institutions became part of the regular banking business of the period, and banks put in operation by these fraudulent transactions were themselves in turn parents of similar offspring. In the language of an official report, "There is no species of fraud and evasion of law which the ingenuity of dishonest corporations has ever devised that has not been practiced under this Act." So utterly reckless did some of the operators become that they exhibited to the commissioner coin boxes filled with nails and window-glass, in lieu of specie. They hurried to New York in scores to urge the engravers to deliver without delay their circulating notes, which were issued to them by the auditor as rapidly as their so-called securities were perfected.

The first bank established under the Act was the Farmers' Bank at Homer, Calhoun County. The articles were filed on August 19, 1837. In a little over four months nineteen more banks were created; in 1838 they were more plentiful than mushrooms and grew as rapidly. Forty-nine banks organized and nearly forty went into operation in one year, with a professed capital of \$1,745,000; thirty per cent was claimed to be paid in. In a few months two millions of dollars were distributed about the state, of which probably not one dollar was secured by bona fide capital, paid in for legitimate banking purposes.

Trade was immediately stimulated by the plentitude of the so-called money; the merchants took the notes eagerly, but sold them day by day, or deposited them with the older banks. When the latter sought to have them redeemed, various pretences were used to postpone a settlement; sometimes time drafts on the East were given, which were dishonored at maturity. In order to make some use of the bills, the old banks were compelled to loan, and did loan, the bills of the new banks to persons whose credit could not command real money. At length the Supreme Court decided that the Banking Act was unconstitutional. Of course all obligations under it were therefore void, and, like the gourd of Jonah, the whole system withered in a night, and there was wailing and distress all over the land.

To check these evil results the Legislature provided for the organization of new banks, and the suspension of specie payments was legalized for a year. This legislation was repeated from time to time until 1841, but the millions of "wildcat notes" were dead beyond the hope of redemption, and were gathered and used as linings to packing cases; the children had them by the peck to play with; in some houses, room after room was papered with sheets of bills that had never been cut apart or signed. So sudden was the collapse that Mr. Hatch, a New York engraver, who came to Michigan to collect his money, lost \$20,000 in uncollected bills. One of the "wildcat" banks, the Bank of Sandstone, was located in Jackson county, where a quarry of sandstone had been opened, the incipient quarry being the sole business interest except the bank there established. The bank soon failed, and when its bills were presented for redemption, for every ten dollar bill a millstone was offered, for every five dollar note a grindstone, and for every dollar note a whetstone.

We now reach the panic of 1857. The beginning may be traced to the failure, on August 24, of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, followed on October 14 by the suspension of the New York banks. Simultaneously with the failure of the Trust Company the New York banks refused to discount, and began to call in loans, and as a result thousands of business men all over the land were ruined. The New York banks resumed within two months, but the evil of their suspension was past remedy. In 1860 the political and national crisis foreshadowed for many years was clearly near at hand. At the same time there was manifested very general distrust of Illinois and Wisconsin banks, many of which were known to be but little better than the banks of 1837. During the summer and fall of 1860 this distrust increased, and finally the discount on western money reached an average of from forty to sixty per cent. Meetings of business men were held from time to time to decide whether "stump-tail" currency, as it was called, should be received, but no definite rate of discount could be agreed upon, and the trouble increased apace.

After the attack on Fort Sumpter on April 4, 1861, forty-two Wisconsin banks suspended. By this time it had become evident that a long and serious war was before us.

The necessity of a currency to take the place of the broken and worthless western banks, and the monetary needs of the government because of the war with the south led Congress to provide for the issue of over a thousand million dollars of legal-tender notes, receivable for all debts due the Government except custom dues. These notes were called greenbacks, because the backs were printed in green ink. As the war progressed and prices advanced, the actual purchasing power of these notes declined; the uncertainty of the result caused gold

and silver to be more and more sought after, and coin was hoarded, and bought and sold on speculation, till at length, on June 11, 1864, gold reached the enormous premium of 285 per cent, and its purchasing power was more than three times that of a government note. Indeed, it was a common occurrence for a person with \$1,000 in gold to obtain, in Canada, a \$3,000 United States bond, drawing interest at six per cent.

Next in order came the Act of February 25, 1863, which provided for the organization of national banks, the capital stock of each to be not less than \$100,000 in cities of over 100,000 persons, thirty per cent of the capital to be paid on commencing business, and United States bonds to the amount of \$100,000 to be deposited with the United States as security for \$90,000 in notes prepared by the government, and issued to the bank, the banks to be subject to taxation upon their circulation and deposits. The security these banks have afforded and the saving on the former system of irresponsible banks almost, if not entirely, equals the money cost of the war which brought the system into being.

In 1901 there were in the state 85 national banks with nearly \$12,000,000 of capital.

Under law of June 21st, 1887, five or more persons may incorporate as a State Bank with a capital of not less than \$100,000 except that in a city or village of not over 1,500 inhabitants a bank may be organized with a capital of \$15,000; in a city or village of not over 5,000 inhabitants a bank may be organized with a capital of \$25,000; and in places where the population does not exceed 20,000, capital to the amount of \$50,000 is required. Shares of stock must have par value of \$100 and 50 per cent of capital stock must be paid in before the bank may begin business, the balance to be paid in in monthly installments of at least 10 per cent of the whole amount of capital stock. Each state bank must be managed by not less than five directors, to be elected by the stockholders and to hold office for one year or until their successors are chosen. Each bank must report quarterly to the State Bank Commissioner and comply with other regulations provided by law. The State Bank Commissioner is required to examine the affairs of each bank at regular intervals and see that the regulations of law are observed. There are in Michigan 220 State Banks with an aggregate capital of \$13,000,000.

Bankruptcy.

See U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

Baraga County

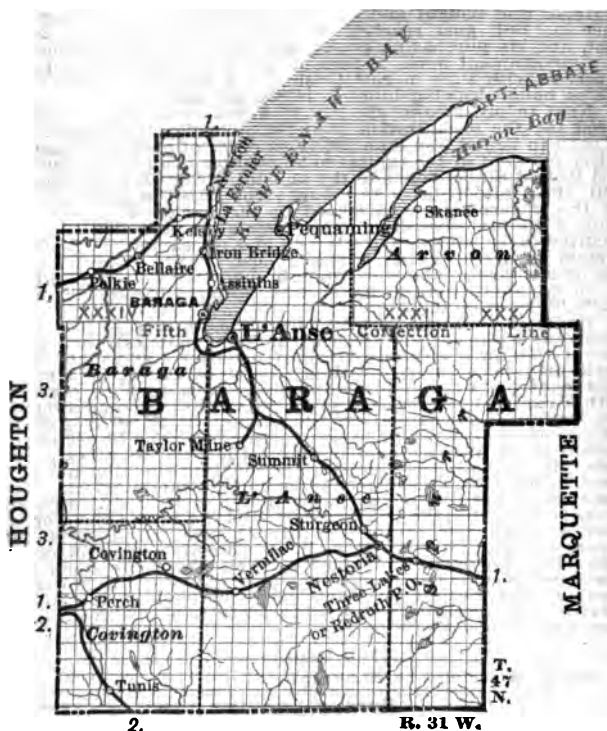
Was created and organized in 1875. The last change in the county limits was made by Act of 1885. The county is named after Rev. Fr. Frederic Baraga, Bishop of Sault Ste. Marie and Marquette from 1863 to 1868. The county seat is at L'Anse. Acres in county, 553,735. Population in 1880, 1,804; 1890, 3,036; 1894, 4,232; 1900, 4,320. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 760. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 606, Bryan 332.

Barbers.

See State Board of Examination for Barbers.

Barrels, Size of Fruit and Vegetable.

The law requires that the quantity known as a barrel of fruit, roots or vegetables shall be the quantity contained in a barrel made from staves 27 inches long and each head 18½ inches in diameter, or ordinary flour-barrel size.



IRON

Ref.:—1. D. S. S. & A. Ry. 2. C. M. & St. P. Ry.

3. Sturgeon River.

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Barry County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1839. It is named after William T. Barry, Postmaster-General of the United States from 1829 to 1836. The county seat is Hastings. Acres in county 353,065. Population in 1840, 1,078; 1850, 5,072; 1860, 14,041; 1870, 22,219; 1880, 25,319; 1890, 23,783; 1894, 23,699; 1900, 22,514. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,488. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,189; Bryan 2,896.

Base Lines.

See "Surveys: Base Lines."

Battle Creek College

At Battle Creek, belongs to Seventh Day Adventists, was organized in 1874, has 30 instructors, had 1,000 students during '97-'98 and graduated 29. Has library of 3,000 volumes. Value of grounds and buildings, \$165,000.



KALAMAZOO CALHOUN

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Thornapple River.
3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Chic. Kal. & Sag. Ry.
5. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R.

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Battles.

The names and dates of several important battles wherein Michigan has been interested are as follows:

Bloody Run—July 31, 1763.
Brownstown—August 5, 1812.
Buena Vista—February 22, 1847.
Gettysburg—July 2, 1863.
Kaskaskia—July 4, 1778.
Lake Erie—September 10, 1813.
Miami—August 30, 1794.
Niagara—July 24, 1759.
Palo Alto—May 8, 1847.
Quebec—September 8, 1760.
Raisin—January 22, 1813.

Thames—October 5, 1813.
 Tippecanoe—November 7, 1811.
 Vicksburg, July 7, 1863.
 Vincennes—March 5, 1779.
 Wyoming Massacre—July 3, 1778.

Bay County

Was created and organized in 1857. It is so named because it borders on Saginaw Bay. The last change affecting its



Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Cin. Sag. & Mack. R. R. 5. Kaw-kawlin River.

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limits was made by Act of 1883. The county seat is at Bay formerly called Lower Saginaw. See also Arenac county. in county, 284,735. Population in 1860, 3,169; 1870, 15,820; 1880, 18,900; 1890, 56,412; 1894, 61,304; 1900, 62,378. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,694. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,462, Bryan

Bays and Arms of Lakes.

The principal bays, etc., are:
 Agate Harbor—Keweenaw county.

Anchor Bay—Macomb county.
 Au Train Bay—Alger county.
 Big Bay de Noquette—Delta county.
 Big Bay—Marquette county.
 Bets Grise Bay—Keweenaw county.
 Carver's Bay—Ontonagon county.
 Copper Harbor—Keweenaw county.
 Detour Passage—Chippewa county.
 Duncan Bay—Cheboygan county.
 Eagle Harbor—Keweenaw county.
 False Detour—Chippewa county.
 Good Harbor—Leelanau county.
 Grand Traverse Bay—Grand Traverse county.
 Grand Marais Harbor—Alger county.
 Green Bay—Menominee county.
 Hammond's Bay—Presque Isle county.
 Huron Bay—Baraga county.
 Keweenaw Bay—Baraga county.
 Little Bay de Noquette—Delta county.
 Little Traverse Bay—Emmett county.
 Munusco Bay—Chippewa county.
 North Port Bay—Leelanau county.
 Ogontz Bay—Delta county.
 Oronoto Bay—Gogebic county.
 Saginaw Bay—Bay county.
 Shelter Bay—Alger county.
 South Channel—Cheboygan county.
 South Bay—Alger county.
 St. Martin's Bay—Mackinac county.
 Straits of Mackinac—Mackinac county.
 Sutton's Bay—Leelanau county.
 Tawas Bay—Iosco county.
 Thunder Bay—Alpena county.
 Taquamenon Bay—Chippewa county.
 Trout Bay—Alger county.
 Train Bay—Alger county.
 Union Bay—Ontonagon county.
 Walska Bay—Chippewa county.
 White Fish Bay—Chippewa county.
 Wild Fowl Bay—Huron county.

Beet Sugar.

Michigan ranks second among the states in the production of beet sugar, California being first.

A state bounty of one cent per pound was agreed to be paid by the state for seven years from August 30, 1897, on all beet sugar made in the state which contained 90 per cent of crystallized sugar.

The law also provided that producers shall be paid \$4 per ton for sugar beets containing 12 per cent of sugar and proportionate amounts for beets testing above and below this, as follows: 10 per cent sugar, \$3.33 1-3 per ton; 11 per cent, \$3.66 2-3; 13 per cent, \$4.33 1-3; 14 per cent, \$4.66 2-3; 15 per cent, \$5.00; 16 per cent, \$5.33 1-3. Each per cent is also divided into ten fractions and for each fraction the price varies 3 1-3 cents; that is, a ton of beets testing 13.7 per cent would cost the company \$4.56 2-3.

The Michigan Sugar Company's factory went into operation October 20, 1898. As provided by the law of 1897, the company was entitled to one cent bounty for every pound of sugar manufactured. December 9th the company made claim for bounty.

on 1,422,591 pounds, and a draft on the state treasury \$14,225.91 was delivered to the company. December 31st, another claim for bounty on 1,422,516 pounds was made and the company received \$14,225.16. As the Act of 1897 only provided for an appropriation for the years 1897-98 no bounty was paid during 1899. October, 1900, the Supreme Court decided that the Bounty Law was unconstitutional.

Statistics for season of 1899-1900:

NAME OF COMPANY AND LOCATION OF FACTORY.	Acres contracted for (1900-1901 season.)	Pounds of granulated sugar manufactured.	Average amount paid per ton.	Gross weight of beets received in tons.	Number of employes in factory.	Approximate cost of factory.
Peninsular Sugar Refining Co., of Detroit (factory at Caro).....	4,005	4,064,894	.....	38,321	225	\$500,000
Wolverine Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Benton Harbor).....	1,000	1,701,082	\$ 4.44-6	12,105	125	300,000
Alma Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Alma).....	3,241	3,357,310	4.23	31,397	150	450,000
Holland Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Holland).....	2,000	2,461,919	4.26	18,002	150	300,000
Detroit Sugar Co., of Detroit, (factory at Rochester).....	.....	3,669,839	4.56-6	36,832	200	550,000
Bay City Sugar Co., of Bay City, (factory at Essexville).....	5,519	6,742,379	4.46-6	44,039	150	450,000
Michigan Sugar Co., of Bay City, (factory at Essexville).....	3,332	7,149,368	4.54	43,227	145	389,785
West Bay City Sugar Co. (offices and factory at West Bay City).....	3,132	2,095,808	4.47	19,560	200	400,000
Kalamazoo Sugar Co. (offices and factory at Kalamazoo).....	.....	1,148,568	.....	10,638	175	425,000
Marine Sugar Co. (Marine City).....	2,840	.....	.....	.....	260	400,000
Total.....	.....	32,393,597	.....	231,111	1,730	\$4,114,785

Bensie County

Was created in 1863 and organized in 1869. The name is a corruption derived originally from the name of the River Aux-la-Pesche, meaning Saw-Bill, and probably so called from the fact

Bill ducks seen there. The river was called by sailors the Betsies river and finally Benzies. The county seat was originally at Frankfort, then at Benzonia and now is again at Frankfort. Acres in county, 204,134. Population in 1870, 2,184; 1880, 3,433; 1890, 5,237; 1894, 8,063; 1900, 9,685. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,280. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,472, Bryan 628.

Berrien County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1831. It was named after John M. Berrien, Attorney-General of the United States from 1820 to 1831. The county seat, formerly at Berrien Springs, is now at St. Joseph. Acres in county, 363,216. Population in 1840, 5,011; 1850, 11,417; 1860, 22,274; 1870, 35,119; 1880, 36,780; 1890, 41,285; 1894, 45,635; 1900, 49,165. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,492. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,597, Bryan 4,956.

LEELANAU



2.3: 1.

MANISTEE

Ref.:—1. Manistee & N. E. R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R.
S. Ann Arbor R. R.

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Bill Posting.

See Show Bills.

Birds.

There are many birds in Michigan common to the far north, to the sea coasts and also to the Southern States. This is doubtless owing in part at least to our extensive coast line and to the influence on our climate of the large lakes which almost surround the State.

A bulletin of the State Agricultural College gives a list of 332 birds found in Michigan, but many of these are very rare. Following is a list of 47 that are quite common in the State, and of many of these there are several kinds:

Bittern, blue-bird, blue-jay, black-bird, bobolink, brown thrasher, cat-bird, chickadee, crow, crossbill, duck, eagle, finch, goose, grebe (horned), gull, hawk, heron, humming-bird, king-bird, kingfisher, linnet, loon, martin, meadowlark, mock-

ing-bird, oriole, owls, partridge, pewee, plover, quail, robin, scarlet tanager, snipe, sparrow, swallow, teal, thrush, titmouse, tomtit, wagtail, warblers, woodcock, w pecker, wren, yellow-bird. See "Game."

Births in State.

In 1894 there were 59,889, of which 31,041 were male and 2 female. In 1899 there were 41,818 births.



INDIANA

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Dowagiac Creek. 3. M. C. R. R. 4. C. C. C. & St. L. Ry. 5. M. B. H. & C. Ry. 6. St. Jos., South Bend & Southern R. R. from Benton Harbor to Buchanan.

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Bishops and Dioceses.

See Churches; Catholic, Roman; Episcopal, Protestant, Methodist Episcopal.

Black Hawk War.

See War, Black Hawk.

Blind.

See "State School for the Blind."

Boundary of State.

See State Boundary.

Boundary Between the United States and Canada.

Under the Treaty of Ghent, of Dec. 24, 1814, commissioners were appointed to determine the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and on June 2, 1820, Colonels Hill and Barclay, British commissioners; and General Porter, American commissioner, with their secretaries, Dr. Bigsley, of the English, and Major Fraser, of the American Government, arrived at Detroit for the purpose of determining the boundary line.

Their report, made in 1822, fixed it where it has since remained.

CALHOUN



INDIANA

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry.
3. Prairie River. 4. St. Joseph River.

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Bounty on Beet Sugar.

See Beet Sugar.

Bounty on Wolves.

See Wolves, Bounty on.

Branch County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1833. It was named after John M. Branch, Secretary of the U. S. Navy from 1823 to 1831. The county seat, originally located at Branch, is now at Coldwater. Acres in county, 320,456. Population in 1840, 5,715; 1850, 12,472; 1860, 21,197; 1870, 26,229; 1880, 27,941; 1890, 26,791; 1894, 26,237; 1900

27,811. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,218. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,298; Bryan 3,416.

Brick Clay.

There is abundance of excellent brick clay in numerous localities in the state, so that this sort of building material is cheap and plentiful.

Cadillac, Antoine Laumet de la Mothe

As one of the very earliest French commandants in the country now included in Michigan and as the recognized founder of the earliest permanent settlement of Detroit, the name of Cadillac is especially worthy of remembrance. He was a soldier and a scholar, a student and a sage. Interested in all colonial affairs, he left his mark on the continent from Maine to Mobile. At once both courageous and considerate, his life and writings show that he was the peer of Penn in ability and of any of the puritans in daring. Equally at home on sea or land, he sailed along the eastern coasts and traversed the wildest regions of the continent, crossing the sea again and again in furtherance of the several enterprises in which he was engaged. Sententious and sensible in his utterances, he often gave a paragraph in a sentence, and unfolded many a truth in the form of a proverb. Possessed of large plans and lofty purposes in all his words and doings he exhibited a prescience far in advance of that displayed by many of his contemporaries. A very interesting and authentic account of his life is contained in Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan.

Calhoun County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1833. It was named after John C. Calhoun, Vice-President of the United States from 1825 to 1833. The county seat is Marshall. Acres in county, 447,126. Population in 1840, 10,599; 1850, 19,169; 1860, 29,398; 1870, 36,571; 1880, 38,452; 1890, 43,501; 1894, 47,472; 1900, 49,315. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,614. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,226, Bryan 5,562.

Canals, Abandoned

In the earliest years of the state, during the flush times of 1837, the State Board of Internal Improvements not only projected various railroads but also several canals as well. Among the most pretentious of these was the "Clinton and Kalamazoo," which was to commence at Mt. Clemens at the east, cross the state, and terminate at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river. Detailed estimates for its construction were made and considerable monies expended, but the canal never went into operation.

Another canal known as the Saginaw or Northern Canal, to be fourteen miles long, was planned to connect the waters of Saginaw and Grand Rivers, but no part of it was completed.

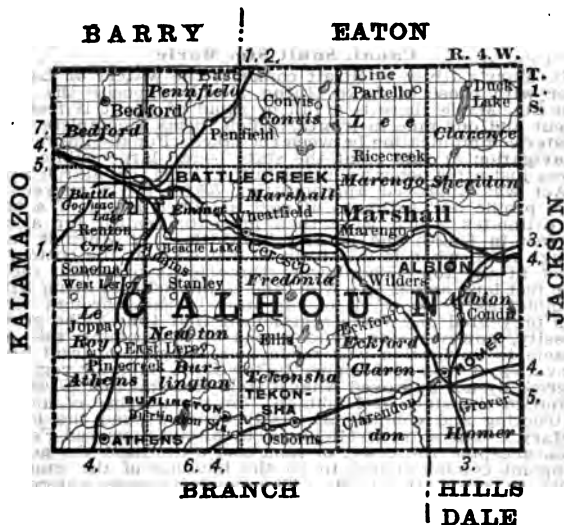
Canal, Chicago Drainage

This canal, which connects Lake Michigan with the Desplaines, Illinois and Mississippi rivers, thus making a complete water highway to the Gulf of Mexico, was begun in September, 1892, and was first partly opened January 2, 1900, and fully opened on January 18, 1900. The channel is calculated to carry 800,000 cubic feet of water per minute and is intended both to afford the best of drainage facilities for Chicago and also a waterway be-

tween the lakes and the southern coast. It has a depth of 22 feet of water and is 150 feet wide at the bottom, and is twenty miles long. It cost \$33,000,000 and was built by the city of Chicago.

Canal, Lac La Belle

This canal connects the waters of Lac La Belle in Keweenaw county with the waters of Bete Grise Bay, an arm of Lake Superior. It was built in 1865 by a corporation which received a grant of 100,000 acres from the United States in aid of the work. The canal was 100 feet wide at beginning and 75 feet wide at end and 12 feet deep. It had piers extending 600 feet into the bay. It has been practically abandoned for many years, as so much sand worked in that it was rendered almost useless.



Ref.:—1. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 2. Battle Creek. 3. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 5. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. 6. St. Joseph River. 7. Kalamazoo River.

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Canal, Michigan-Lake Superior Power Company

This company, operating at Sault Ste. Marie, is engaged in the construction of a hydraulic water-power canal, which will be about $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles long, carrying the water from the foot of Lake Superior (American side) around the rapids, emptying it into St. Mary's river, below the rapids. The canal, generally speaking, is designed to be 200 feet wide and to carry 2 feet of running water. The development for which this projection is made is expected to result in about 60,000 hydraulic horse power

which will be produced by 320 water wheels, located in 80 different penstocks in a power house 1,350 feet long, situated on the St. Mary's river opposite the old Indian agency below the business portion of the city. The company has a capital of \$20,000,000.

Canal, Portage Lake

This important ship canal connects the upper extremity of Portage lake with the western shore of Keweenaw Bay, Lake Superior. It was built by a private corporation who were aided by a grant of 431,000 acres of land given by the United States. It was about 2½ miles long and 100 feet wide and was finished in 1873. The corporation collected a small toll for its use but it was not a commercial success, although saving a detour of 120 miles around Keweenaw Point. On August 4th, 1891, the U. S. government assumed control of it.

Canal, Sault Ste. Marie

St. Mary's River or Straits connects the waters of Lake Superior with those of Lake Huron. Nearly opposite the city of Sault Ste. Marie there is a fall or rapid of about 18 feet in its descent and one mile in length, which forms a complete barrier to water communication between the lakes. For the improvement of navigation at this point the state began large public expenditures just after being admitted to the Union. On March 21, 1837, an Act was approved appropriating \$25,000 for a survey with maps, profile and estimate of cost of construction of a canal. The estimates which were then presented called for a canal 4,560 feet in length and 100 feet in width, save when it passed through rock, when it was to be 50 feet wide at the bottom and 75 feet at the top. There were three locks proposed, each to be 100 feet long and 32 feet wide, the estimated cost being \$112,544. A conflict as to the right of the state to pass through certain lands prevented any further action at that time. The growing necessity, however, for some means of overcoming this great obstacle to navigation was made increasingly apparent by the discoveries of iron and copper in the Lake Superior region and Congress by act approved August 26th, 1862, granted 750,000 acres of land to the state of Michigan "for the purpose of aiding in constructing and completing a ship canal around the Falls of St. Mary." The state of Michigan, by an act approved February 5, 1853, accepted the grant of land and authorized the governor to appoint commissioners to let the building of the canal, and agents to select the lands. The commissioners entered into contract with Joseph P. Fairbanks, Erastus Corning and others, for the building of the canal. This contract was subsequently assigned to the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., incorporated under an act of the state of New York, on April 12, 1853. The company was organized May 14th, 1853, and the canal was begun, pushed to completion and accepted by the commissioners and state of Michigan May 21, 1855. The canal was three-fourths of a mile long, 100 feet wide and contained two consecutive locks, each 350 feet long, 70 feet wide and 13 feet depth of water. The lands granted for its building were in large part selected by and through the use of Farmer's large map of Michigan, scale 7½ miles to an inch, which had just been completed. The disbursements on account of constructing the canal and selecting the lands, showed the total cost of the work to the company to be \$229,802.46. From the date of its opening the lake traffic increased annually at such a rate that in 1870 the United States government began its improvements of the canal which resulted in the

construction of the Weltzel and Poe locks. The contract for the Weltzel lock was let October, 1870, and on June 9, 1881, the state transferred the old canal and lock to the United States. On September 1st, 1881, the first United States lock was completed and ready for navigation, eleven years having been spent in its construction. The cost of building the lock and deepening the canal was \$2,510,000. The lock is 515 feet long between gates, 80 feet wide, narrowing to 60 feet at the gates. The canal's length is 1½ miles. Work on the Poe lock commenced May 4, 1887. On Monday morning, August 3rd, 1896, the gates were opened to the commerce of the Great Lakes. The lock is 800 feet long. Its width is 100 feet and it admits boats drawing 21 feet when the water is at its mean level. The approximate cost of the entire work was \$5,000,000. The power house is massive and substantial throughout. It is 81 feet 6 inches long and 80 feet 9 inches wide.

During the season of 1898, 4,598 vessels passed through the Poe lock. The locks are free to all boats.

On the Canadian side there is also a lock and the freight tonnage carried through the three locks during the season 1899 was enormously in excess of that of any previous year, being 25,255,810 tons. In 1881 the first year that a record was kept, the freight tonnage amounted to only 1,567,741 tons. The locks are now the largest in the world and more tonnage passes through them than through any others.

Canal, St. Clair Flats

This canal, located at the northern end of Lake St. Clair, is one of the most important of the government's lake improvements. The water in the locality is generally so shallow that without the deeper channel, which this canal provides, traffic with the upper lakes, would be confined to vessels of comparatively light draft. It was built in 1871 at a cost of \$650,000, and has since been greatly improved. It is 8,200 feet long and 200 feet wide.

Canal, Sturgeon Bay

This canal runs through Door County, Wisconsin, and connects Lake Michigan with Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay, thus cutting off nearly 60 miles of navigation. A company to build it was chartered by the State of Wisconsin in 1856, and successive corporations were aided by the State of Wisconsin, but although the canal was finally completed it did not prove a successful venture from a business point of view, and it was turned over to the United States on April 24, 1893. It is 100 feet wide and 7,200 feet long.

Canvassing Votes.

See "Elections: Canvassing Votes: General Rules;" also "Elections: County, Township, District and State Canvassing Boards."

Capitals, Legislative

Under English rule the Legislature met at Newark, now Niagara, on September 17, 1792. Under the Northwest Territory the Governor and Judges who constituted the Legislature met at Marietta July 9, 1788, and subsequently at Vincennes and Cincinnati. Under the Territory of Indiana the Legislature continued to meet at Cincinnati until the capital was moved to Chillicothe on November 3, 1800. Under Michigan Territory and State the seat of the Legislature was at Detroit until it was removed to Lansing, the last session being held in Detroit or March 17, 1847.

Capital Punishment.

The last execution in Michigan took place at Detroit on September 24, 1830. Capital punishment was abolished in the state in 1846. It is a curious fact that laws still in force define where prisoners sentenced to be executed shall so suffer, but there is no authority to inflict the sentence of death.

Capital of State.

Lansing was made the state capital in 1847, the first session of the State Legislature held there began on January 3rd, 1848.

It is located in the northwest corner of Ingham County. The place when laid out was called "Michigan," and during the early part of the session of 1848, the executive messages were dated from "Michigan." During the session the name was changed to Lansing. The city now includes the site of the former so-called Biddle City. The township was originally called Lansing after a town of that name in Tompkins County, New York.

Capitol Buildings.

Three buildings erected for the purpose have been used by the State Legislature. The first, located in Detroit, was built by the governor and judges under authority of an Act of Congress which gave them power in connection with the laying out of the town of Detroit to erect a court house for territorial use. The erection of the building was, however, not begun until 1823, when it was contracted for at \$23,000. It was located on what is now Capitol Park, and was first occupied on May 5th, 1823. It was destroyed by fire January 27, 1893.

The second building erected as a state capitol was built at Lansing, in the summer of 1847, at a cost of \$22,500 and was first used in January, 1848.

The present state capitol was contracted for in 1873, and the cornerstone laid on October 2nd of that year, and the building was fully completed and occupied in January, 1879. It cost \$1,427,743, and it is an interesting fact that of the amount appropriated for its construction over \$2,200 was not needed nor drawn. The building is 345 feet long, 192 feet wide, and 267 feet high.

Cass County

Was created and organized in 1829. It was named after Gov. Lewis Cass, Secretary of War under President Jackson and Secretary of State under President Buchanan. The county seat is Cassopolis. Acres in county, 312,894. Population in 1840, 5,710; 1850, 10,906; 1860, 17,895; 1870, 21,097; 1880, 22,008; 1890, 20,953; 1894, 21,176; 1900, 20,876. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,007. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,217, Bryan 2,826.

Cass Statue at Washington.

See Michigan's Representative in Statuary Hall.

Caucuses.

See "Elections: Primaries."

Celery.

At Kalamazoo, the largest celery center in the United States, there are some thirty firms engaged in shipping celery, and the industry of growing the crop requires nearly 3,000 acres of land and gives employment to 2,000 men. The daily shipments often amount to 40 or 50 tons. The annual product is valued at ap-

wards of \$1,000,000. Muskegon is also a great celery center and hardly second to Kalamazoo.

Muck soils found in the upper peninsula, especially at Newberry, Luce county, have also been found especially adapted to the growth of celery. It is also largely produced at Tecumseh, Mich.

Cement.

It has been fully demonstrated that no place in the whole country has superior material for the manufacture of the best Portland cement, and immense factories in Hillsdale, Branch, Lenawee, Lake and other counties are turning out hundreds of thousands of barrels of this article yearly. Besides those counties mentioned, Jackson, Oakland, Genesee and Newaygo possess marl beds of requisite properties.

VAN BUREN



INDIANA

Ref.:—T. M. C. R. R. 2. Grand Trunk Western Ry.

3. C. C. & St. L. Ry.

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Census.

See "Population." The U. S. census is taken every ten years, and the state census every fourth year thereafter.

Central Michigan Normal School.

See State Normal School, Central.

Chandler-Dunbar Water Power Co.

This company, located at Sault Ste. Marie, was incorporated in 1891 with a capital of \$150,000. The power is derived by building a dam out into the rapids of the "Soo" river, "with Lake Superior as the mill pond." They have about 20,000 horse-power practically ready for use and can increase to 35,000 horse-power.

Charities and Corrections.

See "County Agent of Charities and Corrections," "State Board of Charities and Corrections," "Private Charities," "State Asylums," "State School for the Deaf," "State School for the Blind," "State Hospital for the Insane in U. P.," "State Soldiers' Home," "State Home for Feeble-minded and Epileptic," "State Industrial School for Boys," "State Industrial Home for Girls," "State Public School," "State Prison," "State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in U. P.," "State House of Correction and Reformatory."

Charities, Private, Incorporated

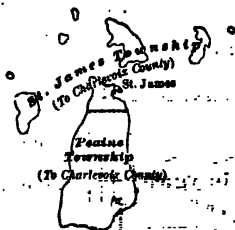
The following exist in Michigan:

Bethesda Home, Kalamazoo.
Blissell House, Grand Rapids.
Bethel Hebrew Relief Society, Detroit.
Children's Home Society, Grand Rapids.
Children's Free Hospital, Detroit.
Deaf and Dumb Asylum, North Detroit.
D'Arcambal Home of Industry, Detroit.
Dewing's Children's Home, Kalamazoo.
Florence Crittenden Home, Detroit.
German Protestant Home, Detroit.
Hebrew Ladies' Society for Widows and Orphans, Detroit.
Holland Union Benevolent Association Home, Grand Rapids.
Home of the Friendless, Detroit.
Home for the Aged, Detroit.
Home for the Aged Poor, Grand Rapids.
Home for the Friendless and Industrial School, Saginaw.
House of the Good Shepherd, Detroit.
House of Providence, Detroit.
Industrial School, Detroit.
Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, Grand Rapids.
Lansing Industrial Aid Society, Lansing.
Lutheran Home for the Aged, Monroe.
McGregor Helping Hand Mission, Detroit.
"Oak Grove" Hospital for the Insane, Flint.
Polish Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
Protestant Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Detroit.
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, Detroit.
St. Luke's Hospital and Church Home and Orphanage, Detroit.
St. John's Orphan Home, Grand Rapids.
St. Joseph's Retreat for the Insane, Dearborn, Wayne Co.
Thompson Home for Old Ladies, Detroit.
Union Benevolent Association, Grand Rapids.
Woman's Protective Agency, Detroit.
Woman's Hospital and Foundlings' Home, Detroit.
Woman's Home and Hospital, Grand Rapids.
Woman's Association of Charities, Bay City.

Charlevoix County.

Was created in 1840 under the name of Keshkauko, but in 1843 was changed to Charlevoix. The first name had no particular significance, while Charlevoix was the name of a distinguished Jesuit missionary who visited this region in 1721. The county was organized in 1869, and its present limits date from an act of 1895, and for municipal purposes Beaver Island and adjacent islands are attached to it. The county seat has been located at the following places in the order named: Charlevoix, East Jor-

dan, Boyne, and again at Charlevoix. Number of acres in county, 265,215. Population in 1870, 1,724; 1880, 5,114; 1890, 9,686; 1894, 11,246; 1900, 13,956. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,316. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,266, Bryan 779.



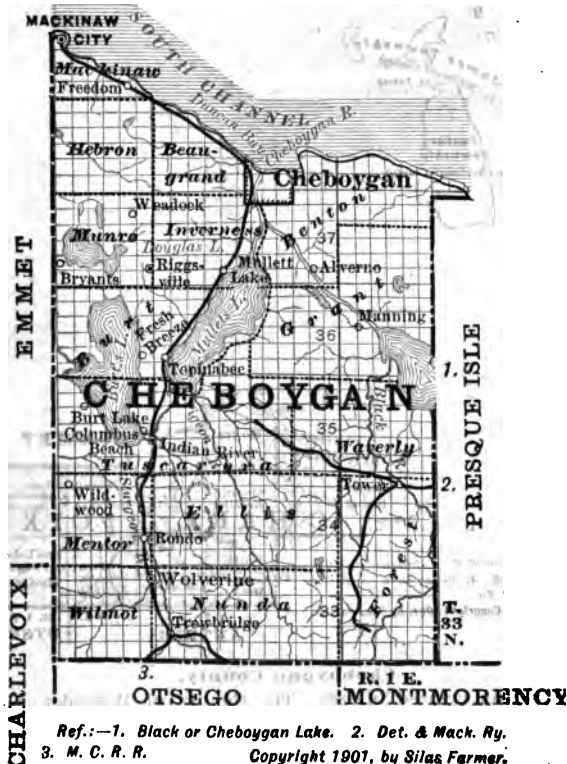
Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Intermediate Lake.
Det. & Charlevoix R. R. 4. Jordan River. 5. B. C. &
E. R. R. 6. G. R. & I. Ry.

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Cheboygan County.

This was created in 1840. The County of Wyandot, which was also created in 1840, was merged into Cheboygan County in 1853, when the latter was organized. The present limits of the county date from 1873. The county seat, at first named Duncan, was renamed Inverness and is now called Cheboygan. Various origins are given for the name, Cheboygan. In Wisconsin the name is spelled "Sheboygan," and seemingly good authority says that it is an Indian word, meaning something "hollow" or "perforated," as a "hollow bone" through which a noise could be made, and that it expresses the tradition that a great noise coming underground from Lake Superior was heard in this locality. Some say that it means "a river at which rice.

is gathered," others, that it signifies "a place of ore," and others, that it has reference to the "inland route" betⁿ Cheboygan and Grand Traverse. Acres in county, 463,273. Population in 1860, 500; 1870, 2,197; 1880, 6,524; 1890, 11,986; 1894, 11,900, 15,516. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,562. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley, 2,092; Bryan, 1,397.



Chicago Drainage Canal.

See Canal, Chicago Drainage.

Children.

In May, 1900, there were in the state, of school age, betⁿ 5 and 20, 721,698 children.

Chippewa County

Was created and organized in 1827. Its present limits date from 1887. The county seat is Sault Ste. Marie (Falls of St. Mary), popularly known as "The Soo." The county was named after the Chippewa tribe of Indians who formerly occupied Michigan, being known as "The Ruling People." The tribe was also some-



FOOT

times called Ojibeways. Acres in county, 1,041,939. Po
in 1840, 534; 1850, 898; 1860, 1,544; 1870, 1,690; 1880, 5,243; 189
1894, 15,322; 1900, 21,338. Votes cast at spring election of 11
Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,474, Bryan 892.

Church Statistics.

U. S. Census of 1890.

	Number of Organizations.	Number of Church Edifices.	Value of Church Property.
Protestant and Jewish....	4,392	3,401	\$15,011,621
Roman Catholic	406	360	3,671,350
Methodist	1,578	1,198	4,144,427
Presbyterian	252	243	2,242,236
Baptist	523	466	2,135,694
Congregational	331	299	1,533,055
Protestant Episcopal	191	177	1,653,651
Lutheran	380	307	1,109,058
Unitarian	12	13	168,500
Universalist	27	26	221,800
Disciples of Christ	73	49	160,650
Jewish	10	9	154,000
Adventists	170	72	118,275
Spiritualists	27	1	11,500
Christians	40	29	62,200
Brethren (River)	7	2	550
Brethren (Plymouth)	21	—	200
Christian Union	8	3	12,000
Church of God	16	10	8,300
Church of New Jerusalem	5	4	34,600
Evangelical Association	134	97	188,450
Friends	18	17	26,900
German Evangelical Synod	50	43	242,450
Latter Day Saints	33	6	4,325
Mennonites	15	7	5,500
Reformer Episcopal	106	114	484,800
United Brethren	302	183	252,800
Christian Scientists	6	—	150
Moravians	2	2	4,500
Dunkards	21	17	17,475

Church or Sectarian Appropriations Forbidden by Constitution.

The Constitution says: "No money shall be appropriated from the treasury for the benefit of any religious society, theological or religious seminary, nor shall any money belonging to the state be appropriated for any such purpose."

**Church Statistics.
State Census of 1894.**

	No. of Edifices.	Seating Capacity.	Value of Church Property.
mination.			
list Episcopal	993	284,614	\$4,268,885
t, regular	355	111,612	1,977,910
Catholic	352	150,369	4,539,386
an	349	98,160	1,633,675
gational	276	87,635	1,701,900
terian	226	81,185	2,318,850
bant Episcopal	136	40,827	1,680,745
Brethren	132	30,455	181,780
ethodist	124	26,700	166,590
elical Association	110	30,455	332,675
h Day Adventists	71	16,790	125,775
l Baptist	68	17,810	122,650
an Reformed	56	26,545	812,375
ed Church in America....	49	20,270	302,450
an Methodist	49	10,050	65,450
es of Christ	47	13,925	180,900
.....	42	8,475	45,975
an (Christian Connection)	40	10,210	68,800
list Protestant	35	7,785	59,400
allist	25	7,250	172,300
i Methodist	18	4,200	38,930
i	14	3,625	21,790
rds (German Baptist)....	13	4,150	26,700
of God	12	2,600	10,800
ite	11	1,885	8,690
Day Saints (Mormon)....	10	2,120	9,450
ed Church in the United			
es	9	2,325	32,700
an	9	3,555	137,500
Presbyterian	7	1,900	13,000
.....	5	2,800	58,000
on Army	5	1,525	4,600
an Adventist	4	1,100	7,900
of New Jerusalem			
edenborgian)	2	400	6,000
(regular, colored)	2	450	3,000
ilical Adventist	2	450	3,000
terian Reformed (Coven-			
ed)	3	1,200	27,900
an	2	250	3,800

number of church organizations in the state June 1st, is 3,936; church edifices, 3,715; and parsonages 1,679. The of stone churches was 50, brick, 740, frame 2,894, and and for three the material was not reported. The seating y of churches was 1,138,832, and the total value of all property \$20,775,156, an average of \$5,619 to each organ-

Churches: Seventh Day Adventists.

Michigan Conference of Seventh Day Adventists includes ire state. It is presided over by one minister, who, with hers, constitute the executive committee. The state is divided into thirteen districts, with an equal number of rs. In 1899 there were 175 churches connected with the nce and 7,000 communicants. The national headquarters church are at Battle Creek, where they have also an ex-
printing establishment.

Churches: Illinois Conference of Augustana Lutheran Synod.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 49 churches, 20 ministers and 10,588 communicants.

Churches: Evangelical Lutheran Independent Synod of Michigan and Other States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 48 churches, 36 pastors and 5,364 communicants.

Churches: Suomi Finnish Independent Lutheran Synod.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 23 churches, 12 pastors, and 6,000 communicants.

Churches: English Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Missouri and Other States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, 2 ministers, and 300 communicants.

Churches: The United Norwegian Lutheran of America.

This body had in Michigan in 1899 13 churches, 813 communicants, and 13 pastors.

Churches: Michigan District of the Missouri Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 143 churches, 108 ministers, and 35613 communicants.

Churches: Evangelical Lutheran District Synod of Michigan.

This body in 1899 had in the state 14 churches, 12 ministers and 3,200 communicants.

Churches: Hauges Norwegian Independent Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, one pastor and 418 communicants.

Churches: Wartburgh German Synod of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 2 churches, 1 minister and 75 communicants.

Churches: Joint Synod of Ohio of Lutheran Church.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 25 churches, 23 pastors and 6236 communicants.

Churches: Lutheran Synod of Iowa.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 24 churches, 19 ministers, and 5,716 communicants.

Churches: United Danish Lutheran.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 7 churches, 2 ministers, and 432 communicants.

Churches: Danish Evangelical Lutheran in America.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 10 churches, 6 ministers, and 750 communicants.

Churches: Episcopal, Protestant.

There are three Protestant Episcopal dioceses and bishops in Michigan, as follows: Diocese of Michigan, organized in 1835, comprises all that portion of the state lying east of the eastern line of the counties of Branch, Calhoun, Eaton, Ionia, Montcalm, Isabella, Clare, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Antrim, Charlevoix and Emmett, together with the Island of Mackinac; Bishop—Rt. Rev. Thomas Frederick Davies, D. D., LL. D., residence at Detroit. Diocese of Western Michigan, organized in 1874, is bounded as follows: On the north by Lake Michigan and the Straits of Mackinac, on the east by the counties of Cheboygan, Otsego, Crawford, Roscommon, Gladwin, Midland, Gratiot, Clinton, Ingham, Jackson and Hillsdale. On the south by the northern boundary of Indiana; on the west by Lake Michigan. Bishop—Rt. Rev. George De Normandie Gillespie, D. D., residence at Grand Rapids. Diocese of Marquette, organized in 1895, comprises the northern peninsula of the state. Bishop—Rt. Rev. Gershom Mott Williams, D. D., residence at Marquette.

In the entire state in 1899 there were 100 parishes, 133 clergymen and 22,690 communicants.

Churches: Episcopal, Reformed.

This body has but one church in Michigan, located in Detroit.

Churches: Jewish Congregations.

The following cities contain Jewish congregations: Alpena, 1; Bay City, 3; Detroit, 4; East Saginaw, 1; Grand Rapids, 2; Jackson, 1; Kalamazoo, 1, making a total of 13 in the state. There are no lists of members of these congregations.

Churches: Evangelical Association.

These German churches are connected with the Michigan Conference of the Evangelical Association. There are 65 churches, 70 ministers and 7,259 members in the state (1899).

Churches: Reformed of America.

The churches in Michigan belonging to this body are connected with the Synod of Chicago. There are in the state 58 churches, 44 ministers and 8,636 communicants (1899).

Churches: Reformed of the United States.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan 18 churches, 11 ministers and 1,100 members.

Churches: Evangelical Synod of North America.

Connected with this synod there are in the "Michigan District" 63 German Evangelical Protestant churches, with 44 ministers, 1,870 families and 3,519 males entitled to vote in church affairs (1899).

Churches: German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan seven churches, seven ministers and 1,534 communicants.

Churches: Buffalo Independent Synod of German Lutheran.

This body in 1899 had in Michigan four churches, three ministers and 450 communicants.

Churches: Methodist Protestant.

There are two conferences of this church in Michigan known as the Michigan and West Michigan, the principal meridian being the dividing line between them. The total number of churches in 1899 was 111, ministers 94, and members 4,717.

Churches: Methodist, Wesleyan.

There are two conferences of the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Michigan, the boundary line running from the northwest corner of Ottawa county due east to the west line of Genesee county, then north to Saginaw City, and along the Saginaw River to Saginaw Bay. The portion south of this line is known as the Michigan conference, and the portion north of it as the North Michigan conference. The latter in 1899 had 42 churches, 29 ministers and 774 members; the former, 63 churches, 54 ministers and 1,801 members. Total: 105 churches, 83 ministers, and 2,575 members.

Churches: Moravian.

The Moravians made their first appearance in Michigan in November, 1781, being brought to Detroit from near Sandusky, O., by the English commander, because they were believed to be communicating with the Americans. They were soon released, but in April, 1782, were again brought to Detroit, and this time were compelled to take up their residence near Mt. Clemens, where they built the first Protestant church in Michigan. After remaining here four years they were allowed to return to Ohio.

Churches: Michigan Association of the New Jerusalem.

This body had three churches in Michigan in 1899.

Churches: Presbyterian.

The Presbyterian Synod of Michigan which meets in October of each year includes nine presbyteries. Their names and the counties included in each are as follows:

Detroit—Wayne, Washtenaw, Livingston, Oakland, Macomb and St. Clair (below Marysville) counties; Flint—St. Clair (above Marysville), Lapeer, Genesee, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Sanilac, and Huron counties; Grand Rapids—Ionia (excepting Sebawa and Danby Tps.), Kent, Ottawa, Muskegon, Montcalm, Mecosta, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, and Osceola counties; Kalamazoo—Allegan, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph, Van Buren, Cass, and Berrien counties; Lansing—Jackson, Calhoun, Ingham, Eaton, Barry, Clinton counties, and Sebawa and Danby Tps. of Ionia county; Monroe—Branch, Hillsdale, Lenawee, and Monroe counties; Petoskey—Missaukee, Vexford, Manistee, Benzie, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Antrim, Otsego, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, and Emmet counties; Saginaw—Bay, Saginaw, Gratiot, Isabella, Midland, Clare, Gladwin, Arenac, Iosco, Ogemaw, Roscommon, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, and Presque Isle counties; Lake Superior—All the counties in the upper peninsula excepting Gogebic. The number of churches in the state in 1899 was 259, ministers 252, members 31,048.

Churches: Presbyterian, United.

The United Presbyterian churches in Michigan are connected with the Synod of Ohio, that synod extending over the eastern half of Ohio and including the presbyteries of Mansfield, Muskingum, Steubenville and Detroit. In 1899 there were in Michigan 16 churches, 15 ministers, and 966 members.

Churches: Unitarian.

This body in 1899 had in the state 12 churches, 11 ministers and about 1,800 members.

Churches: Universalist.

The body associated as the Universalist State Convention in 1899 had 24 churches, 17 ministers and 1,500 members in the state.

Circuit Court.

See both United States and County Circuit Courts.

Circuit Court Commissioner.

See County Circuit Court Commissioner.

Cities.

There are seventy-nine incorporated cities in the state. Their boundaries are indicated on Farmer's Sectional Map of Michigan. See also "Population of Cities."

Citizenship, United States

Any alien may become a citizen of the United States by complying with the following conditions:

1. He must first declare his intention to become a citizen and to renounce his foreign allegiance before the clerk of some court of record. He may do this at any time after his arrival in the United States, and this is all that is necessary to enable him to take up a homestead upon United States land.

After a continued residence of five years in the United States, and at least two years after his declaration of intention, he may become a citizen by taking the required oath in open court of record in any state or territory in which he has lived for one year preceding.

2. Any alien of the age of 21 years who has served one year or more in the United States army (regular or volunteer), and has been honorably discharged, can become a citizen by showing these facts and proving that he has resided in the United States for one year preceding his application.

3. Any alien who has resided continuously in the United States for five years, three years at least of which must have been during his minority, may become a citizen of the United States without any previous declaration of intention.

4. The minor children of naturalized aliens are, if residents of the United States, citizens thereof.

5. The widow and children of any alien who dies after the declaration of intention but before full naturalization, are considered citizens of the United States.

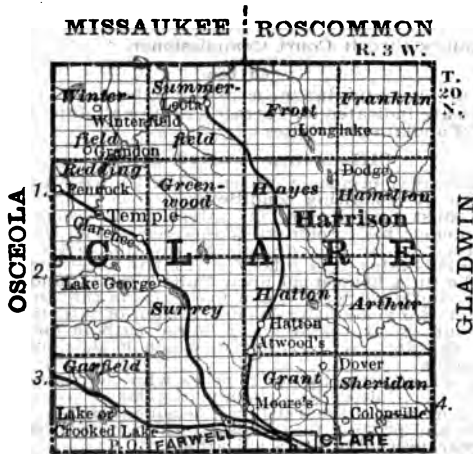
6. Any alien who, having declared his intention to become a citizen, shall serve three years on any merchant vessel of the United States, may at the end of that time become a citizen by application to the clerk of any court of record and the production of his certificate of discharge and good conduct.

City Officers.

As cities of different needs and conditions are incorporated by special charters granted to each by the State Legislature, the kind and number, names, duties, salary and mode of election or appointment of city officers are very liable to differ in different cities.

Clare County

Was created in 1840 under the name of Kaykakee. The was changed to Clare in 1843. There was no particular pro in the first name. The present name is that of a county land, the great emigration from that country in 1843 making names very popular. The county was organized in 1871. county seat, originally at Farwell, is now at Harrison. Ac county, 364,020. Population in 1880, 4,187; 1890, 7,558; 1894, 7,971 8,360. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,328. Presid vote in 1900, McKinley 1,180, Bryan 643.



ISABELLA

Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Muskegon River.

3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Tobacco River.

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Climate.

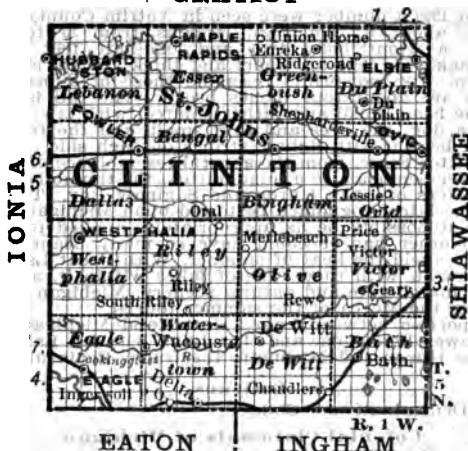
The entire state is greatly and favorably affected being so largely surrounded by water.

This is especially true of the western portion of the peninsula because of the immense body of water known as Michigan, which borders on the west. Warmed up by the mer's heat of sun and wind, the water yields up a portion heat in constantly ascending vapor, which the westerly bring directly to the Michigan shore, softening almost credibilty the climate along the whole eastern shore of Michigan. For at least ten miles inland and also around *Traverse Bay*, for a distance ranging from three to five *damaging frosts* either in spring or fall seldom occur, *at same is true upon the hillsides and ridges of the rolling of the interior.* See also Rainfall and Snowfall.

Clinton County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1839. It was named after De Witt Clinton, Governor of New York, and projector of the Erie canal, completed to Buffalo in 1825. The county seat, originally at De Witt, is now at St. Johns. Acres in county, 364,895. Population in 1840, 1,614; 1850, 5,102; 1860, 13,923; 1870, 22,852; 1880, 27,534; 1890, 26,509; 1894, 26,262; 1900, 25,136. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,366. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,787, Bryan 2,925.

GRATIOT



Ref.: 1. Maple River. 2. Ann Arbor R. R.
3. M. C. R. R. 4. Grand River. 5. Stoney
Creek. 6. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 7. Pere Marquette R. R.

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Coal.

It is estimated by geologists that one-fifth of the lower peninsula of Michigan is underlaid by coal-bearing deposits. The total area of the coal basin covers nearly 9,000 square miles, running from Jackson county on the south to Roscommon county on the north, and from Huron county on the east to Mecosta county on the west. Not all of this area contains coal in veins profitable for working; but the rich finds in the Saginaw valley are believed to be an index of what will follow. There are now more than 200,000 acres under lease, the yield per acre being estimated at 4,500 tons. On January 1st, 1901, there were 31 mines in operation, thirteen in Saginaw county, eight in Bay, five in Eaton, two in Shiawassee, one in Huron, two in Jackson county. They may be seen at Saginaw, St. Charles, Sebawaing and Grand Ledge. It is said that Michigan now produces 60,000 tons of coal per month at an average value of \$1.44 per ton.

See also State Inspector of Coal Mines.

Cognomens of State.

The state is favored with five different popular cognomens. It is called the Lake State, because almost surrounded by the Great Lakes, and containing thousands of small lakes. The Peninsular State because so nearly surrounded by the waters of the Great Lakes.

The Wolverine State, after the animal called the wolverine, which once was numerous in this region. There is now not much propriety in this name, which was fastened on the state at an early day. They are now rarely found, but in the fall of 1900 a number were seen in Antrim County. The wolverine is about a foot high, weighs from 25 to 30 pounds, and has a stout body two and one-half feet long, with arched back. Its legs are short and thick and its claws strong and sharp. Its foot-prints resemble those of a bear, and the hind feet are about four inches broad. The tail is short and bushy, the head broad and rather pointed, with jaws resembling those of a dog, the eyes and ears small, and the fur generally of a dark brown, with lighter stripes on each side.

The Mitten State, from the general resemblance of the outline of the lower peninsula to a huge mitten, the thumb being defined by the waters of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. The Summer State is the latest cognomen bestowed upon Michigan. It is one that cannot possibly be as appropriately applied to any other state. No other has, or could have so many beautiful resorts wherein to avoid the heat of summer. With Great Lakes almost surrounding it, with thousands of lakes within it, and with its health-giving climate and natural scenery, Michigan stands pre-eminent as the Mecca of the summer tourist.

That portion between Lakes Huron and Michigan is known as the Lower Peninsula, and that lying between Lake Superior and Lakes Huron and Michigan, the Upper Peninsula.

Colleges.

See "Denominational Colleges."

Colonial Claimants of Michigan.

The question as to what state, by virtue of its original colonial charter, possessed this portion of the west, has been frequently discussed. The claim of Virginia seems as well founded as that of any of the other states, and her claims were fortified by the fact that she was the only colonial state that ever attempted to exercise authority or jurisdiction in the territories north and west of the Ohio. In October, 1778, as appears by the Statutes at Large (Vol. IX., page 567), the Assembly of Virginia organized the territory on the west of the Ohio, adjacent to the Mississippi, into the County of Illinois, and appointed Colonel John Todd military commandant. It is also shown by a letter from Winthrop Sargent, addressed to the President on July 31, 1790, and quoted in American State Papers, Public Land Series, Vol. I., that Todd transferred certain powers to a Mr. Legras, and that a court was held at Vincennes and various acts performed under direction of its judges. This would seem to be almost conclusive evidence of the rights of Virginia.

Dissensions in regard to the claims of the several states hindered the formation of the Union; but all of the states finally surrendered their claims.

To prepare the way for the cession, a law was passed in October, 1790, providing that the territory to be ceded should be disposed of for the common benefit of the whole Union; that the

states erected therein should be of suitable extent, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred and fifty miles square. After the passage of this law, on March 1, 1781, New York released her claims; Virginia, on March 1, 1784; Massachusetts, on April 19, 1785; and Connecticut, on September 14, 1786, and May 30, 1800.

Colored Citizens.

The Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, on March 30, 1870, the Secretary of State declared fully ratified, made them citizens and voters. The restrictive word "white" was stricken from the Constitution of Michigan by a vote of the people on November 8, 1870, and the votes of the colored citizens were first cast in the state on the same day.

See also "Slavery in Michigan" and "Schools, Colored Children in."

Commissioner of Highways.

See Township Commissioner of Highways.

Compiled Laws.

See State Compiled Laws.

Congressional Districts.

See United States Congressional Districts.

Conspiracy of Pontiac.

See Wars.

Constables.

See Township Constables.

Constitutional Amendments.

See "State Constitutional Amendments."

Constitutions, State

See "State Constitution," "State Constitution of 1835 and 1850," "State Constitution, Amendments to," and "State Constitution, Revision of."

Contagious Diseases, Prevention of.

The State Board of Health is required to furnish data, and teachers in public schools are required to teach the best methods of preventing contagious diseases.

Copper.

The first discovery of copper was made at the Minnesota mine in 1847. Attention was attracted by the pits of the prehistoric miners. In one of the pits was a mass of native copper weighing six tons. The ancient miners had lifted it upon timbers five feet from the bottom of the pit. The timbers which had been placed beneath had decayed, the earth about the mass holding it in place above the pit's bottom. Growing from the earth which covered the mass was a hemlock tree which showed 335 annual rings of growth. Many stone hammers and a copper chisel were found in the pit. To this mine belongs the distinction of having yielded the largest mass of native copper ever taken from the earth. It was found in 1855 at a depth of about 220 feet, and weighed a trifle over 563 tons, requiring the services of forty men for six months to cut it into pieces small enough to permit of hoisting to surface and transportation to the east. As copper

was then worth about 50 cents per pound, the value of this nugget was upwards of \$500,000.

The Calumet and Hecla mine is one of the largest producers in the world and the only one in which copper is found in a pure state. Its equipment is unequalled by any other in the world; its shafts are the deepest—the vertical shaft being 4,900 feet in depth and its stamp mills on the shore of Torch Lake treat somewhere about 2,000,000 tons of rock per year. It has an 8,000 horse-power hoisting engine at the Red Jacket shaft, fed with steam from ten boilers of 1,300 horse-power each. The mine has yielded to the company up to the year 1899, 1,265,426,320 pounds of ingot copper and has paid in dividends to June 23, 1899, the magnificent sum of \$60,850,000.

Michigan's product of refined copper for 1898 was 76,830 tons being 58 per cent of the world's supply for that year.

Corn.

The corn crop of 1899 amounted to about 38,253,265 bushels.

Coroner.

See County Coroner.

Correction Lines.

See "Surveys, Correction Lines."

Counties of Michigan.

It is an interesting fact that when this region was a territory all of Michigan was at one time included in the County of Wayne. Under the state constitution, unless by vote of the electors, no county can be created containing less than sixteen government townships.

At the present time the state contains only 83 counties, every one of them being fully organized with county seats and county officers.

Each county is traversed by one or more railroads and half of the counties border on some one of the Great Lakes.

The derivation of the county names, the date of organization of each county, names of the county seats, number of acres in each county, census by decades and number of votes cast at spring election of 1899, are given in connection with the names of the several counties in their alphabetical place.

Counties are created when boundaries are first defined and a name given. They are organized when they are given power to elect county officers. New limits are defined for a county when territory is added to or taken from a county. Counties are often created many years before they are organized and in the interim before organization they are attached to, and under the control of, some other county, and for all practical purposes are no more in existence than if they had never been created.

The names of the counties and county seats are as follows:

County.	Co. Seat.	County.	Co. Seat.
Alcona.	Harrisville.	Bay.	Bay City.
Alcona.	Munising.	Benzie.	Frankfort.
Alger.	Allegan.	Berrien.	St. Joseph.
Allegan.	Alpena.	Branch.	Coldwater.
Alpena.	Bellaire.	Calhoun.	Marshall.
Antrim.	Standish.	Cass.	Cassopolis.
Arenac.	L'Anse.	Charlevoix.	Charlevoix.
Baraga.	Hastings.	Cheboygan.	Cheboygan.
Barry.			

ity.	Co. Seat.	County.	Co. Seat.
ewa.	Sault Ste. Marie.	Manistee.	Manistee.
on.	Harrison.	Marquette.	Marquette.
ford.	St. Johns.	Mason.	Ludington.
nson.	Grayling.	Mecosta.	Big Rapids.
l.	Escanaba.	Menominee.	Menominee.
et.	Iron Mountain.	Midland.	Midland.
see.	Charlotte.	Missaukee.	Lake City.
vin.	Harbor Springs.	Monroe.	Monroe.
dic.	Flint.	Montcalm.	Stanton.
i Traverse.	Gladwin.	Montmorency.	Atlanta.
ot.	Bessemer.	Muskegon.	Muskegon.
ale.	Traverse City.	Newaygo.	Newaygo.
hton.	Ithaca.	Oakland.	Pontiac.
n.	Hillsdale.	Oceana.	Hart.
lm.	Houghton.	Ogemaw.	West Branch.
.	Bad Axe.	Ontonagon.	Ontonagon.
lla.	Mason.	Osceola.	Hersey.
on.	Ionla.	Oscoda.	Mio.
nazoo.	Tawas City.	Otsego.	Gaylord.
aska.	Crystal Falls.	Ottawa.	Grand Haven.
enaw.	Mt. Pleasant.	Presque Isle.	Rogers.
er.	Jackson.	Roscommon.	Roscommon.
au.	Kalamazoo.	Saginaw.	Saginaw.
wee.	Kalkaska.	Sanilac.	Sanilac Center.
gston.	Grand Rapids.	Schoolcraft.	Manistique.
inac.	Eagle River.	Shiawassee.	Corunna.
mb.	Baldwin.	St. Clair.	Port Huron.
	Lapeer.	St. Joseph.	Centerville.
	Leland.	Tuscola.	Caro.
	Adrian.	Van Buren.	Paw Paw.
	Howell.	Washtenaw.	Ann Arbor.
	Newberry.	Wayne.	Detroit.
	St. Ignace.	Wexford.	Cadillac.
	Mt. Clemens.		

Counties, Extinct

In early territorial days a number of counties were given awkward and unpronounceable Indian names, but these soon displaced by the names they have borne since, the ties themselves having been in existence continuously. Our counties, however, were created and subsequently created. Manitou County, consisting of the Beaver and Manitou Islands, was created in 1855. In 1895 the islands were merged the Counties of Leelanau and Charlevoix. Washington County was created in 1867 out of Marquette County, but the Supreme Court held the act invalid as the county included no organized townships. Wyandotte County, created in 1840, merged into Cheboygan County in 1853. The County of Isle Royale was created in 1875, but since 1897 the island has formed of Keweenaw County.

County Officers.

The following officers exist or may exist in each county in the State. The time and mode of their election or appointment, the duties and salaries of each officer are given in connection with the name of each office, which will be found in its alphabetical location:

County Agent of Charities and Corrections.
County Auditors.
County Board of Supervisors.
County Board of Election Commissioners.

County Board of Canvassers.
 County Board of Jury Commissioners.
 County Clerk.
 County Commissioner of Schools.
 County Circuit Courts.
 County Circuit Court Commissioner.
 County Coroner.
 County Drain Commissioner.
 County Game and Fish Warden.
 County Judge of Probate.
 County Notaries Public.
 County Physician.
 County Prosecuting Attorney.
 County Register of Deeds.
 County Sheriff.
 County School Examiner.
 County Soldiers' Relief Commission.
 County Superintendent of Poor.
 County Surveyor.
 County Treasurer.

County Agent of Charities and Corrections.

The Governor may appoint in each county a person designated as above to hold office at the pleasure of the executive who shall investigate complaints against any child under ten years of age, their parentage and surroundings and report to the judges of the county on the advisability of binding them or sending them to the reform school, and on order from the court the child may be bound out or committed to one of the reformatory institutions. It is the duty of the agent to visit any child so disposed of and to report his acts yearly to the State Board of Charities and Corrections.

He is paid \$3 for each case investigated, and his necessary official expenses, but not more than \$3 per day. The amount in any one year may not exceed \$100 for counties with a population of 30,000 or under; in counties of over 30,000 and under 100,000, \$200; in counties of over 100,000, \$300. In counties of 100,000 or more he may have one assistant, the amount paid both not to exceed \$500.

County Auditors.

Owing to the singular presence in the state constitution of a special provision for county auditors in Wayne county, the duties of county officers unknown to any other county. Their duties are indicated in the title of the office. They are paid \$3,500 per year.

County Boards of Supervisors.

This board is composed of the several township supervisors in the county and meets annually on the second Monday of October, and may also hold special sessions. To a certain extent they possess both legislative and executive powers. They elect their own chairman, but the County Clerk acts as Secretary of their meetings. A majority of all the supervisors of the county constitutes a quorum.

In general their duties consist of the examination of the Treasurer's accounts, the care of, and if need be, the construction of county court houses, jails, etc. They determine compensation for services of any sort rendered by the county and adjust all claims against the county. They apportion the county and county taxes to the several townships. They have p

to authorize the building or repair of bridges, to lay out or discontinue roads, and to permit or prohibit the erection of dams. They appoint the County Superintendent of Poor, Physician, School Examiner, and Drain Commissioner.

Every tenth year after 1896, when a county because of its inhabitants is entitled to more than one representative in the State Legislature, the Board of Supervisors of such county divides the county into state representative districts. It also has power to create new townships and define their boundaries and to determine the location of the county seat.

Special acts for different cities provide that a certain number of the aldermen may act as supervisors on the Board of Supervisors of the county in which the city is located.

See Township Supervisor.

County Board of Jury Commissioners.

These boards, by special laws, are provided for the Counties of Wayne, Saginaw, St. Clair and Macomb. It is their duty to make lists of jurors for courts in their counties. They are paid ten cents per mile for going to and from their meetings, and the secretary they elect may be paid not to exceed \$350 per year.

County Clerk.

This officer is elected at the general fall election for a term of two years and must have his office at the county seat. He is paid by legal fees and also such additional sums as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe. He acts as clerk of the Board of Supervisors and of the Circuit Court, is the custodian of general county records, records all corporation articles, issues and records marriage licenses, distributes the notarial commissions, distributes laws received from Secretary of State to the several officers entitled to them, draws out lists of petit jurors, issues certificates for wolf or sparrow bounties. By virtue of his office he is one of the Board of Election Commissioners of the county, and also of the Board of County Canvassers.

County Circuit Courts.

These courts sometimes include only a single county in their jurisdiction and require several judges. A large county population would necessitate this, but where counties are less populous a single court with but one judge sometimes includes several counties. Judges of these courts are elected for six years at a spring election. The general salary paid by the state is \$2,500, but in certain circuits, because of amount of business, larger salaries are allowed to be paid by the County Board of Auditors or Supervisors. These courts have jurisdiction in cases of a civil and criminal character and in appeals from justice's courts.

The County Clerks are Clerks of the Circuit Courts of their respective counties. Their salary is fixed by the Board of Supervisors.

See Judicial Circuits.

County Circuit Court Commissioners.

These officers are elected at the general state and county elections in November for terms of two years. One is elected in each county except in the case of counties having a population of 20,000 or more, where two are elected. Their duties are chiefly the issuing of such papers, writs and executions as might be issued by the judge of a circuit court and in the hearing of

cases for non-payment of rent and of the sale of property by an order of court. They are paid by the fees established by state law.

County Commissioner of Schools.

This officer is elected at the annual election on Monday of April for a term of two years. He is one of the three members of the Board of School Education. He keeps a record of all examinations of teachers, receives the tuition fees provided for by law and pays them over to the Treasurer, keeps a record of all certificates granted or refused, visits all the schools in the county at least once a year and inspects into the discipline, instruction and progress of each school. He acts as the medium of conveying and enforcing the directions of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and in counties containing fifty districts must be paid more than \$500 per year.

County Coroners.

Two coroners for each county are elected at the general election for terms of two years each. In Wayne County they receive a salary of \$2,000; in other counties they are paid by the day. In cases of death without any attending physician he is authorized to summon a jury of six men and hold an inquest. He is allowed \$3 for such service, besides mileage of 6 cents per mile and 25 cents for each subpoena served, and may charge for each witness sworn, but the total charge for services in any one case shall not exceed 50 cents. He is responsible for the disposal of unclaimed dead to medical colleges in

County Drain Commissioner.

This officer is appointed by the Board of Supervisors for two years, the term beginning in January of years ending in an even figure. He has jurisdiction over all drains in the county, lays out new drains and reports his assessment of the value of such drains to the County Clerk for purposes of taxation. He is paid \$3 per day for time spent in his duties.

County Election Commissioners.

See Election Commissioners of Counties.

County Game and Fish Warden.

One or more officers with this title may be appointed by the State Game and Fish Warden. The number of Supervisors determine their compensation, except in Wayne County, where the Board of County Auditors nominates and the Board of Supervisors appoints.

County Judge of Probate.

This officer is elected at the regular fall elections for a term of four years, and must keep his office at the county seat. The amount of the salary he receives is practically at the discretion of the Board of Supervisors. He has the general control of the property of deceased persons and of the actions of administrators, executors, guardians and dependent children. He may give orders for the commitment of insane persons to an asylum and is authorized in certain cases to change the custody of adults. By virtue of his office he is one of the Board of Election Commissioners and President of the Board of County Assessors. He also appoints the members of the County Relief Commission.

County Physician.

This officer is appointed at the option of the Board of Supervisors and receives such compensation as they see fit to provide.

County Prosecuting Attorney.

This officer is elected at the regular state elections in November for a term of two years and receives such compensation as the Board of Supervisors may prescribe. He appears for the state in all cases in which either is interested and reports early to the Attorney-General concerning the cases in which he has appeared.

County Register of Deeds.

This officer is elected at the regular state elections in November for a term of two years and must keep his office at the county seat. He is paid by the fees prescribed by law. It is his duty to receive and record all deeds, mortgages, mechanics' liens, the discharges of mortgages, and to receive and file plats of all subdivisions of property in the county.

County School Examiner.

When this office was first created, the Board of Supervisors appointed two school examiners, one for one year and one for two years, and since then one is appointed each year at the October meeting for a two-years' term. These two examiners with the County School Commissioner constitute a Board of School Examiners. They examine candidates for the position of teacher twice a year at the county seat and grant certificates of authority to such as pass. They may also hold two additional examinations at such places as they see fit. They are paid \$4 per day for time spent. They collect for certificates issued to male teachers \$1, to female teachers, 50 cents. These latter fees are paid over to the County Commissioner of Schools, and by him transmitted to the County Treasurer and may be drawn upon by the Superintendent of Public Instruction to pay expenses of Teachers' Institutes.

County Sheriff.

This officer is elected at the regular general election for a term of two years and must keep his office at the county seat. The same person cannot hold the office for more than four consecutive years in every six. He is paid by fees for serving legal papers and by profits on the board of the prisoners. In the Upper Peninsula he may be paid a salary by the County Board of Supervisors. It is his duty to preserve the peace, see that the laws are executed, quell riots, summon jurors, attend the circuit court sessions, and serve papers issuing therefrom. He has charge of the jail and is required to keep a full record concerning the sex, age, occupation, etc., of each prisoner, the cost of keeping them, and report the details yearly to the Secretary of State.

County Soldiers' Relief Commission.

This consists of three persons appointed by the Judge of Probate. The first three were appointed for terms of one, two, and three years respectively, so that now one is appointed every year for a term of three years. This commission disposes of the tax of 1-10 of 1 mill laid for the purpose of the relief of honorably discharged soldiers, their widows and children, and reports yearly to the Board of Supervisors.

Animals being transported on trains must be unloaded for food and rest 5 consecutive hours in every 33 unless the car in which they are being carried is arranged for giving them food and has proper space for rest.

Societies for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may designate one or more persons in each county to discover and prosecute offenders and it is the duty of the sheriff to appoint such persons deputy sheriffs with power to act in cases of cruelty to animals.

Peculiarities in Michigan, Natural.

See Pictured Rocks, Mackinac Island, Sand Dunes. Geological Peculiarities, Singing Sands, Indian River.

Customs.

See U. S. Collector of Customs.

Dairy and Food Commission.

See State Dairy and Food Commission.

Days of Grace.

On notes, drafts or bills, due on demand, days of grace are not allowed by law.

Deaf.

See "State School for the Deaf" and "Schools for Deaf."

Deaths.

The number of deaths in the state in 1900 was 33,320.

Delegates to Congress.

See Territorial Delegates to Congress.

Delta County

was created in 1843 and organized in 1861. It was so named because the outline of the land in the southern portion afforded a reminder of the Delta of the Nile. The county seat was originally at Gena, now known as Masonville. It is now at Escanaba. Acres in county, 742,775. Population in 1860, 1,172; 1870, 2,441; 1880, 6,812; 1890, 15,830; 1894, 19,263; 1900, 23,881. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,370. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,081, Bryan 1,213.

Denominational Colleges and Seminaries.

See Albion, Alma, Adrian, Battle Creek, Detroit, Hillsdale, Hope, Kalamazoo, Olivet, and Suomi Colleges; also Holland Theological School and German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary.

Denominational Statistics.

See Church Statistics.

Dentistry.

See State Board of Examiners in Dentistry.

Detroit.

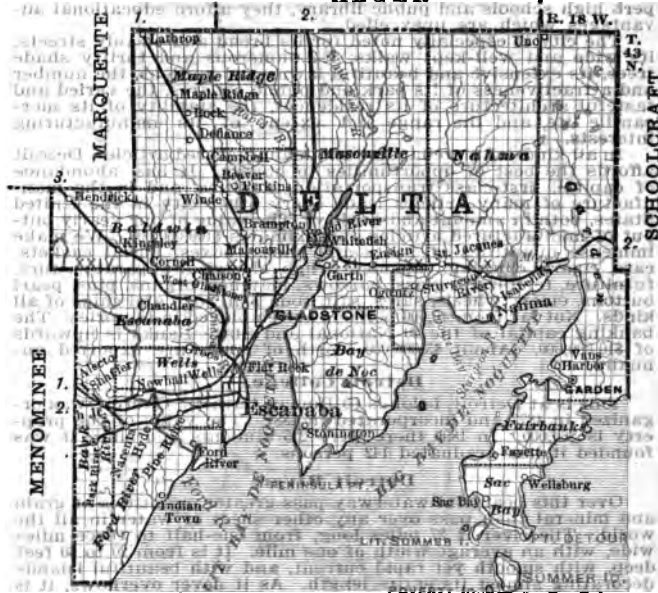
As the oldest and largest city in the state, and as the former state capital, Detroit claims special attention.

Romance and religion, ambition and animosity, the disciples of Mars and the devotees of merchandise, all alike had a part in the plans which led to the founding of Detroit. Its earlier history is the earlier history of France and is duplicated in its old-

time chronicles. Wit, wisdom, wantonness and war were all prominent in the drama of its past. Founded July 24, 1701, the city is now 200 years old.

In almost all that pertains to city affairs progress is manifest. The city owns all the property it uses, and keeps its buildings in good condition. The stranger will find no shabby schools or court buildings, no ill-kept engine houses and police stations. The total value of the city property is upwards of \$20,000,000. For

ALGER



Ref.:—1. C. & N. W. Ry. 2. Minn. St. Paul & Soo Ry.

3. Escanaba & Lake Superior Ry.

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purposes of taxation the real estate in the city is valued at about \$170,000,000, and the personal property at about \$70,000,000. The rate of taxation is about \$16 per \$1,000. The total bonded city debt is \$4,830,000, and the sinking fund amounts to nearly \$1,500,000.

There are over 500 policemen, 476 firemen, nearly 40 engine or hook and ladder companies, an electric lighting plant run-

over 6,000 lights, and four immense engines at the water works which pump nearly 40,000,000 gallons daily, and they could pump several times that amount if necessary. The House of Correction, owned by the city, is well worth a visit. Instead of being an expense, it brings an average revenue of \$20,000 a year to the city.

Of public school buildings there are 70 with nearly 900 teachers. Besides these are numerous medical and business colleges; also parochial and private schools, and taken in connection with superb high schools and public library, they afford educational advantages which are unexcelled.

The city is especially noted for its broad and cleanly streets, its wide and well-kept walks, its numerous and thrifty shade trees, its extensive and beautiful lawns and gardens, the number and attractiveness of its park and public squares, the varied and tasteful architecture of its residences, the stability of its mercantile life, and the range and extent of its manufacturing interests.

In all kinds of merchandise and manufactured articles, Detroit affords the best of opportunities to buyers. It has abundance of capital, first-class transportation facilities, and in the manufacture of many articles leads every other city in the United States, both in amount and quality. The value of our yearly output of manufactured articles approximates \$100,000,000. We make immense quantities of boots and shoes, boxes, burial caskets, cars, cigars, clothing, capsules, drugs, electrical apparatus, furs, furniture, fertilizers, glass, harrows, matches, organs, pins, pearl buttons, emery wheels, safes, salt, soda ash, soap and ships of all kinds. Not far from 40,000 persons are employed in factories. The banking capital of the 20 National and State Banks is upwards of \$10,000,000. About \$5,000,000 worth of goods are exported annually.

Detroit College.

This is at Detroit, belongs to Roman Catholic Church, was organized in 1877 and incorporated in 1881. The value of the property is \$60,000. In 1899 there were 225 students and since it was founded it has graduated 142 persons.

Detroit River.

Over this beautiful waterway pass greater quantities of grain and mineral than pass over any other sheet of water in all the world. The river is 27 miles long, from one-half to three miles wide, with an average width of one mile. It is from 20 to 60 feet deep, with smooth yet rapid current, and with beautiful islands decorating almost its entire length. As it never overflows, it is never a menace, but always a joy and blessing. Yachts, sail boats, barges, ferries, and great steamers ply and fly over its silver and blue, and in the season of summer travel it is a panorama of beauty, gay with music, streamers and happy voyagers.

Dickinson County

was created and organized in 1891. It was named after Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-General under President Cleveland. The county seat is Iron Mountain. Acres in county, 491,917. Population in 1894, 14,700; 1900, 17,890. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,649. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,857, Bryan 453.

Distances, Air Line.

By referring to Farmer's Sectional Map one can easily determine the distance between any two places. Each of the

smaller squares on the maps is a mile long on a side, and each of the larger squares (containing 36 of the smaller squares) is six miles long on a side. One should merely count the number of either large or small squares between the places and determine their distance apart accordingly. Or one can arrive at the same result by bearing in mind the scale of the maps, which is 12 miles to every inch. See also "Railroad Stations and Distances."

MARQUETTE

7.



WISCONSIN

Ref.:—1. C. M. & St. P. Ry. 2. Escanaba River.
3. Escanaba & Lake Superior Ry. 4. Ford River.
5. C. & N. W. Ry. 6. Menominee River. 7. Michigan
River. Copyright 1901, by Silas Farmer.

District Court.

See United States District Court.

Divorces.

Number of in state in 1898, 1,808.

Dog Tax.

See Tax on Dogs.

Drain Commissioner.

See County Drain Commissioner.

Druggists.

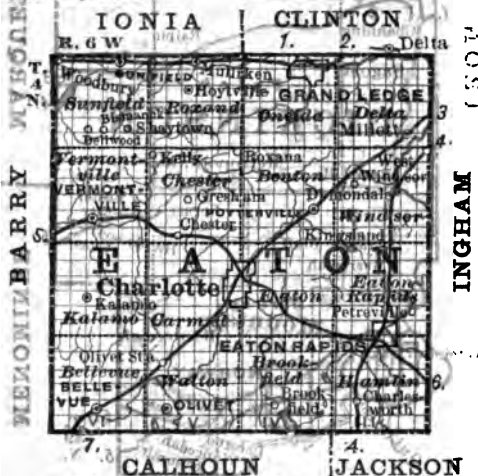
See State Board of Pharmacy. See also Liquors, Sale of.

Dwellings in Michigan.

Year.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1894.
Number of Dwellings	71,616	150,952	237,036	321,514	424,370	483,685
Persons to a Dwelling	5.35	4.96	5.00	5.09	4.82	4.63

Eastern Michigan Asylum.

See State Asylums.



CALHOUN

JACKSON

Ref.:—1. Grand River. 2. Pere Marquette

R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Western Ry. 4. L. S. &

M. S. Ry. 5. Thornapple River. 6. M. C. R. R.

7. Battle Creek.

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Eaton County

was created in 1829 and organized in 1837. It was named after John H. Eaton, Secretary of War from 1829 to 1831. The county seat is Charlotte. Acres in county, 368,478. Population in 1840, 2,370; 1850, 7,058; 1860, 16,574; 1870, 25,164; 1880, 31,223; 1890, 32,094; 1894, 32,618; 1900, 31,668. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,489. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,808, Bryan 3,000.

Educational.

See Schools; State Normal College; State Normal School, Central; State Normal School, Northern; State University; State Regents of University, State Board of Education, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Adrian College, Albion College, Alma College, Battle Creek College, Detroit College, Hillsdale College, Hope College, Kalamazoo College, Olivet College, Suomi College, Holland Theological School and German Evangelical Lutheran Seminary, Township School Inspectors, Township Board of Education, County Commissioner of Schools, County School Examiner:

Elections: Political Parties and Campaigns.

The American system of government is based upon the supposition that the people will always feel enough interest in the management of local and national affairs to provide for certain preliminaries for elections without being required to do so by statute.

The primary elements in all elections are the nominations, and these are usually arranged by self-appointed committees, or by committees appointed at a political meeting. A caucus is held, and nominations made viva voce, by ballot, or by selecting delegates to a nominating convention.

The expenses of conventions and public meetings, including the printing of tickets, etc., are voluntarily provided for by the various candidates. The expenses directly connected with the holding of an election, such as the providing of polling places, publishing registration lists, and paying inspectors and clerks, are defrayed out of the public treasury.

The earliest political parties in the United States were known as Federalists and Anti-Federalists. The Federalists held strongly to the constitution and the Union and subordinated the states thereto, while the Anti-Federalists greatly favored state rights and more independence on the part of the several states.

In the course of time, as new political issues arose, the Federalists became known as National Republicans, and then about 1832 as Whigs. Eventually most of those in the north affiliated with the Republican party, which held its first national convention in 1856. The preliminary meeting which resulted in the adoption of this name was held at Jackson, Mich., on Feb. 22, 1864, and at the state convention at the same place, July 6, 1864, the name was formally adopted. Michigan was the first state to elect a Republican state government, which it did in the fall of that year.

The Anti-Federalists, strange to say, were soon given the name of "Republicans" and later on were called "Democratic Republicans" and finally "Democrats."

There have also been various party names applied to smaller organizations, such as "Greenbackers," "Free Silverites," "Populists," and "Prohibitionists," but none of them have achieved success in national issues.

We of the present day have little realization of the intensity of the party feeling that existed, especially between the years 1830 and 1844. In the effort to win a victory at the polls, any and every method was deemed legitimate. Voters by the dozen, and even by the hundred, were imported, previous to elections, and their expenses paid. Many other methods, employed in those days to influence votes were no better than those more recent in vogue.

The Republican party was the first to make use of regular

or naturalized aliens) and have resided in the state three months and in any township or ward 10 days preceding any given election.

2. Male aliens of 21, not yet fully naturalized, who have resided in the state two years and six months, have declared intentions to become United States citizens six months preceding any election, and have lived in any township or ward 10 days preceding such election. (See Citizenship, U. S.)

Elections: Instructions to Voters.

Chairmen of committees and candidates named on the official ballot may procure fac-similes of the official ballots printed on red, yellow or blue paper for the purpose of instructing voters. But such ballots must have printed at their head the words, "Instruction Ballot."

It is the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish printed instructions for voters in large type upon cardboard to the Clerks of each county, and the County Clerk must furnish cards to the City and Township Clerks to be placed three outside and two on the inside of the voting place, and one in each polling booth. If stated by the clerk of the county that instructions are needed in any particular foreign language, it is the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish them.

All voting is done by secret ballot, and a voter on entering the polling place is handed a ballot bearing on the back the initials of one of the Inspectors, and immediately retires into the polling booth where he proceeds to mark his ballot according to the following instructions, which are printed at the head of each ballot.

In all cases stamp a cross (X) in the circle under the name of your party at the head of the ballot. If you desire to vote for a straight ticket nothing further need be done.

Where only one candidate is to be elected to any office, you desire to vote for a candidate not on your party ticket, a cross in the square before the name of the candidate for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket.

Where two or more candidates are to be elected to the same office, and you desire to vote for candidates on different tickets for such office, make a cross in the square before the name of the candidates for whom you desire to vote on the other ticket, also erase an equal number of names of candidates on your ticket for the same office for whom you do not desire to vote.

If you wish to vote for a candidate not on any ticket, or place the name of such candidate on your ticket opposite the name of the office.

Before leaving the booth, fold the ballot so that the name of the candidate may be seen on the outside.

On leaving the booth, the voter hands his ballot to the Inspector in charge of the ballot box, who announces the name; thereupon the poll clerks enter his name upon the respective poll lists opposite the number showing the order of vote, and the Inspector then deposits the ballot and says "Vote."

No voter to whom a ballot has been delivered is permitted to leave the room without voting or returning the ballot to the Inspector.

No ballots can be distributed outside of the railing enclosing the ballot placed in the box unless it has been properly initialed on the back.

If a voter makes oath that he cannot read English or is physically unable to mark his ballot, or if his disability is manifest to the Inspectors, an Inspector designated by the board in the presence of a challenger of each political party, may mark the ballot for him.

If a voter unintentionally spoils a ballot, he may obtain a new one, but the Inspector must give such spoiled ballots, together with those unused, to the Township or City Clerk.

Election Inspectors: General Rules.

In case there are not four Inspectors present at the opening of the polls, or in case some of them do not remain during the election, the electors present may choose viva voce from among their own number enough to constitute a board of four inspectors. On the day of election the polls shall be opened at 7 A. M., and shall continue open until 5 P. M. In townships the polls may be closed from 12 to 1 P. M. if the inspectors so choose. The inspectors shall cause to be announced the opening of the polls and also the closing of polls, at 1 hour, 30 minutes and 15 minutes before closing.

It is the duty of the Election Inspectors to provide a railing to appoint, at the opening of the polls, a gate-keeper, so that there are many persons as there are booths in which to prepare the ballots, shall be admitted at one time to the polling place. Each booth must be so constructed that each voter in preparing his ballot shall be concealed from all other persons. The Board of Election Inspectors must designate one of their members, who shall write his initials in ink on the upper left-hand corner of the back of each ballot.

Each political party may have two "challengers" at each station of voting, inside the polling place, who have the right to object to the poll list and challenge any one whose right to vote may be doubted, and who have the right to remain until the casting of the vote is entirely completed.

At any election the ballot of a person who has been challenged and who has sworn that he is a legal voter, if received by the inspectors, shall be marked by the inspectors with the number corresponding to the voters' number in the poll list. This number must be wholly concealed without being defaced by the use of blank paper pasted over it.

Elections, Notification of.

When a vacancy occurs 30 days before a general election in the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, Judge of the Circuit Court, Regent of the University, or member of the State Board of Education, then the Secretary of State must cause a written notice to be sent to the Sheriff of each county where elections are to be held to fill such vacancies at least 20 days before the election is to be held.

In the case of general elections the Sheriff gives to the Township Clerk of each Township and to one of the Inspectors of each ward of each city in any city in the county, 20 days' notice of the offices to be filled. On receiving notice of a general or special election, the Township Clerk or Inspector of Elections shall give notice in writing of the time and place at which such election is to be held, with a list of the offices to be filled, which notice shall be posted up in at least three of the most public places in each township or ward.

Whenever a proposed constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the people, the Secretary of State should notify the County Clerks at least 15 days before the election. Between August 1st and September 1st preceding a general election the Secretary of State must notify the Sheriff of each county in writing of the state officers to be then elected and also of the number of Senators and Representatives to the Legislature to be elected.

district. He also notifies the several Sheriffs of election to fill vacancies ordered by the Governor, with of holding said election, the cause of such vacancy, of the office to be filled, and the time when the person elected to that office shall expire.

In the case of general, spring, or special elections shall notify the Township Clerk of each township; the Inspectors of Election in each ward of any city in that such an election is to be held. Special elections county officers may be ordered by the Board of Supervisors of the county, who shall give notice to the Township Clerk of each township and to one of the Inspectors of Election in of any city in the county.

Elections: Canvassing of Votes: General

Immediately on closing the polls the Board of Inspectors shall proceed to publicly canvass the votes, the poll lists are compared and corrections made until they are made to correspond. The ballot box is then opened and the whole number of votes is counted. If the ballots are in excess of the number shown on the poll list, they are replaced in the box and one of the Inspectors goes out and destroy as many unopened ballots as are in excess. The Inspectors then select and count the ballots, and note the number for each candidate on the poll list. The other tickets are laid on a table and counted in regular order, in the manner most convenient for the determination of the result of the election.

Any ballot which does not have the initials of the elector or which has any distinguishing mark or mutilation shall not be counted.

Any ballot so marked as to make it impossible to determine the elector's choice of candidates shall be void as to the elector and the candidates affected. All such ballots must be kept and marked "not counted" to distinguish from others.

The votes for the several candidates are noted on a "tally sheet" containing the names of all candidates.

After the ballots are counted they, together with the tally sheet, are placed in the ballot box, which is sealed in such manner that it cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The box is then placed in charge of the Township or City Clerk, and the key remains in the hands of the chairman of the Inspectors, and the seal in the hands of another Inspector.

After the tickets have been counted the number of votes for each candidate shall be publicly declared by one of the Inspectors. The Inspectors shall then file a duplicate "tally sheet" with the Township or City Clerk, and signed by them, with the Township or City Clerk.

The Inspector shall then prepare duplicate statement of the result of the election, certified and signed by them, and to the Township or City Clerk, who files one in his office and sends the other, together with one of the original "tally sheets," to the County Clerk.

One of the poll lists shall be delivered to the Township Clerk, and the other to the County Clerk, which lists shall be preserved by them in their respective offices. In a city or town and one of such poll lists and statements shall be delivered to the City Clerk, and shall be kept and preserved by him.

Election Polls. Adjournment of.

If the polls have been adjourned at noon or any other hour provided for by law, the clerks must immediately close the polls.

poll lists and under the direction of the Board of Inspectors correct mistakes until they correspond in all respects; the ballot box is then opened and the poll list placed therein, the box locked, and at least five minutes before the removal of the same, the openings in the box shall be so covered and sealed with the election seal as that the box cannot be opened without breaking the seal. The key is then delivered to one of the Inspectors, the box to another and the election seal to another. The box shall not be reopened until it has been publicly exposed for five minutes before the reopening of the poll.

On the reopening of the poll the seal may be broken, the box opened, the poll list taken out and the box again locked.

Elections: Township Annual Meeting.

At the annual town meeting, held the first Monday in April, for election of township officers, the inspectors of election are the supervisor, two justices of the peace who do not hold the office of supervisor or town clerk, and whose term of office will first expire, together with the town clerk and the assessor, if there be one. The town clerk must keep faithful minutes of all the proceedings and a list of persons voting at the election.

The polls shall be opened at 9 A. M. and closed between the hours of 3 and 6 P. M., and one hour's notice must be given before closing the polls.

At 1 P. M. any officers to be chosen by viva voce vote shall be elected and any other business transacted. After the election the inspectors count the ballots and compare them with the clerk's poll list and draw up and certify a statement of the result of their canvass and deposit the same with the Town Clerk, who must send a copy of such statement to the County Clerk. Within two days after the annual election the Town Clerk must notify any persons elected at such election.

Elections, Township

The Township Board of each Township constitutes a board of election commissioners for such township. Names of candidates must be given by party committees to these election commissioners not less than five days before each election. These furnish ballots for local offices only, etc., in the same manner as election commissioners of counties. See Election Commissioners of Counties.

The Township Registration Board consists of the Supervisor, Treasurer and Clerk of the Township, and provides the Registers to receive the names of qualified electors.

It meets the Saturday next preceding the general election, the annual township meeting and any special election. The Board of Registration shall be in session at the office of the Township Clerk from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. for the purpose of completing a list of the qualified electors of such township; and every person who is a qualified elector is entitled to have his name entered, if it does not already appear on the registration list, the board having the right to question the person applying so as to assure the legality of his registration. This register must be deposited with the Township Clerk for safe-keeping.

At every session of the Board of Registration of any Township it is their duty to review the list of names in the register, and if it shall come to their knowledge that any person whose name appears therein is dead or has removed, and has ceased to be a resident of the township, they shall place the letter D against the name of such person or the letter R if he has re-

moved, with the date when this entry is made and the initials of the member of the board making it, and thereafter any such name shall be considered as no longer on the list and be omitted in the printed copies made therefrom. In case such entry shall be falsely or maliciously made and without credible information, the member of the board making it shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

It is the duty of every Township Clerk within 20 days after each general election to make, certify and transmit to the County Clerk and also to the Township Treasurer a true copy of such register.

Members of the Registration Board receive compensation at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

In case any township is divided into two or more election districts, the Township Board shall transcribe to a District Register for each district the names of such electors as belong to that district and may appoint a resident qualified elector of each district, who, with one of the members of the Township Board of Registration, may hold not to exceed three meetings of one day each, after giving suitable notice at such times and places as the Township Board of Registration shall direct, in order to complete said district registration.

It is the duty of the Township Board of Registration to see that the register of district electors is present at each district polling place for use of the Inspectors of Election.

In all general or special elections, where any member of Congress or of the Legislature or any state or county officer is to be elected, or amendments to the constitution voted upon, the Supervisor and two Justices of the Peace, who do not hold the office of Supervisor or Town Clerk, and whose term of office will first expire, together with the Township Clerk and the Assessor, if there be one, shall constitute Township Inspectors of Election in all townships undivided into election districts. But no person who is a candidate for election may hold the office of inspector at such an election.

When the Supervisor is on the Township Board of Election Inspectors he shall be the chairman thereof, but if absent, the inspectors designate their own chairman. The Township Clerk acts as clerk of the election and the inspectors must appoint a second clerk, and if the Township Clerk is not present they may appoint two.

One or more ballot boxes are required to be provided at the expense of the township and kept in the custody of the Town Clerk for use at any election. Ballot boxes must be examined before the polls are opened to be sure that they are empty, and after being locked and closed shall not be opened during the election.

As soon as the poll is opened the Township Clerk shall cause the register to be placed in the hands of inspectors of election to be used by them during election and to be returned to him immediately thereafter, and the inspectors shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not written therein; but in case any person shall claim the right to vote, his name may be registered by the clerk after he has made oath that he has resided in the township 20 days, that he is duly qualified as an elector and that it was owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself or of some relative named or because he was absent from the township and was prevented from having his name registered, and if some qualified elector of the township shall also make oath that he has reason to believe that the statements

of the person proposing to vote are true; after which his vote may be received.

The Inspectors of Election canvass the township vote and declare the same.

The Township Board of any township containing 300 or more electors may divide such township into two or more election districts. Such division must be made 20 days before any election, and 15 days before the election notices and diagrams of the districts must be posted in three or more public places. The township officers who, by existing laws constitute the Board of Election Inspectors in that township are the Election Inspectors of District numbered "one." Two Justices of the Peace and the Township Treasurer are the Election Inspectors of District No. "two." For each of the remaining districts, if any, the Township Board appoints three freeholders residing in such districts, to act as and have the title of Inspectors of Election in District No. 3, etc., who hold office for one year. After the first election in District No. 3, etc., the Inspectors of Election are elected by ballot at the annual meeting of that district.

The Township Registration Board furnishes a separate register for each district, and may appoint an elector of a district, who, with one of the members of the board, may hold, for three days, meetings for registration of electors residing in that district.

The Inspectors of Election in township districts other than District No. 1, shall, at the conclusion of an election without adjourning, publicly canvass the votes received by them, and on the same day shall set forth in writing in words of full length the whole number of votes given for each office, names of persons for whom such votes for each office were given and the whole number of votes given upon each question voted upon, with the number of votes for and against the same; this statement shall be certified to by the inspectors as correct, and on the day of election the statement and certificate together with the poll list and register of electors and the boxes containing said ballots shall be deposited with the inspectors of election for District No. 1. And said inspectors of District No. 1 shall immediately consolidate all of the district reports and the result shall constitute the official canvass of the township.

Elections, Village

The Village Clerk and two of the Trustees constitute the Board of Registration in all incorporated villages. They meet on the Saturday previous to the holding of any annual or special election and on any other days that the council may appoint, from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m., for the purpose of completing the list of qualified electors. In the absence of the clerk or either of the trustees, the other members of the board may appoint some person to fill the vacancy. Notice of the time and place of such registration must be given with the notice of election. Members of the board receive \$2 per day as compensation.

In villages incorporated since Feb. 19, 1895, elections are held on the second Monday in March. The President and Clerk and two of the Trustees, or any four of the Trustees appointed by the council, constitute the Inspectors of Election. The President, when present, shall be chairman, and the Clerk, clerk of the board, and the Inspectors shall appoint one of their number as a second clerk.

At least 10 days prior to an election the council must appoint

three Election Commissioners not more than two of the longing to the same political party, who shall constitute a for the preparation and printing of ballots and act in the manner as County Commissioners of Elections—see "E Commissioners of Counties." Ballot boxes are provided council and kept by the Village Clerk.

The polls shall open at 7 a. m., and be kept open until 5 and the Inspectors shall give notice, 1 hr., 30 min. min., before the closing of the polls. Immediately after the polls, the Inspectors shall, without adjourning, canvass votes, declare the results, and on that same day or the next forth in writing in detail the whole number of votes cast the number given for each office, certifying the same as positing it with the poll list and the register of electors the boxes containing the ballots with the Village Clerk.

Notice and details of an election must be given by the Village Clerk at least 8 days before such election, by notices in three or more public places and insertion in the newspaper, if any.

The annual village election is held on the second Monday March at which time the President, Clerk, Treasurer and assessor are elected for one year. The President and Trustees any incorporated village having 650 or more electors may said village into as many election districts as they deem all districts to contain as nearly as possible an equal number qualified electors. They shall give not less than 15 days' of said division before the next ensuing election, either by ing in not less than three public places in each election description of the boundaries of each district, the place of ing the election therein, and the number of the district, stating same in a village newspaper for not less than two prior to election. A record of the boundaries and number of district must also be filed with the Village Clerk. Bound and number of districts may be changed by the President Trustees after giving due notice as above.

The officers of any village, who, by existing law, constitute the Board of Election Inspectors of the village, shall constitute the Board of Election Inspectors for District No. 1.

One of the village trustees with two qualified electors are freeholders and residents of the election district in they are to serve shall be appointed by the officers of said as Inspectors of Election for that district.

Six days' notice of the first appointment for any district of the place of holding the first election therein shall be said district Inspectors of Election hold their office for one and until their successors are appointed and qualified.

Each Board of District Inspectors selects its own chairman and immediately after election, canvasses and reports the in the same manner as in township election districts, and district inspectors other than those of District No. 1, their reports and ballot boxes with the Board of Inspectors District No. 1. (see Elections, Township), who consider the various reports and declare the result as the canvass for the village.

Elections in Cities of Fourth Class.

All incorporated cities having a population not exceeding 10,000 are designated as cities of the fourth class.

The annual city election shall be held on the first Monday in April.

The Board of Inspectors in each ward shall consist of the ward supervisor, the two aldermen, and one elector to be appointed by the council. If for any reason there is a vacancy in said board, the council may, a week before election, appoint electors to fill such vacancies. Inspectors are paid \$2 per day.

At least 10 days prior to an election, the council must appoint three election commissioners, not more than two of whom may belong to the same political party, who shall constitute a board for the preparation and printing of ballots and act in the same manner as County Commissioners of Elections. See "Election Commissioners of Counties."

The City Council acts as a Board of Canvassers on the Thursday next succeeding each election and determines the results. The City Clerk makes a statement of the result and transmits a copy of the same to the County Clerk.

The Board of Registration of each ward consists of the aldermen of that ward, or if the ward has been divided into districts, the council may appoint two electors for each district. On the Saturday previous to a general city or special election and on such other days as the council may appoint the several ward Boards of Registration hold sessions from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. for the purpose of completing the list of qualified voters. The place of said meetings must be determined by the council at least two weeks previous, and at least eight days before such meeting the City Clerk shall give notice by hand-bills posted in ten public places in each ward or district, of the time and place of such meetings.

In the year 1900 and every fourth year thereafter there must be a re-registration of all voters.

The polls shall open at 7 A. M. and be kept open until 5 P. M., and the inspectors shall give notice 1 hour, 30 minutes, and 15 minutes before the closing of the polls.

Inspectors shall choose one of their number as chairman, and shall appoint one of their number as clerk of the election, and another of their number as second clerk.

Election Boards in Cities.

This article does not apply to cities of the fourth class nor to those specially provided for in the acts incorporating them. Such persons as are elected by the Common Councils of cities constitute a Board of Election Commissioners. Names of candidates must be given by party committees to them not less than five days prior to each election. These commissioners furnish ballots for local offices, etc., in the same manner as election commissioners of counties. See Election Commissioners of Counties.

Boards of Registration are composed of the aldermen of the city unless otherwise provided for. Books are provided, arranged to contain an alphabetical list of both christian and surname of voters in any precinct, with their residence (street and number), and if none, a description of the locality where they live.

On the third Tuesday and Wednesday preceding any fall, spring, charter or special election, from 7 a. m. to 8 p. m., the Board of Registration meets at such places in the several wards, as they shall have designated two weeks previous by placing notices in one or more newspapers, and posting in at least ten conspicuous places a handbill in each ward, the said poster to contain a list of names then appearing in the register for the ward, and at such meeting they complete the list of qualified voters by adding those who will be qualified to vote at the next election and have not previously registered.

In order that the registration list may be kept as complete as possible, immediately at the close of the polls after any election and before the votes are counted, with the aid of the inspectors, the Clerk of the Board shall insert, write upon, or attach to the printed hand-bill of registered electors, the names of all electors appearing on the election register and not on the hand-bill, so that such hand-bill so corrected shall be a copy of the list then appearing in the election register, which list shall then be signed by the inspectors, certified to and filed by them with the County Clerk.

At the close of its sessions the board, or the members who attended to the registration, shall date and sign the list and deposit it with the City Clerk.

At every session of the Board of Registration it is their duty to review the list of names in the register, and if it shall come to their knowledge that any person whose name appears therein is dead, or has removed and has ceased to be a resident of that township they shall place the letter D against the name of such person or the letter R if he has removed, with the date when this entry is made and the initials of the member of the board making it, and thereafter any such name shall be considered as no longer on the list and be omitted in the printed copies made therefrom. In case such entry shall be falsely or maliciously made and without credible information, the member of the board making it shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to punishment.

Each of the members receives compensation for services of \$2 per day for every day actually spent.

In all general or special elections, where any member of Congress, or of the Legislature, or any state or county officer is to be elected, or amendments to the constitution voted upon, an alderman shall serve as one of the inspectors of election in each ward.

In each ward or voting precinct in a city the Board of Inspectors shall designate one of their number to act as clerk and may appoint an elector as a second clerk.

When any precinct in a city contains more than 300 electors then the City Council may divide it into two or more election districts.

At any general, special or charter election, the City Clerk shall cause the registration list of electors in the hands of the Inspectors of Election to be used by them and returned to him immediately after such election, and said inspectors shall not receive the vote of any person whose name is not written therein, but in case any person shall claim the right to vote, his name may be registered by the clerk after he has made oath that he has resided in the ward twenty days, that he is duly qualified as an elector, and that it was owing to the sickness or bodily infirmity of himself or of some relative named, or because he was absent from the township and was prevented from having his name registered, and if some qualified elector of the ward shall also make oath that he has reason to believe that the statements of the person proposing to vote are true; after which his vote may be received.

City Canvassing Boards are provided for by the special acts incorporating each city.

Elections: Re-Registration of Voters.

Re-registration of all voters is required every four years beginning with 1900, in Detroit, Wayne County and fourth class

cities. In the latter it takes place at the time of the regular registration; in Detroit on the fourth Monday and third Tuesday and Wednesday preceding the general election in November; and in Wayne County outside of Detroit on the first Monday in October and on not less than three nor more than six days thereafter. In Wayne County the hours of such general re-registration are 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., and 2 to 5 p. m., and in Detroit and fourth class cities during the hours designated for registration preceding all general elections.

Elections, School District

See School District Elections.

Election, County Commissioners of

In each county of the state, the Judge of Probate, County Clerk and County Treasurer constitute a Board of Election Commissioners. Two constitute a quorum and the Judge of Probate shall be chairman, and the County Clerk, secretary. This board must prepare printed ballots for county, state and national offices to the number of at least two for each elector according to the vote at the last preceding election. These ballots shall contain the names of the candidates nominated by the regular conventions of each party, which names must have been forwarded by the state, district or county committee to the Election Commissioners not less than 20 days (in Wayne Co. 10 days) before any election, together with a copy of the vignette adopted by each party. The names of the several candidates must be printed in columns beneath their party vignette, but no candidate's name may appear in more than one column, although he may have been nominated by more than one party, but he may elect in which column his name shall appear. The names of self-nominated candidates cannot appear upon the ballot.

Any amendments to the constitution to be voted upon must also appear on said ballot.

In printing the ticket the vignette of the party having the largest number of votes at the last presidential election shall appear at the left of the ballot, the others in the same relative order.

In the case of ballots for spring elections, the names of candidates for the offices of Circuit Judge, Justice of the Supreme Court and Regent of the University must all appear on one ballot.

Besides ballots, blue or black pencils must be supplied by the Election Commissioners to the Election Inspectors of each township, ward or precinct.

The ballots must contain specific instructions to voters—see "Elections: Instructions to Voters."

Elections: County Canvassing Boards.

The Board of Supervisors in every county except Wayne at their annual meeting in 1896 and every two years thereafter elect by ballot three electors (who shall not be candidates for office), who, together with the County Clerk, the last named having no vote on said board, constitute a Board of County Canvassers, but no member of the Board of Supervisors is eligible to membership on said board.

In Wayne County the Board of County Canvassers consists of the Probate Judge, who is chairman, the County Treasurer, the two County Auditors having the longer term to serve, and one elector chosen by the plurality viva voce vote of the Super-

visors of the county at their annual meeting. An alternate member for said board is also elected at said annual meeting.

It is the duty of this board to meet at the office of the County Clerk on the first Tuesday after the first Monday following each general election before 1 p. m., and also on the second Tuesday following a spring election. The County Clerk acts as clerk of the board and in counties except Wayne, the members of the board elect their own chairman. They have power to adjourn from day to day until all the returns have come in.

This board canvasses the vote of the county and prepares a statement setting forth its findings, giving in detail the number of votes cast for each candidate and certifying the same. This statement or report must be published within 30 days in at least two newspapers.

It is the duty of the clerk of the board within five days of the completion of the canvass to send by registered mail three certified copies of this report so far as it shall relate to the vote for state officers, electors for President and Vice-President, members of congress, members of legislature, and amendments to the constitution, together with a certificate of authenticity signed by himself and the chairman of the board—one copy to the Governor, one to the Secretary of State, and one to the State Treasurer. The original is kept on file in the office of the County Clerk. A complete tabular statement of all officers voted for must be filed with the County Clerk and kept by him in a book kept for that purpose.

The County Clerk must send certified copies of the findings of the Board of County Canvassers to all persons declared in their certificate to have been elected.

Within 30 days after a general election, the County Clerk shall transmit to the Secretary of State a list of the members of the legislature elected in the county, designating both the Senators and Representatives by their respective districts, and also a list of all the county officers elected in such county at such election, together with the respective postoffice addresses of all such senators, representatives and county officers.

As the state is divided according to population into state senatorial and representative districts, a county may in itself be such a district or may contain two or more entire districts, or include parts of one or more districts.

When a county is in itself a senatorial or representative district, or is divided into senatorial or representative districts, the Board of County Canvassers make separate statements of the vote for State Senator or Representative in each district.

When a county includes parts of one or more state senatorial or representative districts, the board makes a separate statement of the votes for Senator and Representative, and sends such statements to the Board of District Canvassers for such districts.

In case of an election to fill vacancy in the office of State Senator or Representative during a session of the legislature, the Board of County Canvassers meet on the Thursday following the election, canvass the votes and declare the result.

The members of the County Canvassing Boards are paid such sums as the Board of County Supervisors allow, not to exceed \$4 per day.

The Board of County Canvassers on the second Tuesday after an election of Circuit Judges and Regents of the University, canvass and certify the returns, and the County Clerk transmits a copy to the State Treasurer.

Election Returns of State Senatorial and Representative Districts.

Election returns of districts composed of one county or part of one county are given to the County Clerk of that county. Election returns of a senatorial district composed of more than one county are sent to County Clerk of the county having the largest total presidential vote at last presidential election; those of a representative district composed of more than one county go to the Clerk of the county specified by law.

Elections: District Canvassing Boards.

The districts into which the state is divided for Representatives and Senators in the legislature have District Canvassing Boards distinct from County Canvassing Boards when the limits of such districts are greater than that of one county. The Judge of Probate, Sheriffs and County Clerks of counties included in the district compose this board for canvassing the votes for State Senators and Representatives. Three members constitute a quorum; the County Register or County Treasurer, or both, of the county in which the meeting is held may act in order to constitute a board of three. In representative districts they meet on the Tuesday after the day on which the county canvass is held; in senatorial districts, they meet on the third Tuesday after the county canvass. Meetings are held in the office of the County Clerk of the county having the largest number of inhabitants according to the last census. County Clerks of counties in the district other than that in which meetings are held if not present themselves must furnish the original statement of votes in their counties. The board must then examine these statements of votes given in the several counties, determine who have been elected and draw up a certified and subscribed statement in words of the whole number of votes cast in that district, together with the names of persons for whom the votes were given, to which statement must be appended a certified paper stating who have been elected. This statement and certificate must be delivered to the clerk of the county in which their meeting is held and also printed in some newspaper in the district. The County Clerk receiving said statement and certificate without delay must mail a copy of the certificate to the Secretary of State and must also certify and mail other copies to the persons therein stated to have been elected.

The members of the District Canvassing Boards are paid such sums as the Board of County Supervisors allow.

Elections: State Canvassing Board.

The Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Commissioner of the Land Office constitute this board. Two of these form a quorum.

If no returns are received from the Board of County or District Canvassers or County Clerks by the Secretary of State, Governor, or State Treasurer, then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to obtain the returns from County Clerks so failing to do their duty.

This Board meets at the office of Secretary of State on or before the 15th of December after a general election and within 40 days after a special election to canvass the votes for all state officers and Representatives in Congress; they then determine what persons have been elected to the several offices and certify the same to the Secretary of State, who shall notify every person so elected under the seal of his office.

For the purpose of canvassing votes given for Presidential Electors, the board meets on the Wednesday after the third Monday of November, or on such other day as the Secretary of State shall appoint, to examine, determine and certify as to the election of such Presidential Electors, and the Secretary of State shall notify the persons elected.

For the purpose of canvassing amendments to the constitution or approving of any banking law or amendment thereto, the board meets on call of the Secretary of State on or before the 20th day of the month in which such amendments are voted upon to examine, declare and certify as to the result of the vote or any such amendments.

This board also canvasses the returns pertaining to Circuit Judges, Judges of Supreme Court and Regents of the University elected at spring elections. See also "State Board of Canvassers."

Election Laws, Offenses Against

Any person who, by bribery, menace or other corrupt means or device, directly or indirectly, attempts to influence any elector in giving his vote, or prevent or interrupt him, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person not a qualified voter who gives in a vote or one who shall attempt to vote more than once is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who endeavors to induce any person to vote who is not qualified to vote, is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who shall bet or wager any money or other property on any election is liable to a fine of from \$5 to \$500.

Any person who shall act as the custodian of any money or property wagered, or who shall keep a room for the purpose of registering or shall record any such bets or wagers is liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who shall offer any office or employment in order to induce a voter to vote or refrain from voting shall be deemed guilty of bribery and liable to fine of \$200.

Any person who shall solicit before or during any election any money, employment or office, for the control of his vote, shall be deemed guilty of bribery and liable to fine of \$200.

Any person who shall directly or indirectly discharge or threaten to discharge any person for the purpose of influencing his vote, shall be deemed guilty of corrupt practice and liable to fine and imprisonment.

Any person who personates or votes under the name of any other person is deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to fine or imprisonment.

Bona fide payment by any candidate of fair and reasonable cost for printing tickets and slips and of advertising in newspapers or by posters and reasonable and bona fide expenses incurred in holding meetings, getting speakers, and getting people to the same and of obtaining and distributing papers and tickets and bringing voters to the polls, are held to be legitimate proceedings.

No delegate to any city, county, congressional or state political convention can delegate any other person to serve as his proxy. Vacancies in a delegation can only be filled by a majority vote of the delegation.

No election can be held in a saloon, bar room, or room adjacent thereto; if such a place is established after the election place has been selected, the Inspectors may meet and adjourn to some other place.

Electioneering Expenses of Candidates.

No candidate may provide, pay for, or engage to pay for any entertainment, for any meeting of electors prior to or during the election in which he runs for office, nor may he contribute money for any purpose connected with the election except for defraying the expenses of office room or hall rent, postage, stationery and clerk hire, music at public meetings, the pay and expense of public speakers, transportation of committeemen, the pay of challenges at the polls and of persons to inspect the registration of voters and of persons employed to make lists of the votes in election precincts, and of printing, and the circulation of handbills and other papers previous to any such election, or for conveying electors to the polls.

Election Voting Machines.

The Board of Supervisors of any county or the Common Council of any city or village may authorize the use of any thoroughly tested voting machine at the township, city, or village election following their meeting.

These machines must be prepared for an election by the Election Commissioners of the county or city. There shall be a booth for each machine and instructions for operating same placed in each booth. When a machine has been authorized to be used, it must be on exhibition at the registration preceding the election so that voters may become familiar with it.

The use of the Rhines' Vote Recorder, the Abbott Voting Machine and the Myers' Automatic Ballot Machine is authorized by law, and the manner of using them described in chapter 97 of the General Election Laws.

Elections, Two Day.

State elections lasted for two days until the passage of Act of May 16, 1846.

Electors, Presidential.

The direct connection of the state with the Government of the United States comes primarily through the appointment, by vote at the presidential elections, of as many presidential electors as the whole number of United States senators and representatives to which the state is to be entitled when the President elected comes into office.

These presidential electors receive no pay and are bound by honor alone to cast the vote of the state in favor of the candidate of the ticket upon which they were elected. They meet on the second Monday of January following the election in their own states, and deposit their votes. The record of their votes is then certified to and sealed, after which some one is appointed to deliver it personally to the president of the senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January following their meeting. This "messenger," so-called, receives railroad mileage for the service. Another copy is sent by mail to the same officer, and a third deposited with the judge of the district.

Only states fully admitted into the Union may choose presidential electors.

The first presidential election in which Michigan participated was the thirteenth. It was held in the fall of 1836, and placed Martin Van Buren in the presidential office.

Electric Railroads.

See "Railroads, Suburban and Electric."

Emmet County

was created in 1840 under the name of Tonedagana; the name was changed to Emmet in 1843. The original name did not commemorate any Indian name of note, but the name Emmet was given to perpetuate the memory of Robert Emmet, the so-called "patriot leader" in Ireland, who was arrested as a rebel and hung Sept. 20, 1793. The county was organized in 1853 and its present limits date from an Act of 1895. The county seat was originally at Mackinaw City, then at Traverse City and is now at Harbor Springs. Acres in county, 299,234. Population in 1860, 1,155; 1870, 1,211; 1880, 6,640; 1890, 8,756; 1894, 10,382; 1900, 15,931. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,703. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,351, Bryan 1,291.



CHARLEVOIX

Ref.:—1 Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Walloon Lake. 3. G. R. & I. Ry.

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Employees, Seats for Female

"All persons who employ females, in stores, shops, offices or manufactories, as clerks, assistants, operatives or helpers in any business, trade or occupation carried on or operated by them, shall be required to procure and provide proper and suitable seats

for all such females, and shall permit the use of such seats, rests or stools as may be necessary, and shall not make any rules, regulations or orders preventing the use of such stools or seats, when such female employees are not actively employed in their work in such business or employment."—State Law.

Employees; Fire Escapes for.

Fire escapes must be provided for all manufacturing establishments two or more stories in height, if, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary to insure the safety of the persons there employed.

Proper and substantial hand rails must also be provided on all stairways in manufacturing establishments, and where, in the opinion of the factory inspector, it is necessary, the steps of such stairs in all such establishments shall be substantially covered with rubber securely fastened thereon for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments. The stairs shall be properly screened at sides and bottom where females are employed, and where practicable the doors of such establishments shall swing outwardly or slide as ordered by said factory inspector, and shall be neither locked, bolted or fastened during working hours.

Employees: Legal Day's Work in Certain Businesses.

In all factories, workshops, salt blocks, sawmills, logging or lumber camps, booms or drives, mines or other places used for mechanical manufacturing, or other purposes within the State of Michigan, where men or women are employed, 10 hours per day shall constitute a legal day's work.

Employees, Noon Meal Time in Factories for.

Not less than 45 minutes shall be allowed for the noonday meal in any manufacturing establishment in this state.

Employees: Who May Be Employed.

No male under the age of 18 years and no female under the age of 21 years, shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment or store employing more than ten persons in this state for any longer period than 60 hours in one week unless for the purpose of making necessary repairs to machinery in order to avoid the stoppage of the ordinary running of the establishment: Provided, that no more than 10 hours shall be exacted from such male minors or females under 21 years on any day unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week.

No child under 14 years of age shall be employed in any manufacturing establishment, hotel, or store within this state.

No child under the age of 16 years shall be employed by any person, firm or corporation conducting any manufacturing establishment in this state, at employment whereby its life or limb is endangered, or its health is likely to be injured, or its morals may be depraved by such employment.

Above laws do not apply to canning factories nor evaporating works.

Equalization of Taxes.

See State Board of Equalization.

Escheated Property.

See "State Board of Trustees of Escheated Property."

Examinations for School Teachers.

See School Teachers, Examinations for.

Exemption of Personal Property.

See "Personal Property, Exemption of, from Forced Sale," also "Taxation, Real Property Exempted," and "Taxation, Personal Property Exempted."

Express Companies.

The following express companies operate in Michigan; the names of the railroads on which they operate see "Roads, Stations, and Distances": American, United States, National, Pacific, Adams and Western.

Factories.

In 1899 the State Commissioner of Labor inspected 4,438 factories which were then in operation. There were then employed therein 161,332 males, and 23,221 females.

Fairs, State.

See State Agricultural Society.

Families in State.

In 1894 there were 506,779.

Farms in Michigan.

In 1900 there were 158,783 farms in the state with an average of 80 acres each. The total amount of improved land in the state was 9,533,700 acres, and of unimproved lands forming part of farms, 4,412,132 acres.

Federal Officers.

See United States Officials.

Female Employees. Seats for

See Employees, Female.

Fences.

A legal fence must be 4½ feet high and line fences are to be paid for equally by owners on the two sides.

Fires, Brush or Clearing

Every person who shall wilfully or negligently set fire to woods, prairies or grounds, not his own property, or wilfully negligently permit any fire to pass from his own premises to those of any other person, is liable to fine or imprisonment. Township Boards may prohibit the setting of fires for the purpose of clearing lands wherever they deem such fires dangerous. North of parallel 44 of north latitude, which runs through the centre of Mason, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Gladwin and Arden Counties, notice must be given in writing to residents adjoining one full day in advance of setting any fire for clearing land.

Fire Escapes for Employees.

See Employees, Fire Escapes for.

Fires, Forest.

Different sections of the state have occasionally suffered from forest fires. In the fall of 1871 forest fires did considerable damage in various parts of the state.

Ten years later, in 1881, the state also suffered severely from the same cause and a special session of the legislature was held in 1882, which voted \$250,000 to relieve the sufferers especially in Sanilac, Huron and Tuscola Counties. The legislature also voted \$15,000 to aid in rebuilding school houses in the affected localities.

Fire Insurance.

The aggregate of all fire insurance business in Michigan by authorized companies for 1900 was as follows:

	Risks Written.	Premiums.	Losses Incurred.
Michigan Companies	\$ 30,636,346	\$ 340,135	\$ 132,416
Companies of Other States..	257,541,549	3,077,995	1,784,557
Foreign Companies, U. S. Branches	116,265,545	1,525,133	1,055,481
Totals	\$404,443,440	\$4,943,263	\$2,910,685
Taxes paid in Michigan:			
By Companies of Other States.....			\$94,837.22
By Foreign Companies, U. S. Branches.....			\$48,663.93

First White Visitors and Missionaries.

It is almost literally true that wherever a stream of water flowed the Jesuits and French commandants followed its course. From the Lakes to New Orleans and eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, travelers, single and in groups, and eventually troops of soldiers, went, apparently with as little care as one now has in the journey of 100 miles in a palace coach, through a settled country. It is impossible for us to realize the daring and bravery exhibited in those long and tedious trips.

Jacques Cartier entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence as early as 1534 and seven years later sought to establish a colony on the river of same name, but gave it up.

Champlain is said to have visited this locality as early as 1610; that he came here in 1611 or 1612 is positively asserted in French colonial records.

Notwithstanding these positive assertions, there seems to be no definite evidence that Champlain visited the Detroit. In the very complete translation of his works by the Prince Society, is the assertion that the location of the strait was described to him by the Indians as early as 1603; but there is nothing in his works so far as published, to verify the statements made in the New York Documents.

The first known white visitor to any portion of the country embraced in Michigan was Jean Nicolet. He landed at Sault Ste. Marie in 1634 and was followed by the Jesuits, Raymbault and Jogues, in 1641, who maintained a mission for a few years. Father Marquette came in 1668, re-established the mission at the "Soo," and within a year or two after missions were opened at Mackinac and St. Ignace. Pere Dablon came in 1669.

Marquette died at what is now known as Ludington, on Lake Michigan, May 19, 1675, and in the spring of 1676 his remains were taken to Point St. Ignace, near Mackinac. The first white traveler through the Detroit was possibly the Sieur Joliet; he is believed to have passed here in 1670, and was at Sault Ste. Marie in that year. In this same year the Sulpitian priests Galinee and Dollier, with three canoes and seven men, passed through the Detroit and Lake St. Clair. They left La Chine July 8, 1680, and arrived at Detroit in the spring of 1670.

Flags on School Houses.

See School Houses, Flags on.

Flora of Michigan.

In 1881 the Michigan Horticultural Society published a list of 1,634 flowering trees and plants found in Michigan, with their common and botanical names and their habitat.

Flower of State.

See "State Flower."

Forestry Commissioners.

See "State Board of Forestry Commissioners."

Forts.

See U. S. Forts in Michigan.

Fractional Towns and Sections.

See "Surveys: Fractional Towns and Sections."

Free Public Libraries.

See Libraries, Free Public.

French and English Rule.

The fish of Newfoundland, the furs of New France, and French jealousy of Spanish achievements, were all prime factors in the efforts made by France to obtain possession of this new world. Added to these, there were political and religious ambitions that knew no limit, incarnated in men who feared nothing and would dare everything to further the interests of la belle France and the Jesuit order. They went everywhere, and everywhere the Lily and the Cross marked the route they traveled. Colonies followed in their wake, and all deeds done in each were spread before the king, and discoursed upon by his ministers. From the time M. de Champlain visited the lakes, the French Government claimed this region as its own. All of Canada, and what is now known as the Northwest, was variously designated as New France, Louisiana, or Canada.

During French rule, no less than three kings and three regents exercised authority over Detroit and its surroundings. After the death of Henry IV., on May 14, 1610, his widow, Mary de Medici, became regent, and continued as such until 1617, when Louis XIII., at the age of 16, assumed the kingship. The celebrated Cardinal Richelieu was appointed as his prime minister, and served until 1642. During his sway, on July 29, 1629, Quebec was captured by the English, and remained in their possession, with Louis Kertk as governor, until the treaty of March 29, 1632, when it was surrendered to the French. Louis XIII. died May 14, 1643, and his widow, Anne of Austria, became regent, with Cardinal Mazarin as prime minister. He continued in office until 1661. The regency of Anne of Austria ended in 1661, and Louis XIV., at the age of 14, became king. He reigned until his death, Sept. 1, 1715. The Duke of Orleans then became regent, serving until 1723, when Louis XV., then only 13 years old, was crowned king. During his reign, on Sept. 8, 1760, Canada was surrendered by Marquis Vaudreuil to General Jeffrey Amherst, and on Nov. 29, 1760, Detroit was given up by the French Commandant Bellestre to Major Robert Rogers. In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, sometimes called the Treaty of Versailles, it was fully surrendered, and George

III. of England became the sovereign of Detroit. Four kings, therefore, have ruled this region.

French Farms.

See "Lands, Private Claims."

Frost Bitten Convention.

See State Boundary.

Fruits.

Lake Michigan is the cherishing mother of the fruit growers along its eastern coast. With its 3,400 cubic miles of water in one basin, it maintains a very even temperature throughout the year; and this, with the fact that about 65 per cent of our winter winds are westerly, gives the key to our peculiar success in horticulture.

From at least a dozen harbors upon the lake shores large steamers laden to their gunwales with fruit and vegetables make daily trips to Chicago and Milwaukee, from which points the surplus is distributed through the northwest.

Every variety of apple, pear, plum and cherry can be successfully grown upon nearly every farm, and the peach is a safe and profitable crop on all of the high rolling lands lying within 30 miles of the eastern shore of Lake Michigan.

Grapes do well on the hillsides everywhere, and all varieties of berries yield large annual crops.

"Michigan apples" are the type of excellence in all the states east of the Rocky Mountains. Monroe County is at the head of Lake Erie, and along its shores are the most extensive and successful vineyards in the state.

Wild berries grow luxuriantly in all parts of the state, the most prolific being the blackberry, raspberry, cranberry and whortleberry. Currants and gooseberries thrive in all sections of Michigan.

Within the past 10 years the interest in the growing of cranberries has rapidly increased, and it is likely that within a short time the home-grown berries will supply the demand. The largest plantation is the Comings marsh in Berrien County, near St. Joseph, and another is at Whitefish Point, in Chippewa County.

Closely following the strawberry in season comes the raspberry, red and black, and the blackberry, and of these enormous quantities are grown.

In 1898 there was produced in Michigan 1,872,147 bushels of peaches, 387,446 bushels of strawberries and 247,446 bushels of raspberries.

Fruit and Vegetable Barrels, Size of

See Barrels, Size of, Fruit and Vegetable.

Fur-Trading.

For more than a century, under French, English and American rule, the fur trade was the most important interest. Immense quantities of furs were received and forwarded. Over 100,000 beaver skins were shipped in a single year. In 1829 furs to the amount of \$325,000 were exported and the shipments of raw furs to Europe, even now, reach a considerable value yearly.

The methods of trade were much the same among all who trafficked with the Indians, the slowness of the returns in some measure counterbalancing the otherwise large profits. Goods ordered in the fall would not arrive till the following summer. In the winter they would be exchanged for furs, which generally did not reach London or Paris until nearly a year later. In this way, three years, and often 42 months, were required to complete the circuit of trade.

Furniture.

Grand Rapids, known as the Furniture City, is doubtless the greatest furniture market in the country. Its semi-annual furniture fairs held for more than 15 years past, attract buyers from all over the United States and Europe, and the displays would attract attention in any part of the world.

Game.

Game is among our most important natural resources. Hares, rabbits and squirrels are numerous in the settled as well as in the newer counties. Michigan is peculiarly the American home of the partridge or pheasant (ruffed grouse) so highly prized by epicures, and the prairie chicken (pinnated grouse) is found within its borders. The list of feathered game common in the state also includes the wild turkey, woodcock, snipe and plover and wild pigeon. The lakes and rivers about and in Michigan abound both in web-footed fowls and edible fishes. Wild geese and ducks of all varieties and in countless numbers feed upon their surface. Black bear and deer are also found in the northern counties.

In the Upper Peninsula the game consists of rabbit, partridges, deer and bear. Wolves, otter, beaver, mink, muskrats and other fur-bearing animals are trapped. Speckled trout are plentiful in the streams and Lake Superior affords fishing grounds for them second to no place in the U. S.

Game and Fish Laws.

The following is a synopsis of the more important provisions of the Game and Fish Laws of Michigan:

Deer—Open season November 8th to 30th, inclusive, in each year, except on the Island of Bois Blanc, and the counties of Lapeer, Huron, Monroe, Sanilac, Tuscola, Macomb, Allegan, Ottawa and St. Clair, where deer cannot be hunted until 1906. No person can kill more than three deer in any one year. No person can hunt deer without first procuring a hunter's license from the County Clerk. Resident license, seventy-five cents; non-resident license, \$25. Use of dogs in hunting, pursuing or killing deer, and the killing of any fawn in the spotted coat or any deer in the red coat is prohibited. The use of any artificial light in hunting, pursuing or killing deer is unlawful. No deer or portion of a deer can be lawfully shipped without a license tag accompanies same. Moose, elk and caribou are protected until 1911.

Fox, Black and Gray Squirrels—Open season October 15th to November 30th, both inclusive. It is unlawful to pursue, injure, capture or kill any such squirrels at any time in any public or private park.

Beaver are protected until 1906. Otter, Fisher and Marten—Open season November 15th to May 1st. Wolf, Lynx and Wild Cats—Bounty of \$15 on old wolf; \$7 on wolf whelp under three months old; \$5 on lynx; \$3 on wild cats. Mink, Raccoon, Skunk and Musk-Rats—Must not be taken during the months of September and October.

Partridge, Quail, Spruce-Hen and Woodcock—Open season October 1st to November 30th, both inclusive. Prairie Chickens, Mongolian and English Pheasants, Wild Turkey and Wild Pigeon, not to be killed until 1910.

Ducks, Geese and all Wild Water Fowl—Open season October 1st to November 30th, both inclusive, from one-half hour before sunrise to one hour after sunset in each day. Jack snipe, blue-

bill, canvas-back, widgeon, pin-tail, whistler, spoon-bill, butter-ball and saw-bill ducks may be killed from March 2d to April 10th in each year. The use of any floating device or contrivance propelled by, or using as motive power, steam, gas, naphtha, oil, gasoline or electricity, or the use of any swivel or punt gun, battery, sink boat or similar device, save only a gun of not greater size than ten caliber, such gun to be held in the hands at the time of firing, in hunting for or killing any wild water-fowl is unlawful.

Antwerp or Homing Pigeon and Mourning Doves—It is unlawful to capture or destroy by any means whatever any Antwerp or homing pigeon or mourning dove at any time. No song or insectivorous bird, excepting blackbirds, English sparrows or crows, can be killed or captured at any time.

Dogs must not be practiced or trained upon any game bird or animal during their respective close seasons, provided that any person without firearms in his possession may practice or train dogs upon game birds for fifteen days next preceding the opening of the season in each year.

Speckled Trout, Grayling, Landlocked Salmon, California Trout, German Brown Trout—Open season May 1st to September 1st (excepting Maple River in Emmet County, which is from May 1st to August 1st); only to be taken with hook and line, and it is unlawful to have in possession any of these kinds of fish less than six inches in length. It is unlawful to take from the waters of Au Sable River or any of its tributaries, any brook trout, speckled trout, rainbow trout or California trout of a less size than eight inches in length, or for any person to take from said waters more than fifty fish of the kinds above named in any one day, or to take with him therefrom or to have in his possession at any point away therefrom more than fifty fish of said kinds at any one time.

Black Bass—May be taken with hook and line only, from May 20th to April 1st following thereafter; must not be sold during the close season.

Speckled Trout, Grayling, Land-Locked Salmon, California Trout—May be killed from May 1st to Sept. 1st.

Bass, Trout, Land-Locked Salmon and Grayling must not be caught in any way except by hook and line.

Streams in which brook trout are not native, stocked with such trout, are protected by law three years after the first plant of such trout therein.

It is not lawful for any person to capture in any manner in any of the inland or public waters of the state, or have in his possession, brook trout or grayling of a less size than six (6) inches in length.

In Russell Creek or any of its tributaries flowing through sections 18, 19, 20 and the S. W. quarter of section 17, in the Township of Hart, Oceana County, fishing by any means whatsoever is prohibited until 1909.

In Round Lake in Townships of Liberty and Hanover in Jackson County, it is unlawful to catch black bass under 9 inches, and no fingerling lake trout may be taken until 1904.

In Bear Lake, Charlevoix County, and its tributaries, catching small-mouthed bass is prohibited from Oct. 15th to May 31st of year following.

In that part of Maple River flowing through Center, Eggleston and Maple River Townships, Emmet County, speckled trout and grayling not to be taken from Aug. 1st to May 1st.

In Round Lake, Lenawee County, and Whitmore Lake, Washtenaw County, fishing is prohibited during December, January, February and March; in Reed's Lake and Fisk's Lake, Kent County, prohibited during October, November, December, January, February, March and April; in inland lakes of Alpena and Presque Isle Counties, prohibited during January, February, March and April; in Walloon or Bear Lake, Charlevoix and Emmet Counties, for small-mouthed black bass, prohibited from April 15 to July 12; in Otsego Lake, Otsego County, prohibited, except from May 1 to Nov. 1.

In Indian and Magician Lakes, Cass County, it is unlawful to catch bass from December 1st to June 1st, following.

In south arm of Pine Lake, Charlevoix County, it is unlawful to catch any kind of fish within 300 feet of the mouth of any stream or within 300 feet north of the bridge connecting South Arm and East Jordan from November 15th to April 15th, inclusive.

In Mill Lake, Bloomingdale township, of Van Buren County, fishing is prohibited from December 1st to May 1st, until December, 1904.

In Clam Lake, Grass and Clam Rivers, Antrim County, it is unlawful to catch any kind of fish from December 1st to April 1st of following year.

Nets are prohibited in all waters of the State from October 30 to December 15.

It shall be unlawful to fish with a net within a radius of one hundred feet of any fish chute or ladder.

It is not lawful to use any kind of continuous nets at any time in the inland waters of the State.

The sale or purchase, or shipment for the purpose of sale, of Grayling and Brook Trout is prohibited at all times.

Inland Lakes.—Nothing but hook and line can be used in any inland lake. Even set lines or night lines are prohibited, and to be found on a lake with spear, jack, net, set lines, artificial lights, explosives, etc., is prima facie evidence of guilt.

Spearing Fish.—Spearing is not permitted in any of the inland waters of the State, excepting where local acts permit it.

All swamp lands lying along the borders of Lakes Huron, Erie, Michigan, Superior and St. Clair, and between the shore line and the state boundary are set aside as public hunting grounds, excepting such parts of St. Clair Flats as have had, prior to Jan. 1st., 1899, at least \$25 spent upon them in improvements.

All of the lands belonging to the State in township 16 north, range 9 east, in Wild Fowl bay, in the county of Huron, in this State, commonly known as the "middle ground," lying between Kate Chay or Maison Island, in Saginaw Bay, and the main land, are set apart and dedicated for a public shooting or hunting ground.

All that part of Lake Erie and marsh adjacent to the surveyed lands of Monroe and Wayne counties is set apart for a public hunting ground.

No one may hunt on inclosed land without the permission of the owner or lessee thereof.

Game Animals and Game Birds.—All game animals or game birds transported under cover must be plainly marked on the *outside of the package* with the name of the consignor and consignee, the initial point of billing and the destination, together with an itemized statement of the contents of such package.

Protected Game and Fish—Must not be transported beyond the boundaries of this State at any time. No fishes taken from the waters of Branch or St. Joseph Counties can be transported beyond the limits of this State at any season of the year.

The kinds of game mentioned above must not be sold or exposed for sale in the close season; and transportation companies or carriers may not carry or have in possession any game after the expiration of five days from the beginning of the close season.

The violation of the law in any of the above points is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both.

Game and Fish Warden.

See both State and County Game and Fish Warden.

Garden Beds.

See Ancient Garden Beds.

Gas, Artificial

This was first supplied in Michigan, at Detroit, in 1851.

Gas, Natural

This was first piped from Ohio to Detroit in 1890, and subsequently from Canada, but in 1901 the supply was cut off.

Gazetteer.

The first Gazetteer of the Territory was entitled "The Emigrant's Guide, or Pocket Gazetteer of the Surveyed Part of Michigan," and was published by John Farmer at Albany, New York, in 1830. It was a small pamphlet of 32 pages, in fine type. It gave a very comprehensive view of the country, and for that time was relatively as complete as those of later days. It was sold both separately and in connection with a map of the Territory and reached a circulation of many thousands. A second and revised edition was issued in 1831. In 1836 Mr. Farmer issued a new work entitled "The Emigrant's Guide, or Pocket Gazetteer of the Surveyed Part of Michigan." It contained information gathered from every postoffice and was sold separately and in connection with a map of the State. For a number of years past R. L. Polk & Co., of Detroit, have issued biennially a very complete Gazetteer.

Genesee County

was created in 1835 and organized in 1836. Its present limits date from 1843. It was named after a county of the same name in New York, from which many of its early settlers came. The county seat is Flint. Acres in county, 411,015. Population, in 1840, 4,208; 1850, 12,031; 1860, 22,607; 1870, 33,965; 1880, 39,219; 1890, 39,430; 1894, 40,553; 1900, 41,804. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,047. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,486, Bryan 3,931.

Geographical.

See Physical Geography, Geological Peculiarities, Surveys, Rivers, Lakes, Islands, Points of Land, Bays, Harbors, Pictured Rocks, Sand Dunes, Towns and Townships, Counties.

Geology.

No state has a greater variety of geological formations than has Michigan. Geologists affirm with great confidence that the whole region was once like a sea of ice; that the Great Lakes

channel, forming a great eddying whirlpool 250 feet across. It sweeps round and round and is all swallowed up in this bottomless pit. During the freshets of the spring and autumn this ravine generally fills up with water, making a lake more than a mile in length and 150 feet in depth. The river then flows on over its hitherto dry bed beyond, not only undiminished in volume, but, on the contrary, largely augmented by great volumes of water boiling up from the same subterranean caverns that had formerly swallowed it. All logs, driftwood and debris which have accumulated at the head are now swept by the force of the current out at the foot. This wonderful curiosity is popularly known as "Sunken Lake."

The number of these giant wells in the region of Alpena county reaches close to three hundred. Most of them are very large and deep, with perpendicular limestone walls, and, of course, cannot be explored without the aid of a pulley and line. Some are churn shaped, increasing in size downward, and it is more than probable that careful exploration would reveal very interesting subterranean passage-ways. Indeed, the finding of large caves in rocks so full of fissures, capable of swallowing up a large river, together with hundreds of creeks and smaller streams, could scarcely be a matter of surprise.

Most of these pits seem to belong to a series which lie in a general line extending from Misery Bay, five miles east of Alpena, to town 34-1, perhaps sixty miles northwest. They undoubtedly approximately indicate the course of the subterranean river.

Misery Bay, where this subterranean river empties, is really a small, shallow, inland lake of about 200 acres area, connected with Lake Huron by a narrow entrance, sometimes too shallow for even a fish boat to enter. Its rocks have pitched downward toward the water, leaving a rugged rim and a deep rift in the rocks, half a mile long and ten to twenty feet deep. The geologist who will squeeze his way along this narrow rift will find between the strata a rich harvest of very perfect Devonian fossils. In fact, the whole State of Michigan does not afford another field that can compare with the Thunder Bay region in the extent, variety and perfection of its fossil remains. In the bottom of this little bay are three of these giant wells, one of them larger and deeper than any heretofore noted. This is the one which constitutes the mouth of the underground river. In summer, the water boiling up from this immense pit is cold as spring water, while in the coldest winters ice never forms on the surface, but a broad open river leads out through the narrow channel into the open lake. Even when the thermometer is far below zero and the ice outside along the shore is from two to three feet thick, flocks of wild ducks find this secluded spot an inviting place to spend the entire winter. A strange peculiarity of this subterranean river is its intermittent flow. Every twenty minutes an immense volume of water pours out from down below, filling the little bay to a height of eight inches above the ordinary level, thus causing the water to rush out through the narrow opening into Lake Huron, and then for twenty minutes it rests again and the tide goes down, and thus the rising and the falling of the tide goes on, as if from the mighty pulsations of some great heart down in the bosom of the earth.

Geological Survey.

See State Board of Geological Survey.

German Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary.

This is located at Saginaw. There were 23 students in 1899 and the property was valued at \$12,000.

Gladwin County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1875. It was named after Major Henry Gladwin, commander of Detroit at the time of the Pontiac Conspiracy in 1763. The county seat is Gladwin. Acres in county, 330,018. Population in 1880, 1,127; 1890, 4,208; 1894, 4,900; 1900, 6,564. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 932. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 978, Bryan 299.



MIDLAND

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Tittabawassee River. 3. Pere Marquette R. R.
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Gogebic County

Was created and organized in 1887. The name is an abbreviated Indian word which was spelled originally Agogebic, and literally means "falling leaves." Agogebic Lake, to which the name was first applied, is so located that when the autumn winds blow the forest leaves cover its surface and this gives it the name of "Lake of the falling leaves." The county seat is Bessemer. Acres in county, 711,415. Population in 1880, 13,166; 1894, 14,063; 1900, 16,738. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,948. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,168, Bryan 676.

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Gold.

This was first found in 1831 and regular mining was begun the next year at the Ropes Mine, about four miles northwest of Ishpeming, in Marquette county. The mine continued in operation for twelve years, the total product for that time being valued at about \$500,000. It has now (1900) been opened up again.

Governor.

See State Governor.

Governors of Michigan.

Territorial—

Gen. William Hull	1805—1813
Gen. Lewis Cass	1813—1831
Gen. George B. Porter	1831—1834
Stevens T. Mason	1834—1835

State—

Stevens T. Mason	1835—1840
William Woodbridge	1840—1842
John S. Barry	1842—1846
Alpheus Felch	1846—1848
Epaphroditus Ransom	1848—1850
John S. Barry	1850—1851
Robert McClelland	1851—1855
Kinsley S. Bingham	1855—1859
Moses Wisner	1859—1861
Austin Blair	1861—1865
Henry H. Crapo	1865—1869
Henry P. Baldwin	1869—1873
John J. Bagley	1873—1877
Charles M. Croswell	1877—1881
David H. Jerome	1881—1883
Josiah W. Begole	1883—1885
Russell A. Alger	1885—1887
Cyrus G. Luce	1887—1891
Edwin B. Winans	1891—1893
John T. Rich	1893—1897
Hazen S. Pingree	1897—1901
Aaron T. Bliss	1901—

Governor and Judges.

See Rule of Governor and Judges.

Government.

See "French and English Rule," "Territories, Northwest and Indiana," "Territory of Michigan," "Rule of Governor and Judges," and various articles under the heading "State."

Government Officials.

See United States Officials.

Graded School Districts.

See School Districts, Graded.

Grand Army of the Republic.

This organization is composed of those who served in the war with the South.

The Department of Michigan on January 1st, 1900, had 1 posts in the state at 370 different places, with 16,112 members.

The following persons only are eligible for membership:

Soldiers and Sailors of the United States Army, Navy and Marine Corps, who served between April 12, 1861 and April 9, 1865, in the war for the suppression of the rebellion, and those having been honorably discharged therefrom after such service; and of such state regiments as were called into actual service and subject to the orders of the United States general officers, between the dates mentioned.

No person who has borne arms against the United States is eligible.



R. O. W.

WEXFORD

Ref.:—1. Manistee & N. E. R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R. 3. G. R. & I. R. R. 4. Elk Lake.

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Grand Traverse County

Was created under the name of Omeena in 1840. The name was changed to Grand Traverse when the county was organized in 1851. It was thus named because those who entered the long Grand Traverse Bay had to make a grand traverse to get out again. The present boundaries date from 1865. The county seat, originally called Boardman's River, is now called Grand.

Traverse. Acres in county, 292,961. Population in 1860, 1,288; 1870, 4,443; 1880, 8,422; 1890, 13,355; 1894, 17,515; 1900, 20,479. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,199. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,126, Bryan 1,288.

Grange.

See "Michigan State Grange."

Graphite.

This mineral is found in Baraga County, and after being ground and prepared is extensively used as a mineral paint for the protection of outside iron work. It is used on the U. S. battleships and possesses remarkable properties in resisting both water and acids.



Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Pine River. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Maple River. 5. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry.
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Gratiot County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. It was named after Capt. Charles Gratiot of Gen. Harrison's army of the war of 1812. The county seat is at Ithaca. Acres in county, 364,633. Population in 1860, 4,027; 1870, 11,809; 1880, 21,937; 1890, 28,668; 1894, 28,776; 1900, 29,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,704. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,261, Bryan 3,207.

Gypsum.

See Plaster.

Hanging.

See Capital Punishment.

to medical skill, with a staff both numerous and capable. Lake Goguac distant a short ride by electric car, affords many varieties of recreation.

The Phelps Medical and Surgical Sanitarium, also at Battle Creek, opened in October, 1900, is one of the most costly and best equipped health institutes in the world. It was erected at a cost of a quarter of a million and has accommodations for 250 patients. It is built of undressed field boulders, and its size and beauty are such that the exterior would attract attention in any locality. The interior is rich and ornate in the highest degree. Every known medical appliance and the best of skill are at the service of the institution's patrons.

BENTON HARBOR.—One mile south of this city and reached by electric cars are the Eastman Mineral Springs, 30 in number. Four or more hotels at Benton Harbor furnish accommodations to those desiring to use the waters. Following are the analyses of four of the springs in grains per gallon of 231 cubic inches: "King David"—Chloride of sodium, .119; bicarbonate of sodium, .676; sulphate of potassium, .145; bicarbonate of calcium, 8.124; bicarbonate of magnesium, 3.532; bicarbonate of iron, 1.298; phosphate of manganese, traces; alumina, .117; silica, .583; total, 14.694. Carbonic acid gas, 36.39 cubic inches per gallon. "Silver Queen"—Chloride of sodium, .096; bicarbonate of sodium, 1.364; bicarbonate of potassium, 1.074; sulphate of potassium-traces; bicarbonate of calcium, 6.800; bicarbonate of magnesium, 3.225; silica, .117; total, 12.676. Carbonic acid gas, 35.46 cubic inches per gallon. "Saul"—Chloride of Sodium, .095; sulphate of sodium, .110; bicarbonate of sodium, 1.021; sulphate of potassium, .083; bicarbonate of calcium, 7.797; bicarbonate of magnesium, 6.144; bicarbonate of iron, 1.049; silica, .350; total, 16.649. Carbonic acid gas, 37.21 cubic inches per gallon. "Colonel's Own"—Chloride of sodium, .119; bicarbonate of sodium, .335; bicarbonate of potassium, 1.559; sulphate of potassium-traces; bicarbonate of calcium, 8.875; bicarbonate of magnesium, 6.296; iron and alumina, .284; silica, .117; total, 18.035. Carbonic acid gas, 38.96 cubic inches per gallon.

The Excelsior Mineral Bath House at Benton Harbor is but a few minutes' walk from both docks and depots. It has a capacity for giving 300 baths daily and is open the year round. The baths are adapted for the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, gout, blood, skin and nervous diseases; catarrhal troubles, morphine and opium habits.

FLINT.—Oak Grove Hospital here located is a private institution for the treatment of mental and nervous diseases, and is elegantly furnished and completely equipped. It has Turkish and Russian baths, modern electro-therapeutic appliances, a fine gymnasium and the essentials for enjoying all indoor and outdoor games. Oak Grove mineral water comes from a flowing well 265 feet deep. As seen from the following analysis (in grains per U. S. gallon), it is essentially "alkaline": Sodium chloride, 98.363; potassium chloride, 2.973; magnesium chloride, 1.253; calcium bicarbonate, 14.053; calcium sulphate, 13.703; magnesium bicarbonate, 12.945; alumina and iron oxides, .583; silica, trace; lithia bicarbonate, trace.

HUDSON.—There is here located the "Zauber Wasser Health Resort," an institution provided with mineral baths, etc.

MIDLAND.—The Midland Mineral Springs Sanitarium has excellent waters said to be especially beneficial for diseases of the liver, constipation, paralysis of stomach, dropsical and glandular affections, hysteria, St. Vitus' dance, etc. Baths in this water are unsurpassed for the treatment of rheumatic and paralytic difficulties and all nervous derangements. Following is an analysis of the water:

Various solids in Solution.	Weight per gal.	Properties of each.
Sulphate of Lime.....	4.46	Stimulant, Restorative.
Sulphate of Potassa....	32.19	Aperient, Cathartic.
Sulphate of Soda.....	22.07	Cathar, Diuretic, Aper't,
Phosphate Alumina.....	1.73	Astringent. Cathartic, Emetic.
Chloride Calcium.....	6.22	Tonic, Deobstruent.
Chloride Magnesia.....	2.19	Cholagogue, Purgative.
Chloride Sodium.....	32.70	Large Doses—Emetic. Cathar.; Small—Tonic. Alterative. Anthelmintic.
Silica	2.96	
Organic Matter.....	2.47	
Loss	3.21	

Total weight per gal. 110.20

MT. CLEMENS.—Is known all over the country as the "Bath City," and it might also be called the "Hotel City," for it has more and better hotels in proportion to its population than any other city in the State. It is on the Clinton River and is reached via Grand Trunk R. R. or Rapid Railway from Detroit in about one hour. The waters have a medicinal virtue almost magical, and several thousand seekers for health patronize the luxurious hotels and bath houses the year round. Not far from Mt. Clemens and reached by electric car is Lake St. Clair, where excellent fishing and duck shooting may be enjoyed in season. The baths are especially efficacious for the cure of rheumatism and blood diseases.

ST. CLAIR SPRINGS.—These are just south of the city of St. Clair on the St. Clair River. The Oakland Hotel is very large and comfortable, and during the summer season many come there to enjoy outdoor exercise and receive the benefits of Salutaris mineral water, which is furnished to guests gratis. Mineral baths especially efficacious for rheumatism can be obtained. The shipping, which passes directly before the hotel, affords a continuous moving panorama. The following is an analysis of Salutaris water in grains per gallon of 231 cubic inches: Chloride of sodium, 81.3344; chloride of potassium, 1.6979; sulphate of potassa, traces; bicarbonate of soda, 4.8754; bicarbonate of lime, 5.1337; bicarbonate of magnesia, 3.8814; bicarbonate of Ammonia, traces; silica, .5715; organic matter, traces; total, 97.4913. Carbonic acid gas, 465.325.

ST. LOUIS.—This city of 3,000 inhabitants, in the northern part of Gratiot County, is 730 feet above tide-water. Its climate is remarkably salubrious and exempt from malaria. The Park Hotel and Sanitarium, located on the banks of Pine River, is provided with all the facilities for health and comfort. The following is an analysis of the water used in the baths: Sulphate of lime, 66.5; silicate of lime, 6.72; chloride of lime, trace; bicarbonate soda, 106.4; bicarbonate lime, 89.4; bi-carbonate magnesia, 17.5; bicarbonate iron, 1.2; free silica, 2.88; organic matter and loss, 2.00; total, 272.8. Free carbonic acid in gallon, 6.21.

SOMERVILLE SPRINGS.—These are just north of the city of St. Clair on St. Clair River. An excellent hotel, boating, bathing and ever-changing river scenes are the attractions. The following is an analysis of the water in grains: Chloride of sodium, 8993.94; chloride calcium, 2803.78; chloride magnesium, 242.9; chloride potassium, 1680; sulphate calcium, 87.78; Hy. sulphate sodium, 11.9; iron oxide, 30.1; magnesium bromide, 68.6; silicic acid, 119; total, 14,023.

SPRING LAKE.—This resort has been noted for its mineral springs for many years past. It has an attractive location on Spring Lake, Ottawa County, and the water has long been known to be very efficacious in the treatment of rheumatism and its complications; rheumatic gout, dyspepsia and hepatic irregularities; atonic weakness of the digestive apparatus; chronic constipation, especially if attended with defective alvine secretion. In affections of the kidneys and bladder, caused by gravel and phosphatic deposits, this water with its powerful solvent properties acts with wonderful effect. Eczema in all its stages and all eruptive affections of the skin yield to its curative ingredients. Following is the analysis in grains per gallon: Chloride of potassium, 4.238; chloride of sodium, 405.533; chloride of calcium, 113.42; chloride of magnesium, 36.2; bicarbonate of sodium, .9537; bicarbonate of calcium, .1808; bicarbonate of iron, 1.006; bicarbonate of magnesium, .064; bicarbonate of manganese, .0647; bromide of magnesium, 2.17; sulphate of sodium, 46.7; silica, .503; alumina and lithia, traces; total fixed residue, 629.3654.

YPSILANTI.—The Ypsilanti Sanitarium offers every advantage to persons who need rest and special treatment. It is easily reached from Detroit by M. C. R. R. or D., Y. & A. A. Electric Ry. The town is traversed by the picturesque Huron river and there are many pleasant drives in the vicinity. It is at all times lively for the State Normal School is here located, and Ann Arbor, the "University Town," is distant only a 15-minute ride by electric car. A mineral well furnishes water especially efficacious in the cure of urinary and kidney diseases. Analysis in grains per imperial gallon is as follows: Carbonate of lime, 20.23; sulphate of lime, 2.73; carbonate of magnesia, 7.00; carbonate of iron, 1.5; soluble silica, 1.00; alkaline chlorides, 2.45; lithium and nitrates, traces; total, 34.91.

Highways.

See Township Commissioner of Highways; Township Overseer of Highways; Roads; also State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads.

Hillsdale College.

This College, located at Hillsdale, belongs to the Free Will Baptist Church and was organized in October, 1855. The property is valued at \$320,000. In 1899 it had 365 students and has graduated 960 since its founding.

Hillsdale County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1835. It was so named because of the rolling character of the land, it being "hill" and "dale." The county seat was originally at Jonesville, but is now at Hillsdale. Acres in county, 384,950. Population in 1840, 7,240; 1850, 26,169; 1860, 26,301; 1870, 31,691; 1880, 32,726; 1890, 30,660; 1900, 30,272.

900, 29,865. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,697. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,787, Bryan 3,328.

Historical.

See in the order named Aboriginal Inhabitants, Ancient Garden Beds, First White Visitors and Missionaries, French and English Rule; Territories, Northwest and Indiana; Territory of Michigan, Rule of Governor and Judges, Wars.



Holidays, Legal.

The following days are legal holidays: New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22nd; Decoration Day, May 30th; July 4th; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; and Christmas.

In case any of the holidays fall on Sunday then the Monday following is the legal holiday.

Holland Theological School.

This theological school, belonging to the Holland Christian Reformed Church of America, is located at Grand Rapids and in 1900 had 51 students.

the river draws from the water there, where the temperature is above the freezing point. It would seem, however, that it would naturally freeze at 32 degrees, but what is believed to be reliable testimony says that the river has not frozen over for 15 years.

Industrial Home for Girls.

See State Industrial Home for Girls.

Industrial School for Boys.

See State Industrial School for Boys.

MONTCALM



Ref.:—1 Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Maple River.

3. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 4. Lookingglass River. 5. Grand River.

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Inheritance Tax.

Under law of 1899 any real or personal property of the value of \$500 or over, given by will or passing by law to any person not belonging to the immediate family of the deceased, or given to any corporation, is required to be taxed 5 per cent., the tax being payable to the treasurer of the county for use by the State. See also "U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes."

Ingham County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1838. It was named after Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury from 1829 to 1831. The county seat was at first at Ingham, but is now at Mason. Acres in county, 254,229. Population in 1840, 2,400; 1850,

1843; 1860, 17,456; 1870, 25,270; 1880, 33,677; 1890, 37,666; 1894, 39,639; 1900, 39,818. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,363. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,353, Bryan 5,102.

Inspector General.

See State Inspector-General.

Inspectors of Elections.

See Election Inspectors; also Elections in Towns, Villages and Cities.

Institutes.

See "Michigan Farmers' Institutes" and "State Superintendent of Public Instruction."

ALCONA



ARENAC

1. Au Sable & N. W. R. R. 2. Det. & Mack. Ry.

3. Au Gres River.

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Insurance.

See State Commissioner of Insurance; also State Insurance Policy Commission, Fire Insurance and Life Insurance.

Interest, Legal Rate of

The legal rate of interest since May, 1899, in this State is 5 per cent; prior to that time it was 6 per cent.

Internal Revenue.

See U. S. Internal Revenue Collectors.

Ionia County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1837. It was named from the Greek province, which also gave its name to the Ionic order of architecture. The county seat is at Ionia. Acres in county, 366,526. Population in 1840, 1,923; 1850, 7,597; 1860, 16,665; 1870, 27,676; 1880, 33,872; 1890, 32,801; 1894, 34,820; 1900, 34,829. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,436. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,101, Bryan 4,068.

Iosco County

Was created under the name of Kanotin in 1840, but the name was changed to Iosco in 1843. The original name was only a pretended Indian name and was without meaning. The present name literally means "water of light." Iosco is the title of an Ottawa Indian legend written by H. R. Schoolcraft, a noted writer on Indian matters, the full title being "Iosco, or a Visit to the Sun and Moon." The county was organized in 1857. The county seat, Tawas City, was formerly called Ottawa City. Acres in county, 353,750. Population in 1860, 175; 1870, 3,175; 1880, 6,873; 1890, 15,224; 1894, 12,340; 1900, 10,246. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,374. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,402, Bryan 680.

Iron County

Was created and organized in 1885. It was so named because of the extensive deposits of iron ore contained in the county. The county seat was at first at Iron River, but is now at Crystal Falls. Acres in county, 759,903. Population in 1890, 4,432; 1894, 5,293; 1900, 8,990. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,069. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,559, Bryan 259.

Iron Ore.

Michigan produces more iron ore than any other state. In 1898 the total tonnage was one-third of the total product of the world. The first discovery of iron in Michigan was on the morning of Sept. 19th, 1844. The compassman of a party surveying in Town 47, N. R. 26 W., Marquette County, noticed great fluctuations of the magnetic needle and finally found his needle pointing nearly south instead of north, and called the attention of the party to the wonderful variation. Mr. Burt, of the party, then requested the men to look about them and they quickly found specimens of iron ore, these being principally near outcrops. This was probably the first discovery of iron ore by white men in Michigan, and was later developed as the Jackson mine.

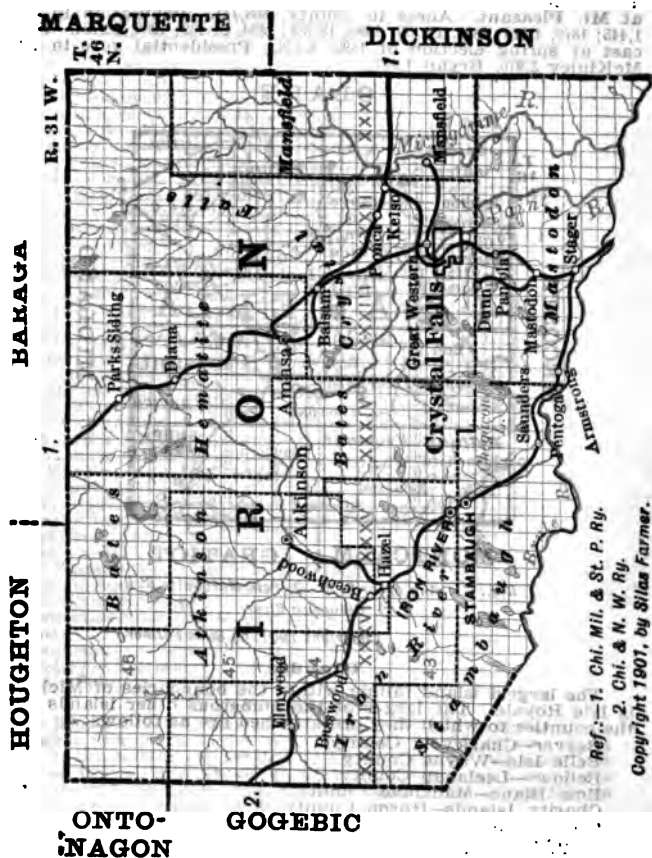
The five ranges of the Lake Superior iron district, lying to the east, the south and the west of the copper country, are the sources of the largest, richest and purest supply of iron ore in the world.

The growth of the mining of iron ore has practically all been since 1850. Michigan then ranked among the states as the eighteenth in amount of ore produced, but for nearly twenty years she has ranked first.

The largest iron mine in the world is at Ironwood, Gogebic County.

The value of the marketed tonnage of iron ore for 1898 was \$16,835,000, and the total tonnage mined was 7,380,319.

If all the iron ore produced for the year 1898 in the State of Michigan was cast into a steel rail weighing 50 pounds to the foot, that rail would encircle the globe one and one-half times.
See Pig Iron.



Isabella County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1859. It was named after Queen Isabella of Spain, who fitted out the fleet of Columbus. The county seat was originally at Isabella Centre, but is now at Mt. Pleasant. Acres in county, 368,741. Population in 1860, 1,445; 1870, 4,742; 1880, 12,159; 1890, 18,784; 1894, 21,489; 1900, 22,784. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,178. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,970, Bryan 1,997.

CLARE



Ref.: 1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Pere Marquette R. R.

3. Chippewa River.

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Islands.

The largest island falling within the boundaries of Michigan is Isle Royale. The larger of the numerous other islands with the counties to which they are attached are as follows:

Beaver—Charlevoix County.

Belle Isle—Wayne County.

Bellows—Leelanau County.

Bois Blanc—Mackinac County.

Charity Islands—Huron County.

Crooked—Alpena County.

Drummond—Chippewa County.

Dickinson's—Macomb County.

Garden—Charlevoix County.

Goose—Mackinac County.

Grand—Alger County.

Granite—Marquette County.

Great or North Manitou—Leelanau County.
 Grosse Ile—Wayne County.
 Gross St. Martin—Mackinac County.
 Gull—Delta County.
 Gull—Charlevoix County.
 Gravelly—Delta County.
 Harsen's—Macomb County.
 Hat—Charlevoix County.
 High—Charlevoix County.
 Hog—Charlevoix County.
 Huron—Marquette County.
 Isle aux Galets—Emmet County.
 Isle Royale—Keweenaw County.
 Katechay or Maisson—Huron County.
 Les Cheneaux—Mackinac County.
 Little or South Manitou—Leelanau County.
 Little Summer—Delta County.
 Mackinac—Mackinac County.
 Manitou—Keweenaw County.
 Marion—Leelanau County.
 Marquette—Mackinac County.
 Middle—Alpena County.
 Middle—Marquette County.
 Nebish—Chippewa County.
 North Fox—Leelanau County.
 Poverty—Delta County.
 Round—Mackinac County.
 Sailor's Encampment—Same as Nebish.
 Skilligalee—Same as Isle aux Galets.
 South Fox—Leelanau County.
 Squaw—Charlevoix County.
 Stannard's Rock—Marquette County.
 St. Helena—Mackinac County.
 St. Martin—Mackinac County.
 St. Martin's—Delta County.
 Stony—Huron County.
 Sugar—Chippewa County.
 Sulphur—Alpena County.
 Summer—Delta County.
 The Snows—Same as Les Cheneaux.
 Thunder Bay—Alpena County.
 Train—Alger County.
 Traverse—Houghton County.
 Trout—Charlevoix County.
 Waugoshance—Emmet County.
 Whiskey—Charlevoix County.
 Wood—Schoolcraft County.

Isle Royale.

This island is 45 miles long, contains 132,913 acres, and is much the largest island included in the State of Michigan. It is located in the northwest portion of Lake Superior and described by one of the earliest travelers as containing copper and as a matter of fact abundant evidences of mining by a prehistoric race have been found upon it.

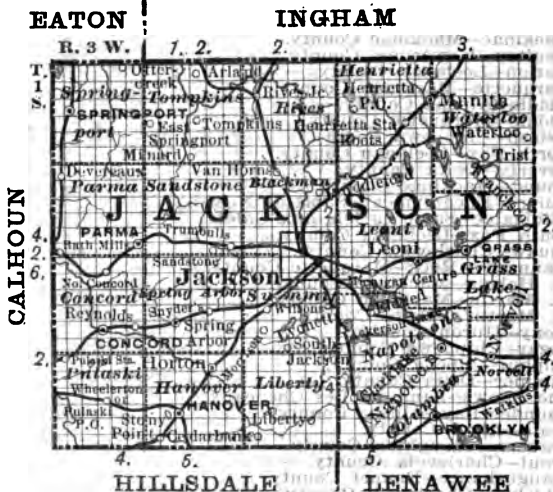
It is said that when the commissioners were locating the national boundary on Lake Superior after the close of the Revolution, Benjamin Franklin, one of them, having read the early accounts of the presence of copper on the island, drew the line so as to include this island within the United States. At one time the island was constituted a county by itself, but it is now attached to Keweenaw County.

Jack Pine Plains.

These are extensive tracts of light, sandy soil in the north central part of the lower peninsula, bearing a light growth of dwarf pines and scarlet oak, with a few trees Norway pine.

Jackson County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1832. It was named Andrew Jackson, President of the United States from 1801 to 1809. The county seat is Jackson. Acres in county, 455,886. Population in 1840, 13,130; 1850, 19,433; 1860, 26,664; 1870, 36,042; 1880, 48,273; 1890, 42,056; 1900, 48,222. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 11,011. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,339, B 6,211.



Ref.:—1. Grand River. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Ry.
4. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 5. Cincinnati Northern R. R. 6. Kalamazoo River.

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Jesuit Missionaries.

See First White Visitors and Missionaries.

Judge of Probate.

See County Judge of Probate.

Judge of U. S. Circuit Court.

See U. S. Circuit Court.

Judge of U. S. District Court.

See U. S. District Court.

Judicial Circuits.

These are as follows:

- First—Lenawee and Hillsdale Counties.
- Second—Berrien County.
- Third—Wayne County.
- Fourth—Jackson County.
- Fifth—Barry and Eaton Counties.
- Sixth—Lapeer and Oakland Counties.
- Seventh—Genesee County.
- Eighth—Ionia and Montcalm Counties.
- Ninth—Kalamazoo County.
- Tenth—Saginaw County.
- Eleventh—Chippewa, Schoolcraft, Luce and Alger Counties.
- Twelfth—Baraga, Houghton and Keweenaw Counties.
- Thirteenth—Antrim, Charlevoix, Grand Traverse and Leelanau Counties.
- Fourteenth—Muskegon and Oceana Counties.
- Fifteenth—Branch and St. Joseph Counties.
- Sixteenth—Macomb County.
- Seventeenth—Kent County.
- Eighteenth—Bay County.
- Nineteenth—Lake, Manistee, Mason, Osceola Counties.
- Twentieth—Allegan and Ottawa Counties.
- Twenty-first—Clare, Isabella and Midland Counties.
- Twenty-second—Washtenaw County.
- Twenty-third—Alcona, Iosco and Oscoda Counties.
- Twenty-fourth—Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola Counties.
- Twenty-fifth—Marquette, Delta, Menominee, Iron and Dickinson Counties.
- Twenty-sixth—Alpena, Presque Isle and Montmorency Counties.
- Twenty-seventh—Mecosta and Newaygo Counties.
- Twenty-eighth—Kalkaska, Missaukee, Wexford and Benzie Counties.
- Twenty-ninth—Gratiot and Clinton Counties.
- Thirtieth—Ingham County.
- Thirty-first—St. Clair County.
- Thirty-second—Gogebic County.
- Thirty-third—Mackinac, Emmet and Cheboygan Counties.
- Thirty-fourth—Arenac, Crawford, Gladwin, Ogemaw, Roscommon and Otsego Counties.
- Thirty-fifth—Shiawassee and Livingston Counties.
- Thirty-sixth—Cass and Van Buren Counties.
- Thirty-seventh—Calhoun County.
- Thirty-eighth—Morroe County.

Jury Commissioners.

See County Board of Jury Commissioners.

Justices.

See Township Justices.

Kalamazoo College.

This is under the care of the Baptist Church. It originated in 1833 and was incorporated in 1855. It has a general endowment of \$191,563, a special endowment of \$5,020, and annuity funds amounting to \$22,550. The real estate is valued at \$60,000. In 1899 it had 164 students and has graduated since founding 259.

Kalamazoo County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1830. The name was derived from a Pottowatamie Indian word meaning "the boiling pot," which described the appearance of the Kalamazoo River at that point in its course. The county seat was at first located at Bronson, but is now at Kalamazoo. Acres in county, 357,869. Population in 1840, 7,380; 1850, 13,179; 1860, 24,663; 1870, 32,063; 1880, 34,342; 1890, 39,273; 1894, 42,056; 1900, 44,310. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,611. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,007, Bryan 4,708.



ST. JOSEPH

Ref.:—1. Q. R. & I. Ry. 2. Kalamazoo River. 3. L. & M. S. Ry. 4. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. 5. Chic. Kal. & Saq. Ry. 6. M. C. R. R. 7. Grand Trunk Western Ry.
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Kalkaska County.

Was created in 1840 under the name of Wabasssee; the name was changed in 1843. The original name was a coined word without special meaning. Kalkaska was the name of an Indian tribe. The county was organized in 1871 and has had its present limits since 1881. The county seat is Kalkaska. Acres in county, 359,144. Population in 1870, 424; 1880, 2,937; 1890, 5,160; 1894, 5,640; 1900, 7,133. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,061. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,312; Bryan 360.

Kent County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1836. Its present limits were defined in 1840. It was named after James Kent, the celebrated jurist of New York. The county seat is Grand Rapids.

Acres in county, 545,403. Population in 1840, 2,587; 1850, 12,017; 1860, 30,743; 1870, 50,410; 1880, 73,252; 1890, 109,922; 1894, 121,933; 1900, 129,714. Votes cast at spring election of 1899; 21,115. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 17,891, Bryan 13,794.

Keweenaw County

Was created and organized in 1861. The name was derived from the Indian word, *Ki-wi-wai-non-ing*, meaning "portage," and evidently has reference to and the same origin as Portage River. For municipal purposes, Isle Royale is attached to this county.

ANTRIM



MISSAUKEE

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. G. R. & I. Ry
3. Manistee River. 4. Round Lake.

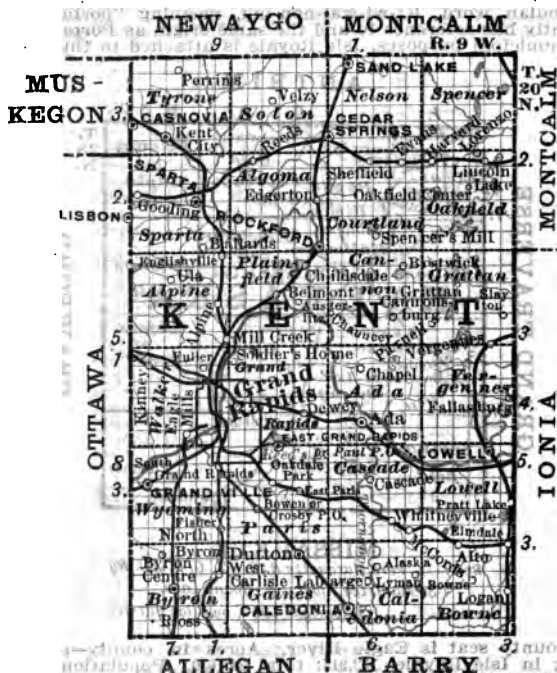
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The county seat is Eagle River. Acres in county—mainland, 215,717; in Isle Royale, 132,913; total 348,630. Population in 1870, 4,209; 1880, 4,270; 1890, 2,894; 2,805; 1900, 3,217. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 304. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 452, Bryan 31.

King Strang.

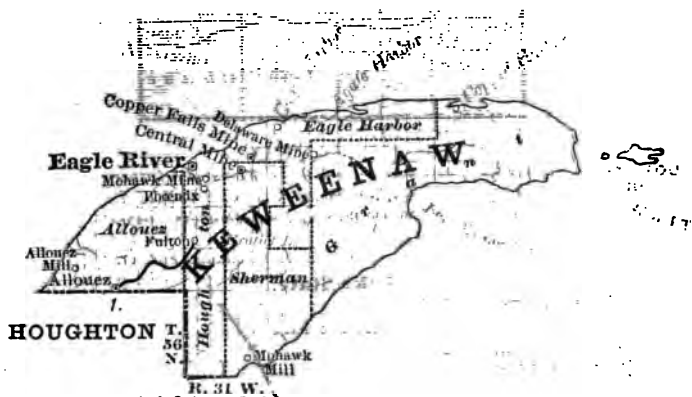
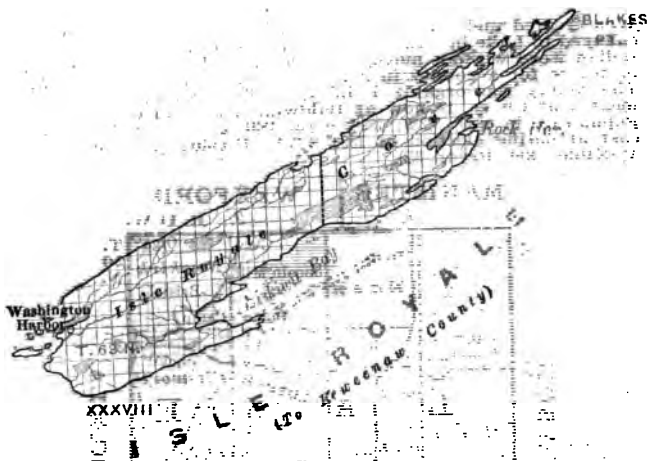
The above title was applied for nearly ten years to James J. Strang, a lawyer, who embraced the Mormon religion in 1844 and two years later established himself and a small colony on Beaver Island in Lake Michigan. Almost the entire state north of Saginaw was then practically a wilderness and he was allowed to have his own way for many years. He compelled his subjects, and the few fishermen who inhabited the island to pay him one-tenth of their earnings and severely ill-treated all who

made any resistance. For one of his crimes, and they were numerous, he was arrested and brought to Detroit, but escaped punishment and was more dictatorial and defiant than ever. He was even elected on two occasions to the state legislature and by his ability and influence controlled the Beaver Islands and gave numerous Bible names to the several localities, some of which are used to this day. His crimes at length caused a ne



warrant for his arrest and in 1856 a boat was sent to the island for him. He started to accompany the officer, but while on his way to the vessel he was attacked by one of his subjects and so severely injured that he died a few days later, on July 9th, 1856, in Wisconsin, his former home, whence he had been removed.

PASSAGE 2



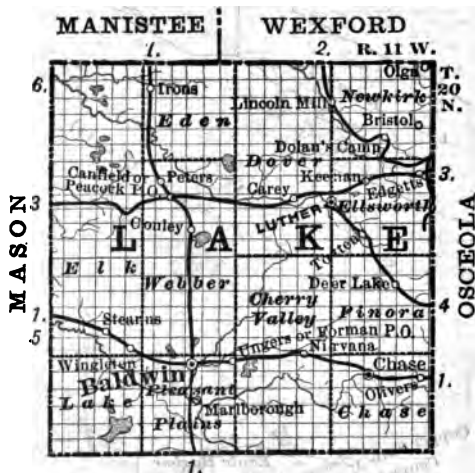
*Ref.:—1. Hancock & Calumet R. R.
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Labor.

See State Commissioner of Labor, State Bureau of State of Labor, State Court of Mediation, Employees.

Lake County

Was created under the name of Aishcum in 1840, and changed to Lake in 1843. The original name was a manufactory Indian word without meaning. The name Lake is certainly appropriate for a county in a state almost surrounded by water. The county was organized in 1871. The county seat, located at Chase, is now at Baldwin. Acres in county, Population in 1880, 3,233; 1890, 6,605; 1894, 5,897; 1900, 4,957. Cast at spring election of 1899, 1,054. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 840, Bryan 350.



NEWAYGO

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Manistee & Luther R. R. 3. Manistee & Gd. Rapids R. R. 4. Branch of G. R. & I. Ry. 5. North Branch, Pere Marquette River. 6. Little Manistee River.

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Lake State.

See Cognomens of State.

Lake Erie.

Greatest length, 250 miles.
Greatest breadth, 65 miles.
Maximum depth, 250 feet.
Height above sea level, 565 feet.
Area, 9,760 square miles.

Lake Huron.

Greatest length, 268 miles.
Greatest breadth, 101 miles.
Greatest depth, 702 feet.
Height above sea level, 581.28 feet.
Area, 7,828 square miles.

Lake Michigan.

Greatest length, 345 miles.
Greatest breadth, 84 miles.
Greatest depth, 870 feet.
Height above sea level, 581.28 feet.
Area, 16,961 square miles.

Lake St. Clair.

Greatest length, 30 miles.
Greatest width, 28 miles.
Greatest depth, 20 feet.

Lake Superior.

Greatest length, 412 miles.
Greatest breadth, 167 miles.
Greatest depth, 1,008 feet.
Height above sea, 601.78 feet.

Lakes, Inland

There are more than 5,000 lakes located in the various counties of the state; many of them are exceedingly beautiful, and some of the smaller ones give their names to places of resort. They cover an area of about 1,200 square miles. The total water surface of the state is 1,485 square miles. The larger lakes, with the counties in which they are located, are as follows:

Austin—Kalamazoo County.
Aux Becs Scies—Benzie County.
Baubee—Hillsdale County.
Baw Beese—Hillsdale County.
Bear—Manistee County.
Bear—Charlevoix County.
Big Sable—Mason County.
Black or Cheboygan—Cheboygan County.
Black—Ottawa County.
Brule—Iron County.
Burt—Cheboygan County.
Brevort—Mackinac County.
Carp—Leelanau.
Carp—Emmet County.
Cass—Oakland County.
Cedar—Alcona County.
Cecile—Same as French Lake.
Clam—Wexford County.
Coldwater—Branch County.
Crooked—Barry County.
Crooked—Emmet County.
Crystal—Benzie County.
Chegacon—Iron County.
Cheboygan—Cheboygan County.
Devil—Alpena County.
Devil's—Lenawee County.
Diamond—Cass County.

Duck—Grand Traverse County.
 Elk—Grand Traverse County.
 French—Emmet County.
 Glen—Leelanau County.
 Gogebic—Gogebic County.
 Goguwac—Calhoun County.
 Grand—Presque Isle County.
 Grand Blanc—Genesee County.
 Grass—Antrim County.
 Grass—Benzie County.
 Gratiot—Keweenaw County.
 Green—Grand Traverse County.
 Gull—Kalamazoo County.
 Gun—Barry County.
 Hamlin—Same as Big Sable.
 Higgins—Roscommon County.
 Hubbard—Alcona County.
 Houghton—Roscommon County.
 Independence—Marquette County.
 Indian—Schoolcraft County.
 Intermediate—Antrim County.
 Lac La Belle—Keweenaw County.
 Lac Vaux Desert—Gogebic County.
 Lincoln—Same as Little Sable.
 Little Sable—Mason County.
 Long—Alpena County.
 Long—Kalamazoo County.
 Long—Grand Traverse County.
 Manistique—Luce and Mackinac Counties.
 Michigamme—Marquette County.
 Mille Coquins—Mackinac County.
 Manistee—Manistee County.
 Mona—Muskegon County.
 Moss—Delta County.
 Mullet's—Cheboygan County.
 Muscallonge—Luce County.
 Muskrat—Missaukee County.
 Muskegon—Muskegon County.
 Marble—Branch County.
 North Manistique—Luce County.
 Orchard—Oakland County.
 Otsego—Same as Clam Lakes.
 Otsego—Otsego County.
 Otter—Houghton County.
 Paw Paw—Berrien County.
 Pentwater—Oceana County.
 Pere Marquette—Mason County.
 Pierce—Emmet County.
 Pike—Mackinac County.
 Pine—Charlevoix County.
 Portage—Crawford County.
 Portage—Houghton County.
 Portage—Manistee County.
 Portage—Washtenaw County.
 Platte—Benzie County.
 Reed's—Kent County.
 Rush—Huron County.
 St. Helens—Roscommon County.
 Shelldrake—Luce County.
 South Manistique—Mackinac County.
 Tawas—Iosco County.

Torch—Houghton County.
Torch—Antrim County.
Train—Alger County.
Turtle or Douglas—Cheboygan County.
Turtle—Alpena County.
Twin—Montmorency County.
Walloon—Same as Bear Lake, Charlevoix County.
White—Oceana County.

Lake Traffic.

The immensity of the lake traffic is shown by the following acts: In the lake navigation season of 1899, more than eighty million bushels of grain, nearly seven million barrels of flour, thirteen million tons of iron and a billion feet of lumber passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal, bound toward the East and Europe.

Land, Abstracts of Title to

Upon so important a question as the title to real estate there ought to be nothing vague or uncertain. A few lots in Michigan are held under deeds obtained under English rule, and for these a long chain of title can be shown. All other titles to lands are derived primarily from the United States; and secondarily: 1st, from persons to whom old French farms were confirmed by the United States commissioners; 2d, from the Governor and Judges, who were authorized to convey by Congress; 3d, in Detroit only, from the "Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen" of the city, and later the Common Council, who were made the successors of the Governor and Judges, and who also received some of the Military Reserves as a gift from the United States; 4th, from the United States, who deeded directly some of the Government Reserves; and 5th, from the State, which issues deeds for lands on which the taxes are not paid to any one who will pay the amount due.

To constitute a perfect title there should be a chain of deeds starting from some one of these classes, and continuing, without break, down to the latest claimant or owner; and each new deed should be signed by all the parties to whom the property had previously been deeded, or their heirs or assigns. If any relationship exists between any of the parties to a deed the nature of the relationship should be stated in the instrument. If any of the parties have married since a deed was made to them the man and wife should in all cases unite in the signing of deeds.

If any of the parties making a new deed are the heirs of parties who made the last conveyance, it should be so stated in the deed. The description of the property conveyed should be the same in each deed; or, at least, it should be carefully examined to see that it covers the same land. To make it certain that there are no tax titles on the land, the books of the county and city treasurers should be examined, or, as is usual, a certificate or statement should be obtained from each of these officers showing that nothing is due for taxes or special assessments. If the land has been sold for taxes, this is a cloud upon the title that needs to be removed, and the books in either office will show who has acquired the tax title.

A warranty deed from a responsible party is considered to assure a perfect title, but as mistakes may happen in the making out of deeds, and parties may cease to be able to make good their warranty, the safe course is to make sure that the abstract of title shows the title to be vested in the party or parties who convey. A quit claim deed from parties in whom the title is

Land Office, U. S.

The United States Land Office for Michigan is located at Lansing. There are two officers, a Register and a Receiver. The land is paid for in cash or in installments.

At the beginning of the year 1890 there were 1,111,111 acres of land in the State.

The land is divided into "Lands, U. S. Homestead

Lands, Location of: How Described.

See "Survey, Description of Lands."

Lands, Private Claims.

These claims consist of tracts of land usually narrow along rivers or lakes in Macomb, Macomb, Monroe, St. Clair, Wayne Counties. Over these lands the public survey was never extended, but were made to connect the survey of these claims. These claims were granted to French and English rule and were subsequently confirmed by the United States and concerning each claim are given in the American State p

Lands, State Swamp.

These lands came into possession of the State under act of 1845, which ceded to each State the swamps and flooded lands remaining unsold therein and known and designated on the public surveys for purposes of drainage navigation. Under this act Michigan received 8,891,356 acres of these lands range from \$1.00 to \$2.00 per acre State Land Office.

Eighty acres or less of these lands, in one body in the same town, can be bought by any person on a first payment of one-quarter of the price down. The buyer must make a statement that he will settle on the land within one year after the purchase and furnish a affidavit. Ten years' time is allowed to pay the balance at 7 per cent. annual interest. Swamp land scrip may be used in purchase or payment of balance due.

These lands are subject to homestead entry; any citizen 21 years old and not already owning 40 acres of land, may enter not to exceed 80 acres, but he may buy an adjoining or next on quarter payment down, with ten years' time balance, with 7 per cent. annual interest. Blank application furnished.

In cases where swamp lands are paid for all down, the title will be received in money or in swamp land scrip, and no limit to the quantity purchased.

Lands, Tax Homestead.

Lands delinquent for taxes and sold to the State for one or more years and no application having been made to pay, purchase or redeem said lands for unpaid taxes, are "abandoned lands" unless actually occupied by the person the title of record. Any such lands are examined under the direction of the Auditor-General and the Commissioner of the Land Office to ascertain their value and whether they are actually abandoned. If there is no suit pending in the county where the land is situated to set aside the taxes or to remove the delinquent therefrom, the Auditor-General may deed to the owner of the Land Office for the State such land. This

ded in the county in which the land is situated. Such e held by the Commissioner of the Land Office and are to entry as state lands by any person who is not the f 40 acres of land anywhere in the United States, in s of 160 acres or less, but all over 80 acres must be paid e rate of 10 cents per acre, but the person applying must fidavit that he desires such lands for actual settlement purpose of a homestead. Thereupon, upon the payment of \$2 a certificate is issued for the lands on condition person shall reside upon the land for 5 years and im- e same. At the end of 5 years, on proof of the fulfillment ntract, the person is entitled to a deed from the State.

Lands, U. S. Homestead.

btain a homestead the party must first select and per- examine the land he desires to enter and be satisfied of acter and true description. When a person desires to tract of land under this law he must appear in person . S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, or at the County ore the Clerk of the Circuit Court or Judge of Probate in ty where the land lies and make his application. Accom- said application there must be an affidavit setting forth is over the age of twenty-one years (or the head of a and is not the proprietor of more than 160 acres of land tate or territory, and is either native born, or is a natur- tizen of the United States or has declared his intention e such, and that he has not heretofore made any entry e homestead laws, and if the application is made out- he local office this clause must be inserted: "That owing distance and expense of travel, I am unable to appear cal U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, to make lavit."

e entryman is not a native born citizen, evidence of his on of naturalization must accompany said application. plicant claims citizenship by virtue of his father becom- turalized citizen of the U. S. before he (applicant) became ne years of age, he must furnish a copy of his father's ation certificate, together with an affidavit showing that e party he represents himself to be, and giving his age. fees and commissions payable when application is made ollows:

60 acres, \$14.00; for 120 acres, \$13.00; for 80 acres, \$7.00; for \$6.00.

tract of land exceeding 100 acres, the excess over and e same must be paid for at the rate of \$1.25 an acre. This ition to the \$14.00. Six months from date of entry are e the entryman within which to establish his residence e land.

er land embraced in a homestead or other entry not ated may be cleared in order to cultivate the land and the premises but for no other purpose. If after clearing for cultivation there remains more timber than is re- or improvement there is no objection to the settler dis- f the same. But the question whether the land is being f its timber for legitimate purposes is a question of fact ble to be raised at any time. If the timber is cut and for any other purpose it will subject the entry to can- , and the person who cut it will be liable to civil suit, ery of the value of said timber, and also to criminal on.

A person who has entered under the homestead laws less than 160 acres of land and who has complied with the conditions of the law with regard to the original entry, and has had the final papers issued therefor (viz: that of offering final proof) may enter so much additional land as to complete the maximum quantity of 160 acres, and when an entry is made under this act, viz: Section 6 of the act of March 2, 1889, the entryman is required to reside upon, cultivate and improve the land as in ordinary homesteads. The land so additionally entered need not be contiguous to the original homestead.

A party who has entered lands under the homestead law prior to March 2, 1889, which entry has been canceled, is entitled to enter 160 acres of land. If the entry was made, however, subsequent to March 2, 1889, and the entry has been canceled for failure to comply with the requirements of the homestead law, he (entryman) has exhausted his right of homestead entry.

A person possessing the requisite qualifications under the homestead law (not having exhausted his right by previous entry thereunder) owning and residing on land not amounting in quantity to a quarter section, may enter other land lying contiguous to his own, to an amount which shall not with the land already owned by him exceed in the aggregate 160 acres. The parties will be required to fulfill the requirements of the homestead law as to residence and cultivation, but will not be required to remove from the land which he originally owned in order to reside upon and cultivate that which he thus acquires under the homestead law, since the whole 160 acres are considered as constituting one farm or body of land; residence upon and cultivation of a portion of which is equivalent to residence upon and cultivation of the whole.

Final proof may be offered thereon after a period of five years from date of entry.

A party desiring to relinquish his land to the United States may do so on the prescribed form or the following form written on the back of his Homestead Entry receipt, viz: "I hereby relinquish to the United States all my right, title and interest in and to the within described land." This must be signed by the entryman and sworn to in the presence of two witnesses before a Notary Public or other officer duly authorized to administer oaths, and his official seal must be executed to said jurat. If such officer is not in possession of the seal he is required to procure a certificate of the County Clerk setting forth that he is an officer duly authorized to administer oaths. To said certificate must be affixed a ten-cent documentary revenue stamp.

The homestead receipt must in all cases accompany said relinquishment, or in case of its loss an affidavit of that fact executed under seal.

A settler desiring to make final proof in support of his Homestead Entry must first file with the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, a written notice on the prescribed form of his intention to do so, which notice will be published by the Register in a newspaper to be by him designated as nearest the land, once a week for six successive weeks, at the applicant's expense, viz: \$5.00. Applicants should begin to make their proof in sufficient time to complete and file them in the land office within the statutory period of seven years from date of entry.

If the entry was made subsequent to July 26, 1894, the appli-

cant has seven years from date of entry within which to offer proof. If prior to July 26, 1894, he has eight years from date of entry within which to offer proof.

Final proofs can be made before the Register and Receiver of the local U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, or before any Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the county in which the land lies, or before the Judge or Clerk of the Circuit Court of the county in which the land is situated. Final proof cannot be made outside of the county unless before the Register and Receiver.

Final proofs can only be made by the homestead claimant in person and cannot be made by an agent, attorney, assignee or any other person, except in case of the death of the entryman. In that event proof can be made by the widow of the deceased entryman, and if unmarried, by his heirs.

Final proofs can be made only by native born or naturalized citizens, and if naturalized, evidence of such naturalization must accompany the proof.

Where the homestead settler dies before the consummation of his claim, the widow, or in case of her death, the heirs may continue settlement or cultivation and obtain title upon requisite proof at the proper time. A deserted wife can also submit final proof.

On the day set for the taking of the proof in the advertised notice the entryman must appear with two of the witnesses named therein.

The fees to accompany said proofs are as follows:

40 acres, \$1.00; 80 acres, \$2.00; 120 acres, \$3.00; 160 acres, \$4.00, together with fifteen cents per hundred words for all written testimony in said proof, including affidavits, if any there be. The officer taking the proof should count the number of words in the written testimony and transmit the Register and Receiver the proper amount of money therefor, viz: 15 cents per hundred words, together with the above mentioned fees.

Any officer, soldier, seaman or marine who served for not less than ninety days in the army or navy of the United States during the rebellion, and who was honorably discharged therefrom, is entitled to have the term of his service in the army or navy, not exceeding four years, deducted from the period of five years' residence and cultivation required under the homestead laws. If the soldier was discharged from wounds or disabilities incurred in the line of duty, the whole term of his enlistment (not exceeding four years) is to be deducted from the required period of five years, but no patent can issue to any homestead settler who has not resided upon, improved and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he commences his improvement.

A certified copy of the soldiers' certificate of discharge (or the original) showing when he enlisted and when he was discharged, must be filed with the Register and Receiver or the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the time of offering final proof.

If a homestead settler does not wish to remain five years on a tract of land he may pay for it in cash. To entitle a homestead claimant to the land upon making such payment he must prove his actual settlement, improvements and cultivation of the land for a period of fourteen months from the date of establishing residence upon the land and subsequent to the date of entry.

Parties commuting homestead entries cannot be excused for any cause for failure to live upon, improve and cultivate the land.

for the required period. They are not obliged to make proof within the short time in which commutation is allowed, and when such proof is made full compliance with law must be sufficiently shown.

The fees to accompany all commuted proofs are \$1.25 per acre, together with fifteen cents per hundred words for all written testimony in said proof, including affidavits if any there be.

The homestead entry receipt or an affidavit of its loss, together with evidence of citizenship, must accompany all final and commutation proofs, together with proof of publication of the notice.

All affidavits must have the official seal of the officer before whom such affidavits were taken executed thereon, without which they cannot be accepted.

If for any reason the proof is not made on the day designated in the notice, the officer before whom said proof is to be taken may adjourn the taking of the same from day to day for a period of ten days, and in that event the officer before whom said proof is to be taken will be required to furnish his certificate, under seal, showing that on the date set for the taking of the proof, or any of the subsequent days thereto, no one appeared in person or otherwise to protest against the allowance of the same, and the entryman will also be required to furnish an affidavit giving his reasons why proof was not made on the day set.

All proofs must be received at the local land office within fifteen days from the taking of the same, otherwise the same must be rejected. A rejection of a final proof for non-compliance with law does not debar applicant from reoffering proof anew within the statutory period.

Should a discrepancy appear, either in the spelling of claimant's or witnesses' names, in the final proof, from that of the advertised notice, the claimant will be required to furnish an affidavit correcting same, showing the true orthography of the corrected name.

Proofs cannot be accepted should the names of both witnesses be signed differently from that appearing in the advertised notice.

Any party desiring the sale of an isolated tract under the provisions of Section 2455, Revised Statutes, U. S., as amended February 26, 1895, will be required to file in the district Land Office an affidavit made by himself and duly corroborated by two witnesses, setting forth the character of the land, stating whether it is covered with timber or contains stone or any mineral, whether it is agricultural in character, for what purpose the land would be chiefly valuable, and why he desires the same ordered into market. It must also be shown that the tract is unoccupied by anyone having color of title thereto. No lands are subject to be ordered into market as aforesaid until the same shall have been subject to homestead entry for a period of three years after the surrounding lands have been entered, filed upon or sold by the government. This affidavit, when received at the Land Office, will be transmitted to the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., for examination and when instructions are received ordering such lands to be exposed at public sale, the applicant will be notified of such fact and the party will then be required to deposit the sum of \$5.00 to cover the cost of publication of said notice which must be published once a week for five successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the vicinity of the land. On the day set for such sale the lands designated in

said notice will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder at the minimum price of \$1.25 an acre.

It must be observed that no more than 160 acres shall be sold to any one person at the offering under this act. Other purchases can be made at any time thereafter, and such lands need not be contiguous.

Any person desiring to enter land under the "Timber and Stone act" must appear in person before the Register and Receiver of the United States Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, and execute an affidavit setting forth that he has not made any prior application under this act, and that he is by birth or naturalization a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such. If not native born record evidence of his prescribed qualifications must be furnished. The affidavit must show the legal subdivisions of the tract and of its character stating that the same is unfit for cultivation and valuable chiefly for its timber or stone, and is uninhabited, contains no mining or other improvements, nor as deponent verily believes any valuable deposit of gold, silver, cinnabar, copper or coal, that deponent does not apply to purchase the same for speculation but in good faith to appropriate it to his own exclusive use and benefit and that he has not directly or indirectly made any agreement or contract in any way or manner with any person or persons whomsoever by which the title which he may acquire from the United States shall inure in whole or in part to the benefit of any person except himself.

You will note that the land must be chiefly valuable for its timber and stone and unfit for cultivation if the timber was removed.

A married woman may be permitted to purchase land under this act but in addition to the above she is required to make an additional affidavit at the time of entry, showing that she proposes to purchase said land with her separate money in which her husband has no interest or claim and that said entry is made for her sole and separate use and benefit.

The foregoing affidavits can only be made before the Register and Receiver at the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan.

After the filing of the aforesaid affidavit the sum of \$7.50 is required to cover the costs of the publication of the notice which must appear in a weekly newspaper for ten successive weeks. On the date set the applicant (together with two witnesses) must appear at the U. S. Land Office at Marquette, Michigan, and offer final proof.

The fees in connection with said proof are \$2.50 per acre plus \$10.00 government fees to be paid at the time of offering proof. This must be in currency.

The applicant has only one timber and stone right which can be exhausted in an entry of forty acres of land, or the full complement of 160 acres. The lands embraced in any entry must be contiguous.

A person who has made a homestead entry may relinquish the same and enter the land under this act, providing the land is chiefly valuable for the timber or stone thereon.

The charges to be made by the Register and Receiver for plats and diagrams of a particular township are as follows:

For a township diagram showing vacant government lands, \$1.00.

For a township plat showing entries, names of claimant and character of entry, \$2.00.

end of Isle Royale in Lake Superior as its most northerly point the state lies between Latitude 41 degrees 44 seconds and 48 degrees 12 seconds. See Longitude of State.

Laws.

See State Compiled Laws.

Laws of State, Distribution of Copies of.

The published Laws of the State are given away to one all State, County and Township officials and to all public incorporated libraries.

Lawyers.

See State Board of Law Examiners.

Leelanau County.

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1863. The name was derived from the Indian word, Leel-in-au, meaning "Delight of Lake." For municipal purposes, Fox and Manitou Islands are attached to this county. The county seat was at first located at Nottawa, but is now at Leland. Acres in county, 219,238. Population in 1860, 2,445; 1870, 4,577; 1880, 6,253; 1890, 7,944; 1894, 9,395; 1900, 11,705. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,600. Presidential vote 1900, McKinley 1,484, Bryan 637.

Legislative Council.

See Territory, Legislative Council of.

Legislature.

See State Legislature.

Lenawee County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1827. It was named for the Shawnee Indian word, Lenawai, "Man," i. e., man redeemer the wilderness. The county seat is Adrian. Acres in county 482,795. Population in 1840, 17,889; 1850, 26,380; 1860, 33,497; 1870, 45,180; 1880, 48,343; 1890, 48,448; 1894, 48,541; 1900, 48,406. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 10,871. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,595, Bryan 5,965.

Librarian.

See State Librarian.

Libraries, Associate

Any public incorporated school or college library having one or more volumes may by agreeing to certain rules be classed as an "associate library" and entitled to receive help and aid from the state library. All state documents are sent direct to them and any patron of an "associate" library may receive through the local librarian, books for a limited time from the state library. There are now twenty-six "associate" libraries in the state; many of their patrons have received books from the state library on special subjects.

The following are the rules governing loans to associate libraries:

1. No reference book shall be loaned from the State Library nor shall any book which because of its cost or rarity can be easily replaced.
2. Such precautions shall be taken in packing as to guard against any possibility of injury in transportation.
3. All expenses of transportation shall be borne by the borrower.

4. The book borrowed will be accompanied by a slip giving the exact time during which the volume may be kept, and the date, on or before which, it shall be returned to the State Library. The provisions of this rule will be strictly enforced.

5. An Associate Librarian must protect the State Library against loss of, or injury to, the books owned by the State, and may apply to a traveling library the same local rules regarding the loans of books, that are in force for the Associate Library.

6. In case of the necessity arising for debarring an Associate Library of the privileges given under Act. No. 28, laws of 1896, such library may appeal to the Governor and the Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall act as arbiters in the matter.



Ref.: - 1. Cincinnati Northern R.R.; 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry.;
3. Wabash R.R.; 4. Raisin River; 5. Detroit Southern Ry.

Libraries, Michigan Traveling

Acting under the "traveling library" provision of the State law, the state board of library commissioners has created "traveling libraries" so-called. These libraries are made up of fifty carefully selected books, about twenty per cent of which is fiction, the balance being divided between ethics, religion, literature, biography, history, and travels. Special libraries bearing on certain lines of work are also made up for the use of study clubs, working in isolated portions of the state. Thirty-one of these special libraries are now in use. The books are kept out in neat oak cases and are accompanied by the simple machinery necessary for the care and circulation of the books.

Liquor Saloons, When to Be Closed.

"It shall not be lawful for any person to sell, offer to furnish, give or have in his possession any liquors in any cert hall, variety show, theater, or other place of amusement nor in any building opening into where any such concert, variety show, theater or other place of amusement may be.

"All saloons, restaurants, bars, in taverns or elsewhere, all other places, except drug stores, where any of the liquors mentioned in this act are sold, or kept on sale either at wholesale or retail, shall be closed on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, on all election days, on all legal holidays and until 7 o'clock of the following morning, and on each weekday night from and after the hour of 9 p. m. until 7 a. m. the morning of the succeeding day. The word "Closed" in this section shall be construed to apply to the back door or entrance as well as the front door. And in prosecutions under this section it shall not be necessary to prove that any liquor was sold: Provided, that in all cities and incorporated villages, the common council, or board of trustees, council, may, by ordinance, allow the saloons and other places where said liquors shall be sold to open at six o'clock in forenoon and to remain open not later than eleven o'clock in the afternoon, and no longer of any week-night, except on election days and holidays." State Law.

Liquor Tax.

In all townships, cities and villages there must be paid as follows the following tax upon the business of selling or offering for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors, or mixed liquors by retail, or any mixture or compound, except proprietary patent medicines, which in whole or in part consist of spirituous or intoxicating liquors, and any malt, brewed or fermented liquors, five hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of selling only brewed or malt liquors, at wholesale or retail, or at wholesale and retail, five hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of selling spirituous or intoxicating liquors at wholesale and retail, eight hundred dollars per annum; upon the business of manufacturing brewed or malt liquors for sale, sixty-five dollars per annum; upon the business of manufacturing for sale spirituous or intoxicating liquors, eight hundred dollars per annum. These taxes are payable May 1st to the County Treasurer.

One-half of these taxes are placed to the credit of the township, village or city from which the same was collected, and the balance by such county treasurer paid over, on demand, to the treasurer of such township, village or city, to be applied as other general funds.

The law went into effect the day it was passed, May 3, 1876, but only \$600.00 was collected in that year. In 1876 the collections were \$437,705.52. The number of dealers and amounts collected in the several counties for the years indicated are as follows:

COUNTY.	1880.			1890.			1900.		
	Number of Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Wholesale Only.	Wholesale or Retail Dealers	Total Am't of Tax Paid.
Alcona.....	6	.....	\$ 1,011.11	10	.....	\$ 2,700.00	5	.....	\$ 2,935.88
Alcona.....	31	.....	4,526.84	18	.....	416.07	36	.....	17,331.38
Alcona.....	24	2	4,510.00	36	.....	8,066.66	31	.....	10,308.84
Alcona.....	3	1	446.38	6	1	16,899.89	31	.....	15,890.08
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,065.00	21	.....	9,760.01
Alcona.....	10	.....	1,230.16	11	.....	5,135.00	15	.....	6,374.89
Alcona.....	13	.....	1,944.61	35	.....	11,183.32	37	.....	11,398.49
Alcona.....	140	4	20,686.42	13	.....	5,066.67	14	.....	6,916.63
Alcona.....	48	2	8,017.09	7	3	76,696.68	68	2	83,171.72
Alcona.....	32	3	4,890.15	43	.....	2,063.50	16	.....	7,916.65
Alcona.....	59	3	8,111.49	14	2	20,791.69	61	1	22,898.40
Alcona.....	13	1	2,064.16	48	.....	7,316.00	34	1	11,316.03
Alcona.....	4	.....	668.60	11	1	24,081.38	49	3	21,446.09
Alcona.....	28	3	3,897.48	39	.....	8,366.68	30	.....	9,458.33
Alcona.....	14	.....	1,981.61	9	.....	4,166.34	19	.....	9,166.67
Alcona.....	6	.....	1,510.04	44	.....	15,050.00	31	1	15,351.63
Alcona.....	29	2	4,601.36	30	.....	21,474.92	17	.....	23,350.08
Alcona.....	3	.....	400.00	28	1	9,458.34	12	.....	8,598.34
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	10,671.86	18	1	8,566.00
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	116	4	4,375.00	9	.....	4,500.00
Alcona.....	14	1	2,559.53	.....	.....	53,964.17	120	1	62,868.37
Alcona.....	10	.....	1,575.00	16	.....	7,166.33	85	.....	9,836.68
Alcona.....	49	1	7,357.30	11	.....	8,275.00	31	1	9,836.68
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	19,132.66	16	.....	7,786.87
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	4,790.00	1	.....	20,106.70
Alcona.....	10	.....	1,512.24	118	.....	52,494.67	10	.....	4,416.55
Alcona.....	14	3	2,568.33	15	.....	7,308.34	34	.....	23,250.08
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,968.33	91	.....	11,416.66
Alcona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,376.01

COUNTY.	1890.			1890.			1900.		
	Number of Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Dealers.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.	Wholesale or Retail Dealers.	Wholesale Only.	Total Am't of Tax Paid.
Hillsdale.....	17	1	\$ 2,338.82	16	1	\$ 7,498.84	14	...	\$ 6,708.88
Houghton.....	133	4	14,875.53	109	32	59,495.08	246	6	117,872.78
Huron.....	60	1	9,875.44	28	1	8,601.67	38	...	17,967.51
Ingham.....	53	1	7,174.18	46	1	18,013.88	59	1	18,866.69
Ionia.....	34	3	6,087.67	28	1	14,093.84	35	1	17,189.97
Iosco.....	16	...	3,453.34	42	...	20,235.00	14	...	6,708.24
Iron.....	...	...	...	56	...	23,946.51	50	...	20,741.74
Isabella.....	15	...	2,196.25	13	...	4,611.76	11	...	6,306.34
Jackson.....	96	3	15,615.84	87	...	38,986.78	91	3	44,861.66
Kalamazoo.....	54	6	9,778.44	50	3	24,390.00	47	1	28,106.66
Kalamazoo.....	1	...	75.88	...	...	...	6	...	2,916.67
Kalamazoo.....	200	16	32,771.82	169	14	81,455.01	207	3	101,456.68
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,953.76
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,916.67
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,500.00
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,481.68
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28,766.00
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,875.01
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,500.00
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,166.57
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,880.09
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,648.27
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,581.72
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,875.02
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,083.35
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,888.34
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,750.01
Kalamazoo.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,500.00

Monroe.....	56	2	5,788.87	35	2	13,180.02	45	2	23,005.00
Montcalm.....	27	.....	5,015.60	20	.....	9,383.27	20	.....	9,383.27
Montmorency.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	925.00	9	.....	4,350.00
Muskegon.....	77	4	13,217.07	102	3	45,181.68	55	1	26,773.35
Newaygo.....	19	.....	3,695.43	17	.....	8,124.99	12	.....	5,383.30
Oakland.....	54	2	7,738.32	41	.....	17,923.25	42	1	20,418.35
Oceana.....	7	1	1,513.34	5	1	3,356.65	8	.....	3,353.34
Ogemaw.....	6	.....	1,049.99	9	1	3,985.00	10	1	4,731.63
Ontonagon.....	7	.....	978.75	28	.....	13,000.00	42	.....	12,353.55
Oscoda.....	13	.....	2,433.33	15	.....	7,416.66	11	.....	5,983.34
Oshtemo.....	2	.....	283.32	9	.....	3,150.00	1	.....	3,991.67
Ottawa.....	35	1	\$ 6,037.10	28	1	3,366.69	12	.....	5,791.66
Presque Isle.....	9	1	747.08	7	1	\$ 13,489.97	35	1	17,065.00
Roscommon.....	12	.....	2,149.66	7	.....	2,140.00	23	1	10,306.69
Saginaw.....	263	12	34,923.14	286	5	1,950.00	2	.....	1,000.00
Sanilac.....	29	1	3,123.11	14	.....	108,175.08	189	5	91,325.08
Schoolcraft.....	5	.....	750.00	34	1	4,350.00	23	.....	11,124.98
Shiawassee.....	27	1	3,745.80	40	.....	13,091.66	30	.....	13,750.00
St. Clair.....	104	8	11,734.15	129	3	17,574.97	40	1	19,968.36
St. Joseph.....	18	3	2,791.70	31	1	40,286.66	101	1	46,465.05
Tuscola.....	24	1	2,896.23	25	.....	14,415.01	25	.....	13,375.00
Van Buren.....	26	.....	3,901.24	.....	.....	8,566.66	24	1	11,315.00
Wahtenaw.....	88	4	11,310.22	70	5	local option	.....	.....	local option
Wayne.....	914	41	98,553.88	923	57	28,333.30	79	5	33,691.42
Wexford.....	12	.....	2,136.43	22	.....	285,850.00	124	19	612,335.19
Total for State.....	3,525	175	\$487,563.59	4,184	169	\$1,704,715.39	4,415	77	\$2,192,041.04

Liquor Traffic Restraints.

The council of every incorporated village is invested with power "to suppress saloons for the sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors, and license taverns and eating houses."—Compiled Laws 1897, Section 2769. Acting under this law, councils have refused to accept the bonds offered by prospective saloon-keepers.

No Justice of the Peace can hold court in any place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

No spirituous or intoxicating liquor can be sold or given away on the parade grounds of the State troops.

No Board of Registration can hold sessions in any room or building in which intoxicating liquors are sold, nor in any room adjacent thereto, connected by doorway.

No election can be held in any saloon or bar-room or in any room or place contiguous with or adjoining thereto.

After a cemetery site shall have been purchased or located no place for the sale of intoxicating liquors can be established within a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the entrance thereto.

No spirituous, vinous or malt liquors can be sold or given away on any election day.

No caucus or primary election can be held in a saloon or bar-room, nor in any place adjacent to a room in which intoxicating liquors are sold.

No person can sell or give away intoxicating liquor within two miles of the place where any religious society is actually assembled for religious worship.

No woman or girl may be employed as bar-keeper or furnish music or dancing in any saloon or bar-room.

It is not lawful to establish or maintain a saloon or other place where intoxicating liquor is sold, within one mile of the Soldiers' Home.

It is not lawful to sell or give away intoxicating liquors in any concert hall, theatre or other place of amusement, nor in any room opening into any such place of amusement.

Liquors, Local Option on Sale of

The first provision for local option in the State was by act of March 19, 1845, which provided that at each township and charter election, the question of license or no license should be submitted to the voters, and if a majority in any locality said no license, then it was illegal in that locality to issue licenses. The frequency with which the law was violated led to the insertion in the constitution of 1850 of a clause forbidding the granting of licenses; it was repealed in 1876. The present local option law dates from 1889. The steps in obtaining local option in any county are as follows: 1. File with the County Clerk a written application and petition addressed to the Board of Supervisors of the County, signed by 1-3 of the qualified electors, as shown by the returns of the last general election asking that an election be held in the county to ascertain whether the manufacturing of liquors and the liquor traffic shall be prohibited in the county, all the signers of said petition in any one election district being grouped together, which list, together with the polling list, shall be posted in the three most conspicuous places in the county.

2. It is then the duty of the County Clerk at the next regular or adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors to lay before them said petition.

3. The Board of Supervisors at such meeting shall issue an order to the effect that local option shall be voted on at the

next election for township officers in all of the townships in the county to ascertain the sentiment of electors with regard to such a petition.

4. The County Clerk shall then without delay cause a copy of such order, duly certified by him, to be delivered to the Township Clerk of each township and to one of the inspectors of election of each ward or election district of every city in the county, and shall also publish such order for three consecutive weeks in two newspapers published in the county.

5. The officers whose duty it is to furnish ballots at township elections must provide ballots with the question of prohibition printed on them at the next township election.



WASHTENAW

Ref.:—1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Shiawassee River.
3. Huron River. 4. Pere Marquette R. 5. Gd.
Trunk R. 6. Red Cedar River.

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6. If the county canvass shows that the proposition to prohibit has been adopted, the Board of Supervisors must adopt resolutions prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors and the prohibition shall take effect from the first day of May following. After that date all sales of liquor are violations of law and subject to fines and penalties, save such as are made by druggists and registered pharmacists under the special laws that govern such parties.

But no such election may be held oftener than once in two years.

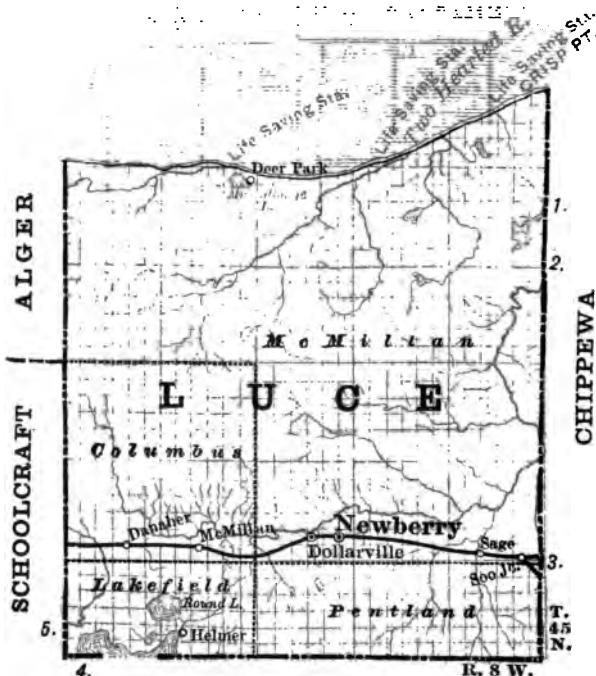
Since 1892 both Eaton and Van Buren have been local option or no license counties.

Live Stock.

See State Live Stock Sanitary Commission, also Crop and Live Stock Reports.

Livingston County

Was created in 1833 and organized in 1836. It was named after Edward Livingston, Secretary of State of the United States from 1831 to 1833. The county seat is Howell. Acres in county, 370,845. Population in 1840, 7,430; 1850, 13,475; 1860, 16,629; 1870, 19,417;



MACKINAC

Ref.:—1. Shell Lake. 2. Taquamenon River. 3. D. S. & Atl. Ry. 4. Manistique Lake. 5. Manistique River.

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1880, 22,251; 1890, 20,858; 1894, 20,437; 1900, 19,664. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,313. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,858, Bryan 2,730.

Local Option.

See Liquor. Local Option on Sales of.

Longitude of State.

Reckoning Port Huron as its most eastern point, and the mouth of Montreal River at the west end of Gogebic County as its most western point, the State lies between longitude 82 degrees 25 seconds and 90 degrees 25 seconds west of Greenwich, England. See Latitude of State.

Lost Articles.

If any person finds any money or other article of the value of \$3 or more, he must post notice in two public places and also give notice to the Township Clerk of the finding of such article.

If money or article found be of the value of \$10 or over, the finder must advertise it in some newspaper in the county or in an adjoining county for six weeks successively.—State Laws.

Luce County

Was created and organized in 1887. It was named after Cyrus G. Luce, Governor of the State from 1887 to 1891. The county seat is Newberry. Acres in county, 581,436. Population in 1890, 2,455; 1894, 2,348; 1900, 2,983. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 472. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 405, Bryan 159.

Lumbering.

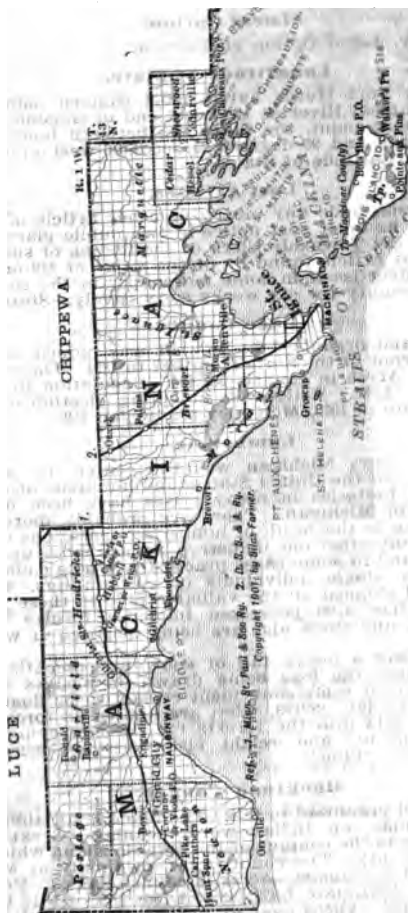
For many years Michigan was the center of the pine-lumber industry of the United States, and hundreds of thousands of houses and factories in many states have been built from timber grown in Michigan. There are probably more wealthy men in the State as the result of lumbering operations than from the pursuit of any other one industry. Square miles upon square miles of land, and in some cases practically whole counties have been owned by single individuals or corporations, who have cut, sawed and shipped all the valuable pine in these localities.

The State has also possessed immense forests of birch, maple and oak, and these also are being disposed of with great rapidity.

In earlier days a heavy fall of snow was essential to successful lumbering, the logs being drawn on sledges to a mill or to the margin of some convenient stream to be floated down in the spring. Of late years, what are known as forest or logging roads are laid into the forests for the conveying of logs, and then taken up and relaid elsewhere as occasion demands. See also "Pine."

Mackinac County

Was created and organized in 1818. The name is an abbreviation of Michillimackinac, an Indian word meaning "Great turtle," having reference to the contour of the notable island which forms a part of the county. The county seat, originally at Mackinac Island, is now at St. Ignace. Acres in county, 648,851. Population in 1840, 923; 1860, 3,597; 1860, 1,939; 1870, 1,716; 1880, 2,902; 1890, 7,330; 1894, 7,237; 1900, 7,703. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,202. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,060, Bryan 532.

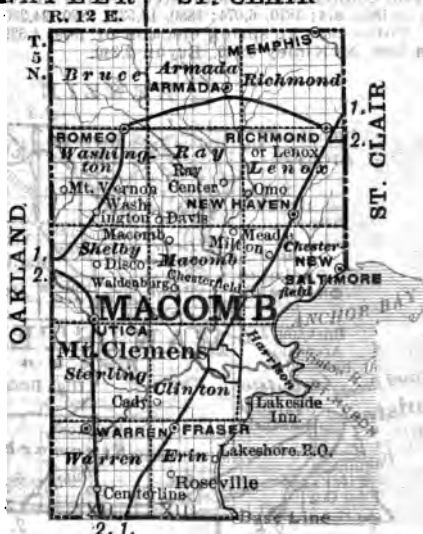


SCHOOLCRAFT

Mackinac Island.

This enchanting island lies just north of the Lower Peninsula in the Straits of Mackinac. A large portion is a park, under the control of a State board. The place abounds in peculiar and interesting examples of nature's handiwork. Prominent among the points of special interest are Arch Rock, a wonderful natural ridge, eighty feet high; Fairy Arch, Sugar Loaf, Lovers' Leap, Devil's Kitchen, etc. A cool, invigorating temperature prevails during the summer months, and the views and drives are magnificent. Large hotels and summer cottages are thronged throughout the summer by people from near and far.

L A P E E R S T . C L A I R



WAYNE

Ref.:—1. Grand Trunk Ry. 2. M. C. R. R.

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Mackinac Island Park Commissioners.

See State Board of.

Macomb County

as created and organized in 1818. Its present limits were defined in 1832. It was named after Maj.-Gen. Alexander Macomb of the U. S. army, whose family were among the earliest settlers in Michigan. The county seat is Mt. Clemens. Acres in county, 306,963. Population in 1840, 9,716; 1850, 15,532; 1860, 23,112; 70, 28,050; 1880, 31,627; 1890, 31,813; 1894, 32,387; 1900, 33,244. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,933. Presidential vote in 1900. Kinley 4,244, Bryan 3,489.

Mails.

See Postage, Rates of.

Mail Delivery.

See "Rural Mail Delivery" and "Marine Mails."

Manistee County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1855. It was named for the Manistee River, which flows through the county. Manis is an Indian word meaning "river at whose mouth there are islands." The county seat is Manistee. Acres in county, 346,300. Population in 1860, 874; 1870, 6,074; 1880, 12,533; 1890, 24,230; 1894, 26,100; 1900, 27,856. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 4,529. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,146, Bryan 2,340.

BENZIE



Manufactures.

Leading articles of manufacture are: Boots and shoes, be sugar, freight cars, cigars, cement, capsules, caskets, druggs, furniture, fertilizers, leather, lumber, matches, organs, silk thread, stoves, soda ash, varnish, white lead & woodenware.

Manufactures in Michigan. Census of 1890.

PRODUCT.	Year.	Number of Establishments.	Capital Invested.	Amount or Value of Product.	Number of Employees.
Wool manufacture.....	1890	43	\$1,559,004	\$ 1,689,974	1,428
Silk.....	1890	1			
Fertilizers.....	1890	3	673,900	900 tons. 18,715 tons.	210
Acetate of Lime.....	1890			3,135,653 lbs.	
Potash.....	1890			2,995,259 lbs.	
Sulphuric Acid.....	1890			98,000 lbs.	
High explosives.....	1890			7,275,600 lbs.	
Paints (in oil.....	1890			2,301,944 lbs.	
" (ready mixed.....	1890	8	1,086,404	2,550,000 lbs.	235
Varnish.....	1890	3	571,200	601,472 gals.	
Pharmaceutical Preparations	1890			1,783,000 gals.	111
Wood Alcohol—(Cr de)	1890			\$3,035,999	
" (Refined).....	1890			89,806 gals.	
Chemical establishments.....	1890	83		59,808 gals.	2,159
Iron and Steel.....	1890	15	3,342,306	\$4,591,613	3,089
Rolling Mills.....	1890	19	6,096,541	5,889,843	1,500
Iron.....	1890	4	1,437,540		777
Steel.....	1890			83,478 tons. 7,110 tons.	
Brick and Tile.....	1890	179	710,259	\$822,475	1,933
Shipbuilding.....	1890	185	1,585,955	1,179,605	2,616
Salt.....	1890	72	476,775	3 steel vessels 66 wooden "	1,537
Newspapers and Periodicals.....	1890	62	3,266,472	5 steel vessels 89 wooden "	2,284
Gas.....	1890	81	3,195,120	18,645,553 bu.	1,629
Agricultural Implements.....	1890	657		\$3,274,069	3,668
Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting.....	1890	27	4,030,363	495,969,010 c. ft.	257
Boots and Shoes.....	1890	65	6,944,005	\$3,955,306	1,847
Carriages and Wagons.....	1890	1,026	1,198,554		1,752
Cars (railroad).....	1890	12	972,534	1,762,135	1,371
Clothing.....	1890	407	5,311,333	2,065,531	1,371
Flour and Grist.....	1890	5	3,769,483	5,699,941	3,375
Foundry and Machine Shop products.....	1890	20	642,602	11,078,331	3,808
Chairs.....	1890	544	8,472,852	1,862,829	671
Furniture.....	1890	260	14,331,924	22,778,829	2,425
Leather.....	1890	8	703,635	18,363,030	8,560
Liquors—Malt.....	1890	108	8,625,321	868,200	990
Lumber, etc.....	1890	20	1,200,982	1,898,838	8,109
Paper.....	1890	78	2,744,353	1,743,760	378
Wood Pulp.....	1890	1,018	110,990,328	2,909,258	839
Saddlery and Harness.....	1890	21	1,779,510	73,454,306	46,592
Meat Packing.....	1890	10	933,233	2,292,984	938
Tobacco—Chewing and Smoking.....	1890	323	990,524	626,182	364
Cigars, Cigarettes.....	1890	10	802,463	1,459,613	968
	1890	5	1,586,460	3,069,298	323
	1890	373	1,516,352	4,742,412	1,323

Total capital invested \$202,412,240.

Number of employees 163,941.

Value of products \$277,896,706.

Marriage Licenses.

Prior to 1887 no marriage licenses were required and returns were not regularly made of marriages to any public office, so that it is often difficult to prove marriages prior to that date. Now, however, marriage licenses are required to be obtained from county clerk (fee \$1.00) before the ceremony is performed. Males and females must be 18 before they can marry, except that with the written consent of parents or guardians girls may marry earlier. The applicant for a license must give under oath the following facts: Full name of groom and bride, age of each at last birthday, whether white, black, mulatto, or Indian, residence, birthplace, occupation, father's name, mother's maiden name, number of times previously married, and maiden name of bride, if a widow.

OCEANA



MONTCALM

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R R 2. Little Muskegon River 3. Muskegon River
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Marriages.

Number of, in State in 1900, 23,295.

Mason County

was created under the name of Notipekago in 1840. The name was changed to Mason in 1843. The original name was a supposed Indian word, but had no particular significance. The county was called Mason after Stevens T. Mason, the last territorial and the first state governor. The county was organized in 1855. The county seat was originally at Lincoln, then at Au Sable, and is now at Ludington. Acres in county, 315,522. Population in 1850, 93; 1860, 331; 1870, 2,294; 1880, 10,063; 1890, 14,355; 1900, 15,241.

18,422; 1900, 18,885. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,879. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,186, Bryan 1,252.

Mecosta County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1859. Its present limits were defined in 1857. The name is believed to have been derived from Irish sources, as were those of several other counties, which were created about the same time. It has also been suggested that Mecosta was the name of an Indian chief. The county seat was originally at Leonard, but is now at Big Rapids. Acres in county, 361,876. Population in 1860, 1,017; 1870, 5,778; 1880, 13,973; 1890, 19,697; 1894, 20,729; 1900, 20,693. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,317. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,804, Bryan 1,376.

Mediation and Arbitration.

See State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

Medicine, Registration in

See State Board of Registration.

Menominee County

was created as the County of Bleeker in 1861. Its name was changed and the county organized in 1863. Its present limits were defined in 1891. It was named after the Menominee tribe of Indians. The county seat is Menominee. Acres in county, 666,706. Population in 1870, 1894; 1880, 11,988; 1890, 23,639; 1894, 23,740; 1900, 27,046. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,776. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,122, Bryan 1,543.

Mexican War.

See War, Mexican.

Michigan Agricultural College.^s

See "State Agricultural College."

Michigan Allegorically.

The State has been idealized in but one figure, namely, the crowning statue of the Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Detroit.

This statue is of bronze, 11 feet high, and represents Michigan as a woman in aboriginal garb, holding in her right hand a short sword and in her left a shield, which is raised aloft as if prepared to defend. The thought is evidently to illustrate the legend, "I will defend," which is found on the State Seal, and the suggestion is, Michigan, fearless of danger, will protect and defend her citizens and their rights.

The tomahawk in the girdle taken in connection with other Indian accessories, represents the wilderness that in part is still as wild as ever.

The headdress of feathers and wings speaks of high altitudes and swiftness, and the ample mantle of skins and fur symbolizes shelter and plenty.

All of these emblematic ideas are more than realized in the experiences of the favored citizens of Michigan.

Michigan Asylum for the Insane.

See State Asylums.

Michigan's Block in Washington Monument.

On invitation from the society which was in charge of the erection of the Washington monument at Washington, the

Thou gav'st thy sons without a sigh,
Michigan, my Michigan.
And sent thy bravest forth to die,
Michigan, my Michigan.
Beneath the hostile southern sky,
They bore thy banner proud and high,
Ready to fight, but never fly,
Michigan, my Michigan.

From Yorktown on to Richmond's wall,
Michigan, my Michigan,
They bravely fight—as bravely fall,
Michigan, my Michigan.
To Williamsburg we point with pride,
Our Fifth and Second, side by side,
There stemmed and turned the battle's tide,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Afar on Shiloh's fatal plain,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Again behold thy heroes slain,
Michigan, my Michigan;
Their strong arms crumble into dust,
And their bright swords have gathered rust,
Their memory is thy sacred trust,
Michigan, my Michigan,

And often in the future years,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The widowed mother'll dry her tears,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And turning with a thrill of pride,
Say to her children at her side,
"At Antietam your father died,"
Michigan, my Michigan.

Dark rolled the Rappahannock's flood,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The tide was crimsoned with thy blood,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Although for us the day was lost,
Yet it shall be thy proudest boast,
At Fredericksburg the Seventh crossed,
Michigan, my Michigan.

At Gettysburg a hundred graves,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Now mark the spot where sleep thy braves,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And though that bloody field was won,
Yet thou shalt mourn for many a son,
Whose work was but too bravely done,
Michigan, my Michigan.

So Vicksburg and East Tennessee,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Add to thy glorious history,
Michigan, my Michigan.
On many a well fought western field,
Where rebel hosts were forced to yield,
Thy sons in death their valor sealed,
Michigan, my Michigan.

With General Grant's victorious name,
Michigan, my Michigan,
Thy sons still onward march to fame,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And foremost in the fight we see,
Where'er the bravest dare to be,
The sabres of thy cavalry,
Michigan, my Michigan.

When worn with watching traitor foes,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The welcome night brings sweet repose,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The soldier, weary from the fight,
Sleeps sound, nor fears the rebel's might,
For "Michigan's on guard tonight,"
Michigan, my Michigan.

And when the happy day shall come,
Michigan, my Michigan,
That brings thy war-worn heroes home,
Michigan, my Michigan,
What welcomes from thy own proud shore,
What honors at their feet thou'lt pour—
What tears for those who come no more,
Michigan, my Michigan.

A grateful country claims thee now,
Michigan, my Michigan,
The deathless laurel binds each brow,
Michigan, my Michigan,
And history the tale will tell,
Of how they fought and how they fell,
For that dear land they loved so well,
Michigan, my Michigan.

Michigan, Notable Facts Concerning

As compared with other states Michigan stands
1st in Lumber Products.
1st in Iron Ore.
1st in Charcoal Iron.
1st in Salt.
1st in Gypsum.
1st in yield of Wheat per acre.
1st in value of farm crops generally, per acre.
1st in Hardwood forests.
1st in Furniture.
1st in Fruit.
1st in Peppermint Oil—more than all of the rest of the country combined.
1st in extent of coast line.
1st in lake commerce.
1st in ship building.
1st in inland commercial fisheries.
1st in number of summer resorts.
In comparison with all the world,
Michigan has the largest seed establishment.
Michigan has the largest mint farm.
Michigan has the largest drug manufactory.
Michigan has the largest varnish factory.

Michigan has the finest sandstone.
Michigan is the greatest producer of celery.
Michigan is the center of the silk-thread industry.
Michigan has the longest sub-marine tunnel.
Michigan has the largest pump.
Michigan has the largest engines.
Michigan has the largest ore-docks.
Michigan has the largest stove and range works.
Michigan has the largest car shops.

Michigan Reformatory.

See "State Reformatory."

Michigan's Representative in Statuary Hall at Washington.

The old House of Representatives at Washington was apart by Congress as Statuary Hall, and each state was authorized to furnish two bronze or marble busts or statues of distinguished citizens, to be placed therein. In 1885 a resolution of the State Legislature authorized the expenditure of not to exceed \$10,000 to procure a statue of Gen. Cass for Statuary Hall. It was made by D. C. French at a cost of \$3,000 and was formally accepted by Congress in an address by Senator T. W. Palm.

Michigan School for the Blind.

See State School for the Blind.

Michigan School for the Deaf.

See State School for the Deaf.

Michigan Soldiers' Home.

See State Soldiers' Home.

Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

At a war meeting held July 20, 1861, at Detroit, a resolution was adopted to erect a monument to our "heroic dead," a committee was appointed to carry the resolution into effect for various reasons it was deemed advisable to defer a vote on the subject until July 20, 1865, that a committee be appointed to report a plan of work.

On August 11, 1865, the committee reported, the association was organized, and one hundred and six directors with officers appointed. The first public and inaugural meeting held at Young Men's Hall, on August 31, 1865, and subscriptions amounting to \$9,500 were then received. Several thousand dollars were subsequently contributed by the scholars in the public schools; other large amounts were received from the Mas Odd Fellow, and Good Templar organizations, and also from various auxiliary Ladies' Monument Associations. Competing designs for the monument were advertised for on February 1867, and on June 7 of the same year the design furnished by Randolph Rogers, of Rome (a former resident of Ann Arbor, Michigan), was accepted, and on September 25 a formal contract was made. The corner-stone was laid in East Grand Street Park, Detroit, on July 4, 1867; delegations from various places in Michigan were present, and an immense procession of military and civil societies preceded the ceremonies.

The association was formally incorporated on August 12, 1867, under the name of the "Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Association." The annual meeting is on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in September.

After much consultation, and in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Rogers, it was decided to locate the monument on the Campus Martius—in front of the City Hall. The corner-stone was accordingly removed from East Grand Circus Park, and relaid, and the monument erected by J. G. Batterson, of Hartford, Connecticut.

On April 9, 1872, the monument was formally unveiled, and dedicated with appropriate and imposing ceremonies, which were witnessed by thousands of people from the interior of the state.

The monument is designed as an offering to the memory of the brave men from Michigan who perished in the war with the South, and bears the following inscription: "ERECTED BY THE PEOPLE OF MICHIGAN, IN HONOR OF THE MARTYRS WHO FELL, AND THE HEROES WHO FOUGHT IN DEFENCE OF LIBERTY AND UNION."

The body of the monument is of Westerly, Rhode Island, granite, and the statues are of golden bronze; cast in Munich, Bavaria. The general design of the monument is embraced in four sections. The first section has, at its corners, four bronze eagles. The second section has four statues, representing the four departments of the United States Service—Infantry, Marine, Cavalry and Artillery; each of the statues is seven feet high. The third section has four allegorical figures, representing Victory, Union, Emancipation and History. The fourth section, or crowning figure of the monument, is eleven feet high, and represents Michigan allegorically, in aboriginal garb. On the four sides of the monument are bronzed medallions of Lincoln, Grant, Farragut and Sherman. The height of the monument, including the crowning figure, is sixty feet.

Lack of funds prevented the finishing of the four figures for the third section at the time the monument was unveiled. Finally, on November 17, 1870, they were contracted for, and on July 19, 1881, were set in position and unveiled, with a parade of the military. The total cost of the monument was a little in excess of \$70,000. The cost of the bronzes was as follows: the crowning statue, \$8,000; the four army and navy statues, \$20,000; the four allegorical figures, \$10,000; the four medallions, \$4,000; the four eagles, \$2,400.

By an Act approved January 31, 1883, the State appropriated \$350 for repairs to the railing and foundation, and provided for the further expenditure of not exceeding \$100 per year, for the care and preservation of the monument.

Michigan Soldiers in U. S. Military Cemeteries.

The United States government set apart and cared for the cemeteries containing the soldier dead of the war with the South, but the state has also made large appropriations for that purpose. In 1864 and '65, \$6,000 was voted for the ground set apart for this state in the National Cemetery at Gettysburg. This cemetery contains the bodies of 3,559 Michigan soldiers, of whom 2,580 are identified. In 1867 the state appropriated \$3,345 as its share towards the National Cemetery at Sharpsburgh, Md., where 37 of Michigan's soldiers are buried. At the National Cemetery at Andersonville, Ga., the remains of 623 Michigan soldiers are buried.

Michigan State Grange.

This organization, designed to promote and unify the interests of the farmers of the state, has 400 Granges, or local associations, and 20,000 members,

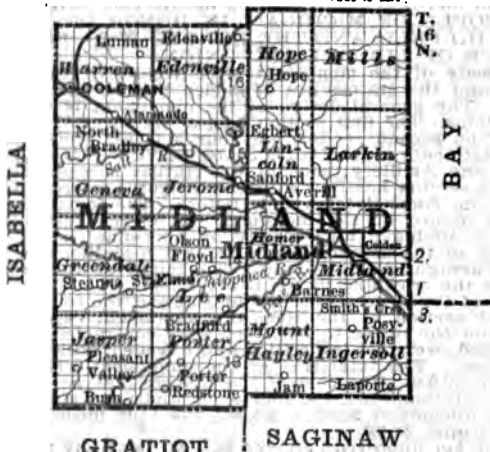
Michigan State Naval Brigade.
See State Naval Militia.

Michigan Territory.
See Territory of Michigan.

Michigan Traveling Libraries.
See Libraries, Michigan Traveling.

GLADWIN

R. 2 E.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C.
R. R. 3. Tittabawassee River.
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Midland County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. It was so named because a large part of it lies between the forks of the Chippewa and Tittabawassee rivers. It is also near the center of the Lower Peninsula. The county seat is Midland. Acres in county, 33,000. Population in 1860, 6,500; 1870, 7,821; 1880, 8,517; 1890, 9,894; 1900, 13,218; 1910, 14,439. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,783; Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,783, Bryan 1,224.

Militia.

See State Militia.

Military.

See State Military Board, State Inspector-General, State Quartermaster-General, State Adjutant-General, State Soldiers' Home, Rebel Raid of 1863, County Soldiers'

Commission, U. S. Forts, U. S. Military District, U. S. Pension Agency, Michigan Soldiers in U. S. Military Cemeteries, Michigan Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Surrender, Dates of; Wars, Battles, Treaties; State Naval Militia.

Minerals.

See State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics, State College of Mines, Copper, Graphite, Iron Ore, Pig Iron, Ore Docks, Gold, Silver, Coal, Salt, Soda Ash, Cement, Brick Clay, Plaster, Sand, Limestone, Marble, Waverly Stone, Sandstone.

KALKASKA



OSCEOLA : CLARE

Ref.: 1. Manistee River. 2. Branch Pere Marquette R. R. 3. Branch G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Ann Arbor R. R. 5. Muskegon River.

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Missaukee County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1871. It is believed to have been named from a Chippewa Indian chief. The word is a corruption of Missisaging, meaning "at the mouth of a large river." The county seat was originally at Falmouth, but is now at Lake City. Acres in county, 362,798. Population in 1880, 1,563; 1890, 5,048; 1894, 6,955; 1900, 9,308. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,307. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,420, Bryan 617.

Mitten State.

See Cognomens of State.

Money, Substitutes for

The earliest money circulated in New France, and to some extent current in this region, known as "Card Money," was first

issued in 1685, to pay the soldiers; it consisted of ordinary playing cards cut into four pieces, each piece being stamped with a fleur de lis and a crown, and signed by the governor, intendant and clerk of the treasury. This money was in use in Detroit in 1717, and was worth only fifty cents on the dollar in silver. It continued in use until 1729 or later. Specimens are preserved at Quebec.

In 1763 Pontiac is said to have issued pieces of birch-bark as money, with the figure of an otter, his totem or seal, rudely drawn thereon, and tradition says that he faithfully redeemed them. The wampum used by the Indians was sold by traders for the purpose. It was largely manufactured by the Dutch at Albany from both the purple and the white part of clam and oyster shells, and the Hollanders of the Mohawk grew rich from the product of their primitive mint. The pieces of wampum were about half an inch long with a hole in them, and were carried on strings.

The usual currency of the trading posts was the peltry of various animals; they were the chief productions, and were readily exchanged at Montreal and Quebec for goods of every kind. In earlier days there was little variation in the price of skins, and as the demand usually kept pace with the supply, there was but little depreciation in the currency. Accounts were often kept in beaver-skins, and other furs were reckoned according to their value in such skins. Otter skins were reckoned at six shillings each, and martens at one shilling and six pence. A stroud-blanket cost ten beaver-skins, a white blanket eight, a pound of powder two, a pound of shot or ball one, a gun twenty, a one-pound axe two, and a knife one beaver-skin.

Buck and doe skins succeeded the beaver currency as a medium of exchange. Until the present century a good deerskin was equivalent to about a dollar.

During revolutionary days accounts were usually kept in York currency, so called because issued by the Provincial Congress of New York, which, even at that day, was a controlling factor in the commerce of the country. The first York currency was issued under Act of September 2, 1776. The notes were of the denomination of fifty cents, and one, two, three, five and ten dollars. Soon after, notes for one-ninth, one-sixteenth, one-third and one-fourth of a dollar were issued. It was usual to reckon these notes at \$2.50 to the pound. Halifax currency was estimated at \$1.00 to the pound. Spanish dollars were the most valuable.

Skins, as currency, were supplanted in 1779 by bills issued by merchants under authority of the governor. Each merchant was allowed to issue paper money, or due bills, to the value of the property he had on hand, and on a given day they exchanged with each other the bills they had received. This was the beginning of the clearing-house system.

In the old Macomb ledgers of 1780 and 1781 there are frequent entries of "cash destroyed," the amounts evidently referring to the destruction of the bills of the firm after they had been redeemed. The same sort of currency was continued under the earlier years of American rule, and was adopted as a means of driving out of circulation the "cut money,"—silver pieces that had been cut into many parts, and otherwise so mutilated that they were no longer desirable as a circulating medium.

Various substitutes for money came into use soon after the war with the South began. Silver disappeared, and the noise of dropping coin was no longer heard on the

counter or in the contribution-box. Single pieces were soon exhibited as a curiosity. In December, 1861, all the banks suspended, and before the close of the year thousands of dollars worth of postage stamps had been bought, and were circulating as change. Sometimes they were enclosed in a round brass case with mica covering, and packages in small envelopes, with the value marked, passed uncounted and unexamined. So great was the demand for these sticky substitutes that enough could not be procured. In the fall of 1862 many business firms revived the custom of fifty years before, issuing little pasteboard cards and bills of various denominations, from five to fifty cents. Silver half-dollars, when they were in circulation at all, passed for sixty cents, quarters for thirty cents, and ten-cent pieces for twelve cents.



1. Ann Arbor R. R. 2. Wabash R. R. 3. Pere Marquette R. R. 4. Det. Southern Ry. 5. M. C. R. R. 6. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 7. Cincinnati Nthn. R. R. & Det. Southern Ry.

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Meanwhile the government was preparing the "postal currency." It was so called because issued to take the place of postage stamps as change, and contained fac-similes of postal stamps of various kinds. The trouble, however, was not over. No postal currency less than five cents in amount had yet been provided, and the lowest issue was never less than three cents. The copper cents had disappeared as thoroughly as the silver coins, and thousands of business men all over the country soon

issued in copper, brass and vulcanized rubber, "Business Cards" or "Tokens." They were about the size and thickness of the newer copper coins, and circulated freely as change from April, 1863, for fully a year, and were then, in most instances, honestly redeemed.

See also Banks and Banking.

Monroe County

was created and organized in 1817. Its present limits were defined in 1822. It was named after James Monroe, President of the United States, who visited the Territory the year this county was organized. The county seat is Monroe. Acres in county,

MECOSTA

ISABELLA

NEWAYGO



IONIA

Ref.:—1. Little Muskegon River. 2. G. R. & I. Ry. 3. Tol. Sag. & Musk. Ry. 4. Flat River. 5. Pere Marquette R. R.
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354,528. Population in 1840, 9,922; 1850, 14,696; 1860, 21,648; 1870, 27,524; 1880, 33,623; 1890, 32,337; 1894, 33,181; 1899, 32,754. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,491. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 3,874, Bryan 3,859.

Montcalm County

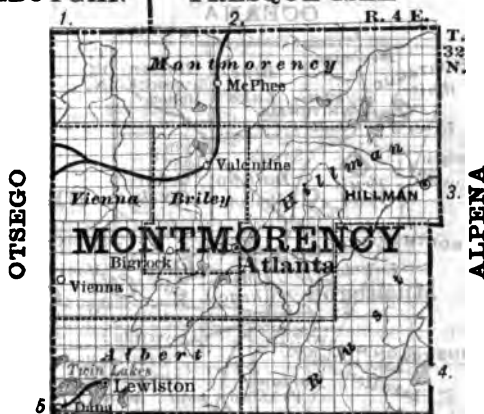
was created in 1831 and organized in 1850. Its present limits were defined in 1857. It was named after the French general, Marquis de Montcalm, killed at the taking of Quebec in 1759. The county seat was originally at Greenville, but is now at Stanton. Acres in county, 454,281. Population in 1850, 891; 1860, 3,984; 1870, 13,642; 1880, 33,148; 1890, 32,637; 1894, 34,158; 1900, 32,754. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,206. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,838, Bryan 2,638.

Montmorency County

created under the name of Cheonoquet in 1840, but was changed to Montmorency in 1843. The original name was not an Indian word and was without meaning. The present name is derived from Matthew Jean Felice Montmorency, a French statesman who served in the American Revolution. The county was organized in 1881. The county seat was at first Atman, but is now at Atlanta. Acres in county, 355,540. Population in 1890, 1,487; 1894, 2,438; 1900, 3,224. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 652. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 542, Bryan 233.

CHEBOYGAN

PRESQUE ISLE



OSCODA

Ref.:—1. Black River. 2. Branch Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Thunder Bay River. 4. Turtle Lake. 5. Branch M. C. R. R.

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Mound Builders.

see Aboriginal Inhabitants.

Mountains in Michigan.

The Porcupine Mountains in Ontonagon County are about 1,000 feet high. There is also a range known as the Huron Mountains, in the northwestern corner of Marquette county.

Muskegon County

created and organized in 1859. The name was derived from the Ottawa Indian word, Muskeeginac or Muskego, near

ing "cranberry marsh" or marshy place, cranberries and marsh being usually associated together. The county seat is at Muskegon. Acres in county, 321,492. Population in 1860, 3,893; 1870, 14,896; 1880, 26,586; 1890, 40,013; 1894, 37,324; 1900, 37,036. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,248. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley, 5,247, Bryan 2,801.

National Banks.

See Banks, National.

Nativity of Population.

See Population, Nativity of.

Naval Reserves.

See State Naval Militia.

OCEANA



OTTAWA

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Tol., Sag. & Musk. Ry.
3. G. R. & I. Ry. 4. Crocker Creek.

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Navigation.

See U. S. Inspectors of Steamboats, U. S. Lake Survey, U. S. Engineer's Office, U. S. Weather Bureau, U. S. Light House Inspector, U. S. Life Saving Service, Canals, Marine Malls, Tonage of Great Lakes, Lake Traffic, Sailors.

Newaygo County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1851. It was named from Ne-Gwa-Gon, a Chippewa Indian chief, the literal meaning of which is "much water." It is also claimed that the word Newaygo means "Here we rest." The county seat is Newaygo. Acres in county, 542,222. Population in 1860, 510; 1880, 2,767; 1890, 2,767.

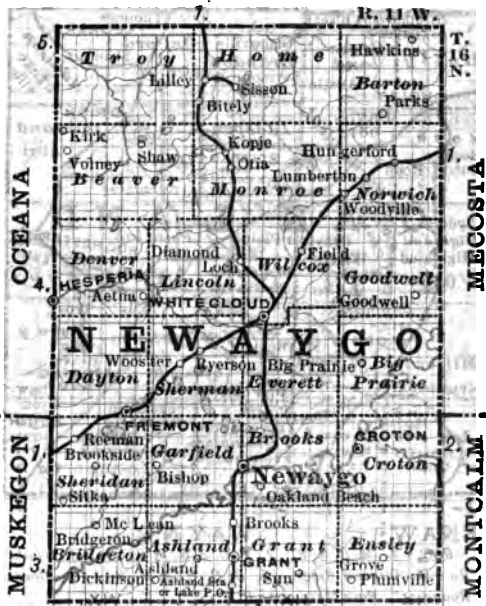
7,292; 1880, 14,688; 1890, 20,476; 1894, 19,125; 1900, 17,673. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 3,153. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,612, Bryan 1,423.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

The first regular newspaper published in the State was the "Detroit Gazette," a weekly. The first number was issued July 25th, 1817. It was discontinued April 22, 1830.

In 1901 there were in the State 77 dailies, 5 tri-weeklies, 21 semi-weeklies, 604 weeklies, 6 semi-monthlies, 89 monthlies, 3 bi-monthlies and 5 quarterlies.

LAKE



MUSKEGON KENT

Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Little Muskegon River. 3. Muskegon River. 4. White River. 5. Pere Marquette River.

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Normal Schools and Colleges.

See State Normal School, Northern; State Normal College, State Normal School, Central.

Northern Michigan Asylum.
See State Asylums.

Northern State Normal School.
See "State Normal School, Northern."

Northwest and Indiana Territories.
See Territories, Northwest and Indiana.



TENAW:

WAYNE

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. P. O. & N. R. R. 3. Gd. Trunk
Ry. 4. Clinton River. 5. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 6. River
Rouge. 7. Pere Marquette R. R.

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Notary Public.

See County Notary Public.

Oakland County

was created and organized in 1820. Its present limits were defined in 1822. It was named from the abundance of its oaks. county seat is Pontiac. Acres in county, 575,400. Population 1840, 23,646; 1850, 31,267; 1860, 38,020; 1870, 40,906; 1880, 41,537.

1,245; 1894, 42,676; 1900, 44,702. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 9,565. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 6,174, Bryan 4,963.

Oceana County

was created in 1831 and organized in 1855. Its present limits were defined in 1859. It was named from its location on Lake Michigan, which in itself was regarded as a small-sized ocean. The county seat is Hart. Acres in county, 344,896. Population in 1840, 6; 1850, 300; 1860, 1,802; 1870, 7,222; 1880, 11,699; 1890, 15,698; 1894, 15,599; 1900, 16,644. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 8,221. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,406, Bryan 1,200.



MUSKEGON

Ref.:—1. Mason & Oceana R. R. 2. Pere Marquette River.
3. White River. 4. Pere Marquette R. R.
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Ogemaw County

was created in 1840 and organized in 1875. The name was derived from a Chippewa Indian word meaning "chief." The county seat is at West Branch. Acres in county, 365,969. Population in 180, 1,914; 1890, 5,583; 1894, 5,638; 1900, 7,765. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,291. Presidential votes in 1900 McKinley 1,186, Bryan 518.

Oil, Kerosene

All oil which on test of one-half pint emits a combustible vapor at a temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is to be rejected unfit for general sale. During the last six months of 1899, 768,960 gallons of oil were inspected.
See State Oil Inspector.

Oleomargarine.

No imitation of butter can be sold in this state which is ored to look like butter, nor unless each package thereof printed thereon in bold black letters the true name of the stance, its ingredients, and the name and address of the r ufacturer; the character of the substance must also be verli told to every purchaser thereof.

The proprietor of any store, hotel or restaurant where tation butter is sold or furnished must conspicuously plac the room where such is sold or furnished, a white placar which is printed in Roman letters of not less than three in in length and two inches in width, the words "Oleomarge Sold or Used Here," the word "Oleomargarine" as defined law covering all substitutes for butter.

OSCODA



Ref.:—1. Det. & Mack. Ry. 2. Rifle River.

3. M. C. R. R. 4. Log Road.

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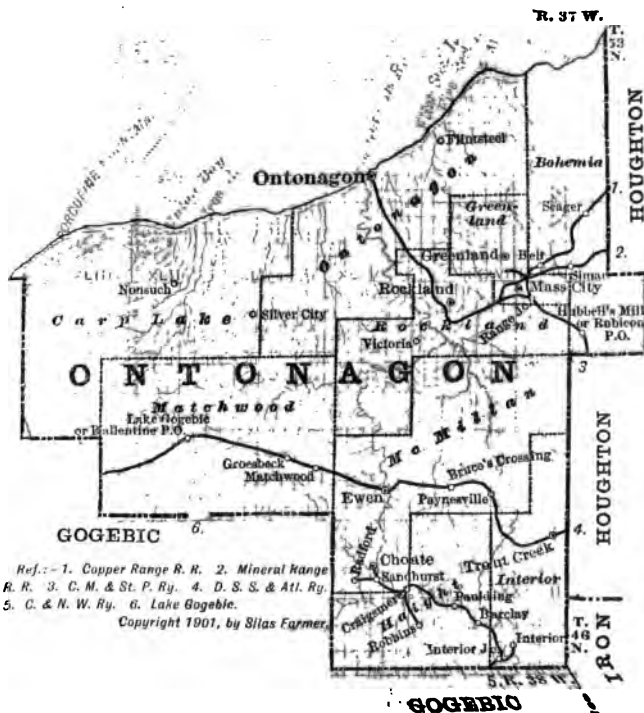
Violation of these laws is punishable by a fine of not than \$50 nor more than \$500 and costs, or imprisonment at l for not less than six months, nor more than three years, or t

Olivet College

at Olivet, belongs to the Congregational and Presbyte Churches. Was organized in 1859. Statistics for college: 1897-'98: 24 instructors, 268 students, 15 graduates. Grad since founding, 456. Number of volumes in library, 28,000. Buildings and grounds, \$158,767.

Ontonagon County

was created in 1848 and organized in 1862. Its present limits were defined in 1887. Ontonagon was the name of an Ottawa Indian chief. Some say that the name was derived from the Indian word, Nunda-norgan, meaning "hunting river." Others give "place of wooden bowl" as the meaning of the name. The county seat is at Ontonagon. Acres in county, 844,648. Population in 1860, 389; 1860, 4,575; 1870, 2,346; 1880, 2,566; 1890, 3,756; 1894, 6,873; 1900, 6,197. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 664. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 982, Bryan 480.



Ottawa County

Was created in 1831 and organized in 1837. Its present limits were defined in 1859. It was named from the Ottawa tribe of Indians. The name Ottawa means the "nation with a hole in their nose" because they wore little stones suspended from their noses. Some give the word "Traders" as a free rendering of the word Ottawa. The county seat is at Grand Haven, originally known as Ottawa. Acres in county, 352,633. Population in 1840, 208; 1850, 5,587; 1860, 13,127; 1870, 26,665; 1880, 33,125; 1890, 35,358; 1894, 39,083; 1900, 39,667. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,972. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,334, Bryan 3,064.

CHEBOYGAN

CHARLEVOIX



CRAWFORD

Ref.:—1. G. R. & I. R. R. 2. Log. Branch of
Det. & Mack. Ry. 3. Det. & Charlevoix R. R.
4. M. C. R. R.

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Overseer of Highways.

See Township Overseer of Highways.

Panics.

See "Banks and Banking."

Paper Cities.

From 1825 to 1837, the immigration from the Eastern States increased so rapidly that business flourished, and by the purchase and clearing of lands large sums of money were brought into and scattered about the Territory. As early as 1833 capitalists began to come from New York to invest in wild lands. In 1836 the number of immigrants was simply amazing; the steam-

ers and sailing vessels were literally loaded down with people who came to settle in Michigan and the West. From five hundred to seven hundred frequently arrived on a single boat. During the month of May public lands were entered so rapidly that on Monday, May 9, the register had to close his door and receive applications through the window, and the receipts at the Land Office between the 1st and 25th of the month were \$378,000. The total amount received at the three Michigan land offices, namely, Detroit, Kalamazoo, and Monroe, was over \$1,000,000. During the year the total sales in Michigan amounted to the enormous sum of \$7,000,000. Numerous associations were formed for the purchase of wild lands and embryo city sites,



ALLEGAN

Ref.:—1. Tol. Sag. & Mush. Ry. 2. G. R. & I. Ry. 3. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 4. Pere Marquette R. R.

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and at the mouth of every western river, and almost every township corner, towns were laid out. "On paper," creeks were magnified into streams, and comparatively insignificant streams were transformed into large rivers floating steamboats and other water-craft, while on the land the speculator's dreams took form in imaginary hotels, churches, schools, and railroads. Absolute forests were in imagination transformed into cities, and sold at ten thousand per cent advance. The laying out and making maps of these "paper cities" kept the few draughtsmen then in Detroit busy all day long and far into the night. Hundreds of dollars, in the "wildcat" currency of the time, were

frequently paid for a draughtsman's services for a sin. Leading men of both parties formed pools with fifty or dred thousand dollars, and committed the amounts to cation of agents who were to be compensated by a share profits in the lands purchased.

Men who one day were the possessors of meadow or lots near some village or city found themselves, the ne the proprietors of innumerable fractions into which the had been subdivided, and could hardly believe they w same persons who, so short a time before, had been he wood and drawers of water.

It is utterly impossible to describe, in terms which t ent generation would comprehend, the actual conditio public mind at that period. This abnormal activity b show itself in 1834, grew rapidly in 1835, and culminated and when the panic came, the sites of many "paper could be bought for less than the price of wild land, this day are owned and assessed as farm lands.

Pardons.

See State Advisory Board.

Patriot War.

See War, Patriot.

Paupers.

The average number of paupers maintained in t houses of the state during the year 1900 was 2,751; who ber, 6,563; males, 5,059; females, 1,504; number under 16 : age, 221.

The number of persons temporarily relieved oute poor houses during the year was 42,434; number perm relieved outside of poor houses, 3,488; number of differ sons who received assistance in any form during the year.

The whole amount expended in the care and support poor was \$1,044,948.50; poor house and farm expenses; e of interest on capital invested, \$401,547.64; expenditures f porary relief outside of poor houses, \$463,541; cost of taining permanent paupers outside of poor houses, \$

The total value of poor farms and appurtenan \$1,324,768.78.

Peddlers.

See Hawkers and Peddlers.

Peninsular State.

See Cognomens of State.

Pensions.

See U. S. Pension Agency.

Peppermint Oil.

Michigan produces annually more peppermint oil t the other states combined, and St. Joseph County, in t was first successfully produced on a commercial sca. furnishes something more than half of Michigan's product. Next in order of their product are the counties c masoo, Wayne, Van Buren, Allegan and Cass, and pep is raised and stilled to a small extent in several other c. At Three Rivers is the largest mint farm in the worl number of acres of peppermint now raised in the State ' 11,000. The average yield per acre is about 3 pounds, r total of 33,000 pounds.

Perry's Victory.

See "War of 1812."

Pharmacy.

See State Board of Pharmacy.

Physical Geography of Michigan.

The State of Michigan illustrates in itself almost all the facts and peculiarities of physical geography. It has mountains, bluffs, hills, high tablelands, rolling prairies, forests, plains, marshes, great sand dunes, sandy and rocky shores, and many islands. Brooks, creeks and rivers traverse its entire territory. Great fresh-water seas and beautiful straits lave its boundaries broken by capes and peninsulas, large and small. Immense bays and charming coves indent its extensive coast line. Thousands upon thousands of lakes glisten here and there on its broad surface like diamonds in the sun. Its coast line is the longest of any state in the union, and longer than from Maine to Florida.

The lower peninsula has an approximate width of 200 miles from east to west, and is about 300 miles in length, its surface gradually rises in gentle undulations from both sides of the surrounding lakes toward the centre to an elevation which in the southern part is from 400 feet to 600 feet above Lake Huron. In the northern part the ordinary height of the central plateau is about 800 feet above Lake Huron and some summit points reach to an elevation of 1,100 feet.

In the middle portion of the upper peninsula a mountainous watershed reaches an altitude of 1,250 feet above Lake Michigan, the hills commonly being 800 to 1,000 feet in height. Lake Michigamme lies at an altitude of 980 feet.

In Ontonagon County, west of the Ontonagon River, there is a ridge developing near the shore and trending southwesterly, known as the Porcupine mountains; their altitude is 1,000 to 1,400 feet above Lake Superior. The Huron Mountains in the north-western part of Marquette County also attain quite an altitude.

See also Bays, Islands, Lakes, Pictured Rocks, Points, Rivers, Sand Dunes, Geology and Geological Peculiarities.

Physicians.

See State Board of Registration in Medicine; also County Physicians.

Pictured Rocks.

These are a series of sandstone bluffs extending along the shore of Alger County, Lake Superior, for about five miles, and rising, in most places, vertically from the water, without any beach, to a height varying from 50 to nearly 200 feet. There are two features which give them a wonderful and almost unique character. These are, first, the curious manner in which the cliffs have been excavated and worn away by the action of the lake; and, second, the equally curious manner in which large portions of the surface have been colored in bands of brilliant hues.

Beyond the sandy beach at Miner's River the cliffs attain an altitude of one hundred and seventy-three feet.

It is in this portion of the series that the phenomena of colors are most beautifully and conspicuously displayed. These colors do not by any means cover the whole surface of the cliff and are also limited in their vertical range, rarely extending more than thirty or forty feet above the water. The prevailing tints consist of deep-bru- n, yellow, and gray-burnt sienna. a

French gray predominating. There are also bright blues and greens, though less frequent. All of the tints are fresh, brilliant and distinct, and harmonize admirably with one another.

They are not scattered indiscriminately over the surface of the rock, but are arranged in vertical and parallel bands, extending to the water's edge.

Previous to September, 1900, the most imposing feature in the series was the Grand Portal. This opened out on the lake and was of magnificent dimensions, being about 100 feet high, and 168 feet broad at the water-level. The distance from the verge of the cliff over the arch to the water was 133 feet, leaving 33 feet for the thickness of the rock above the arch itself. The extreme height of the cliff was about 50 feet more, making in all one hundred and eighty-three feet. Unfortunately, however, a great storm destroyed it in the month and year stated.

One of the novelties consists of a beautiful stream of water emerging from a cliff, 70 feet above the lake. In its escape into the lake, it leaps to such a distance that boats pass dry and safe between it and the rocks.

Pig Iron, Charcoal.

Michigan iron furnaces produce only charcoal pig iron, and of that more than any other state. The tonnage turned out during 1898 was an increase over the previous year of 24,803 tons, the product for 1898 being 150,916 tons.

The foundries and iron works at Houghton and Hancock, in the Upper Peninsula, stand alone in quality of output. It is considered a remarkable feat in the best foundries of the world, outside of this district, to make a casting having a half-inch chill, yet the foundries there regularly turn out stamp-shoes which are chilled to a depth of two and three inches, the shoes having an inner core of cast iron and an outer jacket of the finest quality steel from two to three inches in depth. The foundries and machine shops of this district send their products to every mining state in the Union, to Australia, Mexico, South America and South Africa, and simply have no competitors in this particular branch of metallurgy.

Pine.

The pine regions of the state once embraced a large portion of the upper half of the lower peninsula and fully a third of the eastern half of the upper peninsula.

In large part, the lumbering regions could be designated by the principal rivers, as it was along their valleys or within their easy reach that the pine grew in greatest abundance.

In the very earliest period of the history of the state it was the pineries of the St. Clair River that furnished this useful product; later on the Black, the Saginaw, the Flint, the Au Sauble, the Thunder Bay and the Cheboygan Rivers on the eastern side, and the Muskegon, the White, the Pere Marquette, the Manistee, and the Boardman Rivers on the west coast, with the Menominee, the Escanaba, and the Manistique Rivers in the Upper Peninsula, became the principal pine streams. The chief centres of the pine industry of past and present days are Port Huron, Lexington, Bay City, Saginaw, Oscoda, Alpena, Cheboygan, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Ludington, Grand Traverse, Menominee, Escanaba, and Manistique.

In 1897 it was estimated that there were 6,000,000,000 feet of pine still uncut in Michigan.

About 85 billions of feet of pine have been cut in Michigan since 1872.

Five billion feet have been produced in a single year and the lumber and by-products in one year amounted to \$40,000,000.

Pioneer Society.

See State Pioneer and Historical Society.

Plaster or Gypsum.

Michigan ranks first in the production of gypsum. In 1899 there was produced 131,767 tons valued at \$373,740.

In the bluffs on the shores of Lake Huron, near Alabaster, in Iosco County, and at the outskirts of the City of Grand Rapids, there is a vast bed of this limestone or gypsum spreading at a depth of from 40 to 70 feet below the surface over an area of 10 or 12 square miles.

Points of Land on Lakes.

The more notable points of land on the lakes are:

Abbaye—Houghton County.
Adams—Presque Isle County.
Au Sable—Alger County.
Aux Barques—Huron County.
Aux Barques—Schoolcraft County.
Aux Chenes—Mackinac County.
Aux Gres—Arenac County.
Aux Becs Scies—Benzie County.
Au Sauble—Iosco County.
Big Bay—Marquette County.
Burnt Cabin—Huron County.
Big Sable—Mason County.
Biddle—Mackinac County.
Brulee—Mackinac County.
Beaver Tail—Mackinac County.
Cat Head—Leelanau County.
Crisp—Luce County.
De Tour—Delta County.
Detour—Chippewa County.
Forty Mile—Presque Isle County.
Fourteen Mile—Ontonagon County.
False Presque Isle—Presque Isle County.
Fish—Tuscola County.
Flat Rock—Huron County.
Fugard—Mackinac County.
Grosse Pointe—Wayne County.
Gravelly—Arenac County.
Granite—Marquette County.
Grand Portal—Alger County.
Hat—Huron County.
Huron River—Marquette County.
Iroquois—Chippewa County.
Keweenaw—Keweenaw County.
Little Girl—Gogebic County.
Little Sable—Oceana County.
La Barbee—Mackinac County.
Laughing Fish—Alger County.
McGulpin's—Emmet County.
New Mission—Leelanau County.
North Port—Leelanau County.
North—Alpena County.

Old Mission—Grand Traverse County.
 Oak—Huron County.
 Peninsula—Delta County.
 Pyramid—Leelanau County.
 Patterson—Mackinac County.
 Presque Isle—Presque Isle County.
 Partridge—Alpena County.
 Presquisle—Marquette County.
 Sleeping Bear—Leelanau County.
 St. Ignace—Mackinac County.
 Sutton's—Leelanau County.
 Seul Choix—Schoolcraft County.
 South—Alpena County.
 Sturgeon—Alcona County.
 St. Martin—Mackinac County.
 Sand—Huron County.
 St. Vital—Chippewa County.
 Stony—Monroe County.
 Salt—Chippewa County.
 Shot—Marquette County.
 Tawas—Iosco County.
 Traverse—Houghton County.
 Vermillion—Chippewa County.
 Windmill—Wayne County.
 Waugoshance—Emmet County.

Poisons, Sale of

Every druggist is required to label all poisonous when sold, with the true name and the name of a simple dose when any is known; and to keep a record of the sale, the name of the poison, the amount sold, and person to whom delivered.

Political Parties and Campaigns.

See Elections, Political Parties and Campaigns.

Polls, Adjournment of

See Elections, Adjournment of Polls.

Poll Tax.

See Tax, Poll.

Pontiac Conspiracy.

See "War: Conspiracy of Pontiac."

Poor.

See "County Superintendent of Poor and Paupers."

Population of Incorporated Cities and Villages of Michigan: 1890 and 1900.

See also "Population of Unincorporated Villages."

	Popula
	1900
Addison village	470
Adrian city	9,654
Albion city	4,519
Algonac Village	1,216
Allegan village	2,667
Alma village	2,081
Almont village	718
Alpena city	11,802

		Population.	
		1900	1890
Arbor City	14,509	9,481	
da village	863	629	
y village	617	711	
s village	583	441	
sta village	541	459	
ble city	1,116	4,223	
axe village	1,241	842	
vin village	348	429	
oft village	528	642	
or village	1,021	994	
a village	1,185		
o Creek city	18,563	12,197	
City	27,623	27,859	
Lake village	448	452	
ig city	3,832	1,780	
re village	1,157		
ue village	1,074	914	
n Harbor city	6,562	2,632	
nla village	484		
n Springs village	808	745	
mer city	3,911	2,509	
rapids city	4,686	5,302	
ngham village	1,170	899	
eld village	1,263	1,122	
ingdale village	379	380	
man village	298		
village	912	450	
Falls village	481		
sville village	286	212	
on village	781	741	
n village	845		
on village	1,176	876	
lyn village	494	596	
i City village	606	487	
nan village	1,708	1,994	
gton village	334	304	
Oak village	744	687	
village	432	415	
ac city	5,997	4,761	
nia village	437	433	
en village	376		
village	547		
village	2,006	1,701	
1 City village	906	921	
nville village	400		
lle village	507	508	
via village	277	275	
City village	1,113	812	
polis village	1,830	1,869	
Spring village	950	1,035	
village	645	776	
l Lake village	1,307		
voix village	2,079	1,496	
xte city	4,082	3,887	
ygan city	6,489	4,235	
a village	1,325	1,368	
ing village	1,244	1,268	
city	1,328	1,170	
on village	380		

	Populat
	1900
Clayton village	370
Clifford village	339
Climax village	338
Clinton village	1,038
Cllo village	640
Coldwater city	6,216
Coleman village	1,014
Coloma village	687
Columbiaville village	457
Concord village	534
Constantine village	1,226
Coopersville village	660
Copemish village	429
Corunna city	1,510
Croswell village	606
Croton village	59
Crystal Falls city	3,231
Custer village	269
Dansville village	374
Davison village	751
Dearborn village	844
Decatur village	1,356
Deckerville village	398
Deerfield village	440
Delray village	4,573
Detroit city	285,704
Dexter village	900
Douglas village	444
Dowagiac city	4,151
Dryden village	328
Dundee village	1,118
Durand village	2,134
Eagle village	142
East Grand Rapids village	466
East Jordan village	1,205
East Tawas city	1,738
Eaton Rapids city	2,108
Eau Claire village	281
Edmore village	642
Elkton village	471
Elsie village	578
Emmet village	265
Empire village	609
Escanaba city	9,549
Essexville village	1,639
Evart village	1,860
Farmington village	530
Farwell village	535
Fennville village	454
Fenton village	2,408
Fife Lake village	456
Flint city	13,103
Flushing village	900
Forestville village	282
Fowler village	426
Fowlerville village	946
Frankfort village	1,465
Fraser village	252
Fremont village	1,331

	Population.	
	1900	1890
Fruitport village	311	.....
Gagetown village	329	237
Gaines village	240	804
Galesburg village	689	703
Gallen village	440	403
Garden village	465	453
Gaylord village	1,561	961
Gladstone city	3,380	1,837
Gladwin city	775	903
Glennwood village	999	.....
Gobleville village	506	.....
Grand Haven city	4,743	5,022
Grand Ledge city	2,161	1,906
Grand Rapids city	87,585	60,278
Grandville village	457	.....
Grant village	214	.....
Grass Lake village	648	617
Greenville city	3,381	2,056
Grosse Pointe village	248	233
Grosse Pointe Farms village	317	.....
Hancock village	4,050	1,772
Hanover village	373	363
Harbor Beach village	1,149	1,946
Harbor Springs village	1,648	1,052
Harrietta village	419	335
Harrison city	647	732
Harrisville village	403	367
Hart village	1,134	737
Hartford village	1,077	1,044
Hastings city	3,172	2,972
Hersey village	327	333
Hesperia village	474	506
Highland Park village	427	.....
Hillman village	263	.....
Hillsdale city	4,151	3,915
Holland city	7,790	3,915
Holly village	1,419	1,266
Homer village	1,097	1,063
Houghton village	3,859	2,063
Howard City village	1,898	1,137
Howell village	2,618	2,337
Hubbardston village	450	.....
Hudson city	2,408	2,173
Imlay City village	1,122	1,251
Ionia city	5,209	4,422
Iron Mountain city	9,249	3,539
Iron River village	1,483	1,171
Ironwood city	9,705	7,745
Ishpeming city	13,255	11,127
Ithaca village	2,020	1,637
Jackson city	25,180	20,738
Jonesville village	1,987	1,233
Kalamazoo city	24,404	17,333
Kalkaska village	1,804	1,161
Kingsley village	419	.....
Kingston village	286	.....
Laingsburg village	630	.....
Lake Ann village	243	.....
Lake City village	319	.....

	Populat
	1900
Lake Linden village	2,597
Lake Odessa village	1,037
Lakeview village	935
L'Anse village	620
Lansing city	16,485
Lapeer city	3,297
Laurium village	5,643
Lawrence village	598
Lawton village	942
Leonard village	335
Le Roy village	375
Leslie village	1,114
Lexington village	619
Linden village	543
Lisbon village	187
Litchfield village	645
Lowell village	1,736
Ludington city	7,168
Luther village	837
Lyons village	658
McBain village	709
McBride village	289
Mackinac village	665
Mackinac City village	564
Mancelona village	1,226
Manchester village	1,209
Manistee city	14,260
Manistique village	4,128
Manton village	895
Maple Rapids village	579
Marcellus village	1,025
Marine City	3,829
Marion village	741
Marlette village	996
Marquette city	10,058
Marshall city	4,370
Mason city	1,828
Mayville village	825
Mecosta village	416
Memphis village	586
Mendon village	777
Menominee city	12,818
Merrill village	459
Metamora village	813
Middleville village	829
Midland city	2,863
Milan village	1,141
Millford village	1,108
Millington village	638
Minden City village	408
Monroe city	5,043
Montague village	998
Montrose village	1,512
Morenci village	1,334
Morley village	334
Morrice village	476
Mt. Clemens city	6,576
Mt. Morris village	1,470
Muskegon city	3,663

	Population.	
	1900	1890
village	566	490
ing village	2,014	.....
egon city	20,818	22,703
egon Heights village	1,012	.....
ville village	1,164	1,029
inway village	87	878
anee city	6,935	6,078
ygo village	1,172	1,830
Baltimore village	922	865
erry village	1,421	1,115
Buffalo village	629	553
Haven village	489	606
city	4,287	4,197
Adams village	422	504
Branch village	654	705
Muskegon city	613	1,590
ville village	1,755	1,573
ay city	4,170	.....
y village	231	299
t village	800	290
ay village	1,204	.....
ama village	274	.....
agon village	1,267	.....
village	756	522
la village	1,109	3,593
lle village	291	277
o village	2,073	1,626
Lake village	212	245
village	1,293	1,423
so city	3,696	6,564
d village	1,172	1,123
er village	799	1,011
a village	420	490
Paw village	1,465	1,391
water village	1,061	1,510
nton village	330	349
village	641	449
sburg village	468	408
key city	5,285	2,872
mo village	446	384
on village	215	215
ney village	500	449
nnings village	729	835
well village	1,318	1,414
outh village	1,474	1,172
ac city	9,763	6,290
Austin village	507	571
Hope village	319	393
Huron city	19,158	13,543
and village	1,874	1,678
Sanilac village	314	.....
ryville village	495	505
y village	1,563	1,260
ing village	1,096	.....
Jacket village	4,668	3,073
City village	2,051	1,776
village	416	.....
and village	312	.....
nond village	1,123	1,974

	Populatio
	1900
River Rouge village	1,748
Rochester village	1,585
Rockford village	711
Rogers village	544
Romeo village	1,580
Roscommon village	465
Royal Oak village	468
Saginaw city	42,245
St. Charles village	1,317
St. Clair city	2,548
St. Ignace city	2,371
St. Johns village	3,288
St. Joseph city	5,155
St. Louis city	1,989
Saline village	584
Sand Lake village	226
Sanilac Center village	578
Saranac village	768
Saugatuck village	707
Sault Ste. Marie city	10,538
Schoolcraft village	859
Scottville village	554
Sebewaing village	1,243
Shelby village	1,081
Shepherd village	636
Sheridan village	437
Sherman village	427
Sherwood village	366
South Frankfort village	639
South Haven village	4,009
South Lyon village	657
Sparta village	1,126
Spring Lake village	696
Springport village	569
Stambaugh village	696
Standish village	829
Stanton city	1,224
Stephenson village	895
Stevensville village	250
Stockbridge village	677
Sturgis city	2,465
Sunfield village	451
Suttons Bay village	398
Tawas City	1,222
Tecumseh village	2,400
Tekonsha village	673
Thompsonville village	898
Three Oaks village	994
Three Rivers city	3,550
Traverse City	9,407
Trenton village	1,167
Tustin village	808
Udly village	452
Union City village	1,514
Unionville village	427
Utica village	562
Vandalia village	407
Vassar village	1,632
Vermontville village	684

	Population.	
	1900	1890
n village	536	585
burg village	972	921
field village	1,191	.....
n village	350	.....
vlet village	717	.....
nd village	619	528
e village	1,361	1,226
erville village	346	404
Bay City	13,119	12,981
Branch village	1,412	1,302
phalia village	374	350
Cloud village	595	743
haff village	1,481	1,903
Pigeon village	705	861
mston village	1,113	1,139
land village	319	.....
dotte city	5,183	3,817
village	1,125	937
nti city	7,378	6,129
nd village	1,320	785

Population of Unincorporated Villages.

The United States census does not give the population of incorporated places distinct from the townships in which they are located. We give from local estimates the population of the important unincorporated places:

Age	Pop.	Village	Pop.	Village	Pop.
.....	375	Brimley	500	East Saugatuck ..	400
.....	500	Byron Centre	400	Ecorse	450
ster	300	Calumet	5500	Edwardsburg	364
.....	550	Cambria	350	Elk Rapids	2022
.....	300	Carleton	500	Ellsworth	450
.....	550	Carrollton	2200	Elmira	500
ez	2000	Cedar	600	Engadine	350
a	600	Cedar River	400	Estey	502
th	400	Cement City	500	Ewen	500
orville	425	Ceresco	350	Fairfield	350
gate	250	Champion	1800	Fair Grove	400
lan Mine	600	Chase	300	Fayette	300
son	300	Chassell	650	Ferrysburg	300
tic Mine	3000	Chatham	300	Filler City	1000
.....	400	Chippewa Lake	350	Flat Rock	650
rn	300	Clarksville	375	Freeland	450
es	350	Colon	1000	Freeport	500
.....	300	Coral	350	Fulton	350
River	300	Covington	400	Goodrich	350
ton	600	Crooked Lake	500	Grand Blanc	300
Mills	1000	Cross Village	580	Grand Marais	2000
Port	300	Crystal	350	Grayling	1800
on	1500	Davisburg	300	Grindstone City	450
erton	800	De Tour	1000	Hadley	300
.....	350	De Witt	450	Harris	500
ille	600	Dimondale	450	Hartland	300
h	300	Dollar Bay	1500	Hermansville	800
River	500	Dollarville	750	Holt	300
n	600	Downington	325	Holton	350
enridge	475	Doyle	500	Honor	500
port	300	Eastlake	2000	Hubbard Lake	600

Village	Pop.	Village	Pop.	Village	Pop.
Ida	325	Oakhill	2000	Scipio	30
Indian River	350	Omera	350	Sidnaw	35
Jacobsville	800	Omer	500	Siocum	50
Jasper	300	Onondaga	400	South Arm	40
Jennings	800	Opechee	1750	South Boardman	25
Kearsarge	600	Ortonville	400	South Grand	
Kent City	350	Osceola	1750	Rapids	40
Kerton	300	Palmyra	500	South Lake Lin-	
Lattin	300	Paris	300	den	200
Leland	350	Park Lake	300	South Rockwood	30
Lenox	1133	Paul	466	Spalding	100
Leonidas	350	Peck	300	Spring Arbor	30
Lewiston	800	Pequaming	500	Sterling	40
Loretto	500	Perkins	300	Stronach	45
Martin	350	Pickford	300	Temperance	30
Marysville	350	Pigeon	500	Thompson	50
Mass City	750	Pittsford	500	Turner	65
Mattawan	300	Plainfield	300	Twining	60
Maybee	400	Powers	1000	Upton Works	50
Meade	300	Prescott	500	Vanderbilt	60
Meauwataka	400	Princeton	350	Vogel Centre	40
Mesick	450	Quinnesec	600	Vulcan	200
Metropolitan	350	Ramsay	450	Waldenburg	50
Michigamme	1200	Rapid City	400	Waldron	50
Middleton	300	Rapid River	1200	Wallin	30
Millbrook	350	Ravenna	400	Waltz	30
Millersburg	800	Redridge	750	Watersmeet	30
Montgomery	300	Remus	350	Weldmar	50
Nadeau	300	Republic	2500	Welch	40
Nahma	375	Riverdale	300	Wells	50
Napoleon	375	Rockland	1000	Whittemore	30
National Mine	3000	Rockwood	400	Williamsburg	20
Nessen City	300	Romulus	325	Wilson	30
New Lothrop	350	Rose City	300	Winn	20
Newport	450	Rosedale	300	Wolverine	60
Northport	375	Roseville	400	Woodmere	10
North Star	400	Sagola	520	Zilwaukee	10

Population of Townships in 1900 and 1890

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890	Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Alcona	1,039	597	Munising	2,277	
Caledonia	386	190	Onota	226	
Curtis	487	384	Rock River	365	
Greenbush	245	264			
Gustin	602	697			
Harrisville	1,255	1,323	Alger county	5,863	
Hawes	291				
Haynes	791	973	Allegan	3,807	
Mikado	410	318	Casco	2,041	
Millen	117		Cheshire	1,325	
Mitchell	68	83	Clyde	968	
			Dorr	1,730	
Alcona county	5,691	5,409	Fillmore	2,019	
Autrain	484	284	Ganges	1,751	
Burt	1,927	177	Gun Plain	2,263	
Limestone	275		Heath	398	
Mathias	314		Hopkins	1,753	
			Laketown	388	

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Arvon	961	900
Baraga	1,187	1,182
Covington	1,153	1,140
L'Anse	1,140	1,313
Spurr	1,361	1,514
Baraga county...	3,246	2,936
Assyria	1,752	1,788
Baltimore	1,595	1,584
Barry	2,123	2,233
Carlton	1,255	1,311
Castleton	493	536
Hastings city	1,117	1,198
Hastings	1,895	1,768
Hope	38,812	38,961
Irving	11,802	11,288
Johnstown	1,173	1,115
Maple Grove	670	496
Orangeville	1,243	817
Prairieville	783	598
Rutland	587	132
Thornapple	542	204
Woodland	1,454	996
Yankee Springs	18,254	15,531
Barry county....	22,514	23,783
Beaugrand	506	333
Benton	1,063	770
Burt	404	376
Cheboygan city	6,489	6,236
Ellis	326	159
Forest	622	161
Grant	542	459
Hebron	379	207
Inverness	1,589	1,158
Mackinac	606	475
Mentor	463	391
Munro	418	254
Nunda	967	581
Tuscarora	711	630
Waverly	115	58
Wilnot	316	.....
Cheboygan county	15,516	11,986
Bruce	1,071	1,313
Dafter	738	.....
Detour	1,043	984
Drummond Island	499	496
Kinross	144	.....
Pickford	1,425	993
Raber	644	.....
Rudyard	678	.....
Sault Ste. Marie city	10,538	5,707
Sault Ste. Marie..	878	.....

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Arvon	299	209
Baraga	2,097	1,090
Covington	298	.....
L'Anse	1,360	1,468
Spurr	266	269
Baraga county...	4,320	3,036
Assyria	1,050	1,074
Baltimore	1,212	1,296
Barry	1,113	1,221
Carlton	1,300	1,357
Castleton	2,342	2,331
Hastings city	2,172	2,372
Hastings	1,025	1,137
Hope	1,128	1,214
Irving	1,346	1,379
Johnstown	962	1,068
Maple Grove	1,198	1,376
Orangeville	775	988
Prairieville	915	1,040
Rutland	899	1,030
Thornapple	1,849	1,684
Woodland	1,552	1,723
Yankee Springs	676	829
Barry county....	22,514	23,783
Beaugrand	506	333
Benton	1,063	770
Burt	404	376
Cheboygan city	6,489	6,236
Ellis	326	159
Forest	622	161
Grant	542	459
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Wilnot	316	
Cheboygan county	15,516	11,986
Bruce	1,071	1,313
Dafter	738	
Detour	1,043	984
Drummond Island	499	496
Kinross	144	.....
Pickford	1,425	993
Raber	644	.....
Rudyard	678	.....
Sault Ste. Marie city	10,538	5,707
Sault Ste. Marie..	878	.....

Minor Civil Divisions.			Minor Civil Divisions.		
	1900	1890		1900	1890
Sugar Island	540	563	Ford River	1,386	887
Superior	2,274	893	Garden	1,234	1,367
Trout Lake	367	112	Gladstone city	3,390	1,337
Whitefish	499	251	Maple Ridge	653	241
Chippewa county.	21,338	12,019	Masonville	2,203	924
Arthur	500	163	Nahma	967	697
Clare city	1,326	1,174	Sac Bay	185	186
Franklin	73	545	Wells	823	.....
Frost	194	134	Delta county.....	23,881	15,330
Garfield	294	.....	Breen	532	.....
Grant	848	794	Breitung	1,074	.....
Greenwood	484	259	Felch	400	.....
Hamilton	193	508	Iron Mountain city	9,242	8,599
Harrison	647	752	Norway city	4,170	.....
Hatton	380	535	Norway	1,230	.....
Hayes	170	192	Sagola	527	.....
Redding	585	.....	Waucedah	715	.....
Sheridan	809	693	Dickinson county	17,890	.....
Summerfield	282	147	Bellevue	2,344	2,084
Surrey	1,282	1,292	Benton	1,517	1,537
Winterfield	277	365	Brookfield	1,243	1,344
Clare county.....	8,360	7,558	Carmel	1,021	1,089
Bath	1,065	1,224	Charlotte city	4,092	3,867
Bengal	1,045	1,154	Chester	1,243	1,420
Bingham	4,452	4,252	Delta	1,333	1,432
Dallas	1,647	1,663	Eaton	969	1,064
De Witt	1,236	1,391	Eaton Rapids city	2,103	1,970
Duplain	1,831	1,773	Eaton Rapids	1,172	1,255
Eagle	1,158	1,246	Bangor	1,195	745
Easex	1,482	1,511	Bay City	27,628	27,839
Greenbush	1,400	1,453	Beaver	1,539	879
Lebanon	1,098	1,235	Frankenlust	1,395	1,206
Olive	1,122	1,245	Fraser	1,656	960
Ovid	2,555	2,385	Garfield	555	177
Riley	1,155	1,277	Gibson	761	335
Victor	999	1,041	Hampton	3,319	2,890
Watertown	1,334	1,505	Kawkawlin	1,864	1,249
Westphalia	1,557	1,699	Merritt	1,563	1,071
Clinton county... ..	25,136	26,509	Monitor	2,150	1,708
Beaver Creek	316	170	Mt. Forest	350	.....
Frederic	228	260	Pinconning	2,104	1,956
Grayling	1,716	1,558	Portsmouth	1,363	1,156
Maple Forest	484	316	West Bay City	13,119	12,981
South Branch	199	106	Williams	1,818	1,800
Crawford county.	2,943	2,962	Bay county.....	62,378	56,412
Baldwin	862	385	Almira	790	278
Bark River	1,075	706	Benzonia	1,122	506
Bay de Noc	469	478	Blaine	498	346
Escanaba city	9,549	6,808	Colfax	962	404
Escanaba	792	724	Crystal Lake	1,903	1,472
Fairbanks	298	740	Gilmore	888	755
			Homestead	1,009	330

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Inland	485	419
Joyfield	328	262
Lake	126	170
Platte	477	198
Weldon	1,099	97

Benzie county.... 9,685 5,237

Bainbridge	1,803	1,519
Benton	3,234	2,877
Benton Harbor city	6,562	3,692
Berrien	1,490	1,584
Bertrand	932	1,098
Buchanan	2,575	2,849
Chickaming	920	964
Gallen	1,239	1,238
Hagar	1,105	963
Lake	2,694	1,518
Lincoln	1,877	2,112
New Buffalo	1,240	1,192
Niles city	4,287	4,197
Niles	1,131	1,364
Oronoko	1,951	1,815
Pipestone	1,336	1,446
Royalton	1,147	1,164
St. Joseph city....	5,155	3,733
St. Joseph	1,070	574
Sodus	1,165	953
Three Oaks	1,844	1,754
Watervliet	3,009	2,016
Weesaw	1,349	1,178

Berrien county... 49,165 41,235

Alganssee	1,265	1,323
Batavia	1,133	1,210
Bethel	1,328	1,391
Bronson	2,323	1,991
Butler	1,169	1,303
California	922	861
Coldwater city	6,216	5,247
Coldwater	1,361	1,453
Gilead	813	808
Girard	1,235	1,274
Kinderhook	623	639
Matteson	1,067	1,169
Noble	604	629
Ovid	969	1,036
Quincy	2,731	2,536
Sherwood	1,256	1,405
Union	2,746	2,406

Branch county.. 27,811 26,791

Albion city	4,519	3,763
Albion	790	799
Athens	1,527	1,469
Battle Creek city..	18,563	13,187

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Battle Creek	1,008	952
Bedford	1,217	1,127
Burlington	1,387	1,325
Clarence	979	1,129
Clarendon	1,062	1,167
Convis	876	858
Eckford	975	1,098
Emmet	918	811
Fredonia	826	864
Homer	1,948	2,062
Lee	1,053	1,117
Le Roy	1,084	1,166
Marengo	1,023	1,110
Marshall city	4,370	3,968
Marshall	774	873
Newton	873	847
Pennfield	1,049	1,047
Sheridan	980	1,060
Tekonsha	1,534	1,538

Calhoun county.. 49,315 43,501

Calvin	1,271	1,478
Dowagiac city	4,151	2,906
Howard	755	829
Jefferson	790	894
La Grange	2,256	2,228
Marcellus	1,883	1,849
Mason	668	776
Milton	438	484
Newberg	1,813	1,426
Ontwa	848	929
Penn	1,351	1,530
Pokagon	1,089	1,214
Porter	1,310	1,575
Silver Creek	951	869
Volinia	1,033	1,239
Wayne	824	823

Cass county..... 20,876 20,353

Bay	508	469
Boyne Valley	1,258	509
Chandler	273	144
Charlevoix	2,257	1,518
Evangeline	1,254	719
Eveline	847	928
Hayes	780	692
Hudson	255	118
Marion	681	441
Melrose	620	428
Norwood	652	484
Peaine	872	420
St. James	420	2,158
South Arm	2,158	2,158
Willson	325	378

Charlevoix county 12,558 12,558

Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1890	Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1890
Adams	.....	3,253	1,475	Vevay	.....	923	1
Calumet	.....	25,991	12,529	Wheatfield	.....	882	1
Chassell	.....	1,068	680	White Oak	.....	1,026	1
Duncan	.....	1,316	476	Williamston	.....	2,033	1
Elm River	.....	582	.....	Ingham county..	.....	39,818	37
Franklin	.....	5,418	2,657	Belding city	.....	3,282	1
Hancock	.....	5,995	2,735	Berlin	.....	1,167	1
Laird	.....	658	159	Boston	.....	1,865	1
Osceola	.....	7,615	3,630	Campbell	.....	1,692	1
Portage	.....	5,019	3,531	Danby	.....	1,181	1
Quincy	.....	1,667	1,253	Easton	.....	2,175	1
Schoolcraft	.....	4,197	3,325	Ionla city	.....	5,209	4
Torch Lake	.....	3,314	2,904	Ionla	.....	1,534	1
Houghton county	.....	66,063	35,359	Keene	.....	1,004	1
Bingham	.....	1,404	1,348	Lyons	.....	2,370	1
Bloomfield	.....	884	692	North Plains	.....	1,410	1
Brookfield	.....	981	867	Odessa	.....	2,408	1
Caseville	.....	1,421	1,193	Orange	.....	1,108	1
Chandler	.....	1,214	1,047	Orleans	.....	1,231	1
Colfax	.....	1,425	1,116	Otisco	.....	1,174	1
Dwight	.....	1,585	1,424	Portland	.....	2,857	1
Fairhaven	.....	887	769	Ronald	.....	1,284	1
Gore	.....	244	315	Sebewa	.....	1,383	1
Grant	.....	1,145	1,133	Ionla county....	.....	34,329	31
Hume	.....	808	781	Alabaster	.....	464	1
Huron	.....	1,100	923	Au Sable city	.....	1,116	1
Lake	.....	448	333	Au Sable	.....	752	1
Lincoln	.....	834	532	Baldwin	.....	349	1
Meade	.....	1,231	922	Burleigh	.....	743	1
Oliver	.....	1,764	692	East Tawas city..	.....	1,736	1
Paris	.....	1,614	1,680	Grant	.....	287	1
Port Austin	.....	1,449	1,469	Oscoda	.....	1,349	1
Rubicon	.....	1,075	1,193	Plainfield	.....	330	1
Sand Beach	.....	2,431	2,288	Reno	.....	364	1
Sebewaing	.....	2,500	1,810	Sherman	.....	280	1
Sheridan	.....	1,011	885	Tawas City	.....	1,228	1
Sherman	.....	1,719	1,318	Tawas	.....	980	1
Sigel	.....	1,058	907	Wilber	.....	268	1
Verona	.....	1,821	1,288	Iosco county....	.....	10,246	11
Winsor	.....	2,109	1,279	Grand Ledge city..	.....	2,161	1
Huron county....	.....	34,162	23,545	Hamlin	.....	1,086	1
Alaledon	.....	1,172	1,287	Kalamo	.....	1,423	1
Aurelius	.....	1,387	1,489	Onelda	.....	1,187	1
Bunker Hill	.....	920	1,012	Roxand	.....	1,598	1
Delhi	.....	1,467	1,504	Sunfield	.....	1,979	1
Ingham	.....	1,155	1,232	Vermontville	.....	1,755	1
Lansing city	.....	16,485	13,102	Walton	.....	1,900	1
Lansing	.....	1,353	1,422	Windsor	.....	1,497	1
Leroy	.....	1,441	1,572	Eaton county....	.....	31,668	1
Leslie	.....	2,220	2,337				
Locke	.....	1,248	1,266				
Mason city	.....	1,828	1,876				
Meridian	.....	1,625	1,720				
Onondaga	.....	1,264	1,392				
Stockbridge	.....	1,389	1,275				

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Bear Creek	1,387	1,153
Bliss	704	202
Carp Lake	561	236
Center	636	219
Cross Village	544	484
Egleston	354	140
Friendship	369	306
Littlefield	877	323
Little Traverse ..	2,152	1,488
Maple River	516	608
Petoskey city	5,285	2,872
Pleasant View	841	278
Readmond	479	433
Resort	752	.....
Springvale	680	.....
West Traverse	844	.....

Emmet county... 15,931 8,756

Argentine	927	1,069
Atlas	1,199	1,256
Burton	1,145	1,233
Clayton	1,227	1,337
Davison	1,768	1,617
Fenton	3,843	3,667
Flint city	13,103	9,803
Flint	1,172	1,330
Flushing	2,132	2,444
Forest	1,600	1,696
Gaines	1,619	1,735
Genesee	1,556	1,533
Grand Blanc	1,370	1,430
Montrose	1,859	1,654
Mt. Morris	1,158	1,223
Mundy	1,368	1,390
Richfield	1,338	1,471
Thetford	1,297	1,372
Vienna	2,123	2,115

Genesee county.. 41,804 39,430

Beaverton	756	.....
Bentley	534	.....
Bilings	333	253
Bourret	156	.....
Buckeye	254	385
Butman	359	260
Clement	101	124
Gladwin city	775	903
Gladwin	732	682
Grout	713	857
Sage	568	547
Sherman	213	.....
Tobacco	1,070	196

Gladwin county.. 6,594 4,208

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Bessemer city	3,911	2,566
Bessemer	817	690
Ironwood city	9,705	7,745
Ironwood	459	563
Marenisco	111	228
Wakefield	1,438	783
Watersmeet	297	606

Gogebic county.. 16,738 13,166

Acme	692	.....
Blair	797	676
East Bay	553	1,018
Fife Lake	1,019	810
Garfield	986	843
Grant	699	498
Green Lake	787	871
Long Lake	663	492
Mayfield	878	590
Paradise	1,638	1,357
Peninsula	1,134	957
Traverse City	9,407	4,333
Union	208	148
Whitewater	963	792

Grand Traverse county

Arcada	3,489	2,943
Bethany	1,691	1,497
Elba	1,895	1,756
Emerson	1,461	1,441
Fulton	1,797	1,514
Hamilton	904	752
Ithaca	2,179	1,768
Lafayette	1,497	1,336
Newark	1,251	1,338
New Haven	1,329	1,394
North Shade	1,331	1,421
North Star	1,583	1,645
Pine River	1,253	1,346
St. Louis city	1,989	2,246
Seville	1,403	1,322
Sumner	1,544	1,371
Washington	1,404	1,538
Wheeler	1,889	1,640

Gratiot county.. 29,839 28,668

Adams	1,522	1,778
Allen	1,328	1,429
Amboy	1,137	1,236
Cambria	1,355	1,498
Camden	1,926	1,911
Fayette	1,941	1,833
Hillsdale city	4,151	3,508
Hillsdale	447	588
Jefferson	1,591	1,577
Litchfield	1,617	1,577

Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1890	Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1
Plainfield		1,771	1,571	Rust		371	
Solon		1,631	1,769	Vienna		355	
Sparta		2,898	2,639				
Spencer		1,185	1,260	Montmorency			
Tyrone		1,513	1,501	county		3,234	
Vergennes		982	1,094	Blue Lake		149	
Walker		2,166	3,239	Casnovia		1,940	
Wyoming		3,395	3,234	Cedar Creek		367	
				Dalton		815	
Kent county.....		123,714	109,922	Eggleston		319	
Alouez		1,610	1,103	Fruitland		814	
Eagle Harbor		770	576	Fruitport		927	
Grant		157	100	Holton		846	
Houghton		576	189	Laketon		419	
Sherman		104	868	Montague		1,384	
				Moorland		868	
Keweenaw county		3,217	2,894	Muskegon city		20,818	1
Chase		1,075	1,169	Muskegon		1,316	
Cherry		211	301	North Muskegon			
Dover		396	303	city		513	
Eden		21	120	Norton		1,416	
Elk		245	569	Ravenna		1,492	
Ellsworth		1,080	1,949	Sullivan		447	
Lake		177	59	Whitehall		1,582	
Newkirk		811	.....	White River		574	
Pinora		373	890				
Pleasant Plains		416	657	Muskegon county		37,036	4
Webber		152	162	Ashland		1,523	
				Barton		743	
Lake county....		4,957	6,505	Beaver		508	
Almont		1,836	1,854	Big Prairie		394	
Arcadia		1,179	1,193	Bridgeton		585	
Attica		1,301	1,527	Brooks		1,009	
Burlington		1,292	1,518	Croton		509	
Burnside		1,781	2,055	Dayton		1,930	
Deerfield		1,106	1,072	Denver		1,198	1
Dryden		1,226	1,378	Ensley		1,164	
Elba		984	1,089	Everett		390	
Goodland		1,093	1,128	Garfield		1,387	1
Hadley		1,201	1,318	Goodwell		350	
Imlay		2,373	2,620	Grant		612	
Lapeer city		3,297	2,753	Home		310	1
Lapeer		870	957	Lincoln		411	
Marathon		1,686	1,816	Monroe		439	1
Mayfield		1,148	1,204	Norwich		402	
Metamora		1,170	1,306	Sheridan		1,861	1
North Branch		1,779	1,858	Sherman		724	
Oregon		1,067	1,296	Troy		224	
Rich		1,252	1,218	Wilcox		1,000	1
Lapeer county...		27,641	29,213	Newaygo county.		17,673	20
Albert		827	142	Addison		1,116	1
Briley		417	338	Avon		2,584	1
Hillman		819	535	Bloomfield		2,298	
Montmorency		445	177	Brandon		1,173	
				Commerce		1,124	

Minor Civil Divisions.			Minor Civil Divisions.		
	1900	1890		1900	1890
Ingraham	1,753	1,639	Turin	141	100
land	828	917	West Branch	282	.....
and	1,142	1,398			
.....	2,266	2,120	Marquette county	41,239	39,521
endence	1,191	1,237			
.....	1,569	1,660	Amber	1,329	1,036
d	1,866	1,983	Branch	614	319
.....	1,245	1,306	Custer	1,541	1,237
nd	870	896	Eden	783	579
.....	1,507	1,297	Freesoil	1,112	878
d	1,990	2,080	Grant	569	301
ic city	9,769	6,200	Hamlin	293	85
ic	1,016	947	Ludington city	7,166	7,517
.....	862	958	Pere Marquette	985	944
Oak	2,012	1,844	Riverton	1,483	1,203
field	1,378	1,444	Sheridan	461	349
field	906	1,064	Sherman	1,026	550
.....	1,527	1,470	Summit	486	508
ford	1,079	1,163	Victory	1,053	653
Bloomfield	999	1,229			
Lake	718	857	Mason county	18,885	16,385
and county	44,792	41,245	Aetna	946	1,122
			Austin	713	596
la	881	671	Big Rapids city	4,686	5,302
Lake	1,428	1,287	Big Rapids	683	655
l	799	726	Chippewa	870	969
.....	1,237	810	Colfax	911	1,006
.....	2,283	2,101	Deerfield	1,114	1,266
tee city	14,260	12,812	Fork	1,435	570
tee	3,128	2,631	Grant	636	493
Grove	508	361	Green	1,404	1,811
a	404	341	Hinton	1,310	1,152
ma	920	1,082	Martiny	745	632
nton	659	593	Mecosta	926	851
dale	558	105	Millbrook	1,210	971
ch	791	710	Morton	966	967
			Sheridan	864	439
stee county	27,856	24,230	Wheatland	1,274	1,215
ion	1,707	2,622	Mecosta county	20,633	19,697
ay	662	1,285			
.....	303	694	Cedarville	813	536
h	595	270	Inglaston	769	491
oldt	341	608	Menominee city	12,818	10,630
ning city	13,255	11,197	Menominee	1,290	1,566
ning	360	904	Mellen	1,022	.....
ette city	10,058	9,093	Meyer	1,337	1,252
ette	200	268	Nadeau	2,003	1,525
amme	1,143	1,435	Spalding	3,326	1,915
nee city	6,935	6,078	Stephenson	8,006	2,279
nee	94	233			
lic	2,293	2,594	Menominee county	27,046	23,629
ond	892	1,132			
.....	192	.....	Edenville	763	460
.....	338	.....	Geneva	584	466
.....	1,448	908	Greendale	247	151

Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1890	Minor Civil Divisions.		1900	1890
Plainfield		1,771	1,571	Rust		371	203
Solon		1,631	1,769	Vienna		355	.....
Sparta		2,338	2,639	Montmorency county			
Spencer		1,185	1,260			3,234	1,437
Tyrone		1,513	1,501	Blue Lake		149	123
Vergennes		932	1,094	Casnovia		1,940	1,734
Walker		2,166	3,239	Cedar Creek		387	337
Wyoming		3,336	3,234	Dalton		815	633
Kent county		129,714	109,922	Eggleston		319	239
Allouez		1,610	1,103	Fruitland		844	530
Eagle Harbor		770	676	Fruitport		927	1,446
Grant		157	100	Holton		846	906
Houghton		576	189	Laketon		419	414
Sherman		104	868	Montague		1,384	1,987
Keweenaw county		3,217	2,894	Moorland		868	733
Chase		1,075	1,169	Muskegon city		20,313	23,702
Cherry		211	301	Muskegon		1,316	1,438
Dover		396	303	North Muskegon city		513	1,590
Eden		21	120	Norton		1,416	723
Elk		245	569	Ravenna		1,492	1,466
Ellsworth		1,080	1,949	Sullivan		447	.....
Lake		177	59	Whitehall		1,583	2,014
Newkirk		811	.....	White River		574	633
Pinora		373	890	Muskegon county		37,036	40,013
Pleasant Plains		416	657				
Webber		152	162	Ashland		1,523	1,439
Lake county		4,957	6,505	Barton		743	773
Almont		1,836	1,854	Beaver		503	409
Arcadia		1,179	1,193	Big Prairie		394	445
Attica		1,301	1,527	Bridgeton		535	534
Burlington		1,292	1,518	Brooks		1,009	1,016
Burnside		1,781	2,055	Croton		509	706
Deerfield		1,106	1,072	Dayton		1,930	1,953
Dryden		1,226	1,378	Denver		1,133	1,055
Elba		984	1,089	Ensley		1,164	1,177
Goodland		1,093	1,126	Everett		390	576
Hadley		1,201	1,316	Garfield		1,387	1,636
Imlay		2,373	2,620	Goodwell		350	339
Lapeer city		3,297	2,753	Grant		612	455
Lapeer		870	937	Home		310	1,016
Marathon		1,636	1,846	Lincoln		411	636
Mayfield		1,148	1,204	Monroe		439	1,046
Metamora		1,170	1,306	Norwich		402	910
North Branch		1,779	1,836	Sheridan		1,861	1,546
Oregon		1,067	1,236	Sherman		734	625
Rich		1,252	1,218	Troy		224	643
Lapeer county		27,641	29,213	Wilcox		1,000	1,307
Albert		827	142	Newaygo county		17,673	20,476
Brley		417	333	Addison		1,116	1,139
Hillman		819	535	Avon		2,584	1,946
Montmorency		445	177	Bloomfield		2,236	2,044
				Brandon		1,179	1,230
				Commerce		1,124	1,113

Major Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Alle	493	545
Ala	1,577	1,910
Am	891	1,095
An	765	1,048
City	2,465	2,483
.....	488	500
Rivers city	3,550	3,131
Pigeon	1,348	1,546
Joseph county	23,889	26,356
.....	1,107	767
.....	1,010	1,015
Hampton	1,327	1,479
.....	985	853
.....	1,202	721
Are	2,042	2,178
.....	1,539	1,427
.....	1,002	816
een	1,063	835
.....	1,049	889
er	909	933
it	1,062	1,095
af	893	806
e	1,036	649
ton	2,653	2,602
Valley	1,746	1,592
.....	1,838	1,837
e	2,569	2,370
.....	1,063	1,114
.....	1,019	883
.....	1,582	1,889
.....	1,331	1,430
gton	1,566	1,447
own	1,533	1,224
and	742	454
.....	1,182	1,284
c county	35,055	32,589
.....	1,173	1,154
aks	712	798
.....	314	308
.....	665	750
e	1,414	1,180
.....	972	855
.....	958	955
.....	840	718
ood	482	450
.....	2,396	1,841
.....	1,052	827
i	874	810
.....	171	157
ter	1,138	1,605
.....	2,568	2,470
.....	915	822
county	16,644	15,638

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Churchill	594	318
Cumming	673	197
Edwards	591	217
Foster	115	167
Goodar	331	97
Hill	358	47
Horton	287	224
Klacking	388	291
Logan	236	59
Mills	761	66
Richland	111	332
Rose	1,000	211
West Branch	2,325	1,776
Ogemaw county	7,765	5,583
Bohemia	263	92
Carp Lake	69	18
Greenland	1,890	272
Haight	289	.....
Interior	274	559
McMillan	863	597
Matchwood	156	.....
Ontonagon	1,618	1,584
Rockland	1,265	654
Ontonagon county	6,197	3,756
Burdell	1,359	734
Cedar	314	336
Evart	1,194	1,215
Hartwick	540	417
Hersey	1,157	908
Highland	792	326
Le Roy	1,312	1,037
Lincoln	1,250	1,084
Marion	1,253	1,042
Middle Branch	518	219
Orient	758	707
Osceola	1,697	1,550
Richmond	3,401	3,064
Rose Lake	659	627
Sherman	1,002	810
Sylvan	653	504
Osceola county	17,859	14,630
Big Creek	349	187
Comins	681	272
Elmer	319	122
Mentor	119	607
Oscoda county	1,463	1,904
Bagley	1,325	689
Charlton	178	140
Chester	325	177
Corwith	1,090	899
Dover	354	138

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Elmira	658	561
Hayes	254	165
Livingston	1,506	1,033
Otsego Lake	487	641
Otsego county...	6,175	4,272
Allendale	1,429	1,345
Blendon	1,680	1,291
Chester	1,563	1,554
Crockery	1,318	1,247
Georgetown	1,878	1,345
Grand Haven city.	4,743	5,028
Grand Haven	823	857
Holland city	7,790	3,945
Holland	3,441	3,086
Jamestown	2,015	2,078
Olive	2,073	1,968
Polkton	2,238	2,584
Robinson	729	510
Spring Lake	1,765	2,256
Tallmadge	1,405	1,324
Wright	1,609	1,611
Zeeland	3,109	2,834
Ottawa county...	39,667	35,358
Allis	1,758	223
Bearinger	198	.....
Belknap	1,108	744
Bismarck	273	113
Case	1,291	246
Krakow	493	385
Metz	571	267
Moltke	511	465
Posen	1,681	1,259
Presque Isle	137	219
Rogers	800	766
Presque Isle county	8,821	4,687
Denton	84	75
Gerrish	129	66
Higgins	584	586
Markey	76	28
Nester	269	159
Richfield	147	76
Roscommon	396	176
St. Helens	102	867
Roscommon county	1,787	2,033
Albee	913	613
Birch Run	1,430	1,558
Blumfield	1,453	1,420
Brady	1,504	1,469
Brant	1,286	1,190
Bridgeport	1,873	1,818

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Buena Vista	2,585	2,806
Carrollton	1,952	2,075
Chapin	855	821
Chesaning	2,540	2,351
Frankenmuth	2,063	1,815
Fremont	1,141	811
James	610	65
Jonesfield	1,318	1,105
Kochville	872	863
Lakefield	710	543
Maple Grove	1,610	1,703
Marion	810	582
Richland	1,630	1,331
Saginaw city	42,345	40,322
Saginaw	1,244	1,349
St. Charles	2,925	1,807
Spaulding	586	516
Swan Creek	588	498
Taymouth	1,723	1,579
Thomastown	1,185	1,200
Tittabawassee	1,576	1,531
Zilwaukee	893	1,963
Saginaw county..	81,222	82,273
Doyle	750	.....
Germfask	319	145
Harrison	517	423
Hiawatha	2,061	1,333
Inwood	673	.....
Manistique	2,651	2,161
Seney	254	774
Thompson	664	581
Schoolcraft county	7,889	5,818
Antrim	904	993
Bennington	1,287	1,298
Burns	1,463	1,467
Caledonia	1,383	1,387
Corunna city	1,510	1,822
Fairfield	985	977
Hazelton	1,747	1,801
Middlebury	848	965
New Haven	1,599	1,752
Owosso city	3,696	6,564
Owosso	1,175	1,191
Perry	1,967	1,900
Rush	1,233	1,363
Sciota	1,430	1,448
Shiawassee	1,610	1,893
Venice	1,341	1,414
Vernon	3,873	3,291
Woodhull	805	869
Shiawassee county	32,396	30,353

Major Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
.....	2,060	1,693
.....	1,299	1,315
.....	1,228	1,258
la	1,772	1,527
.....	1,309	1,279
rk	1,972	1,820
l	2,133	1,869
on	867	822
od	1,598	1,422
ve	1,900	1,968
it	2,066	1,921
.....	1,199	1,069
Fields	2,878	2,469
.....	1,159	1,157
on	1,385	1,110
i	1,047	1,069
on	1,772	1,616
t	1,073	741
.....	1,828	1,824
.....	2,884	2,500
own	1,217	1,308
.....	1,085	779
.....	709	472
la county..	35,890	32,508
.....	1,016	968
p	2,164	1,922
on	1,440	1,549
.....	2,482	2,384
lgdale	1,753	1,952
la	1,591	1,551
.....	1,728	1,361
.....	2,098	1,789
.....	1,559	1,428
on	855	966
l	2,403	2,430
.....	905	1,114
se	1,683	1,779
w	2,457	2,450
ove	1,524	1,734
.....	1,028	1,091
aven	5,368	2,924
.....	1,190	1,114
Buren		
ty	33,274	30,541
bor City..	14,509	9,431
bor	1,036	1,383
.....	1,739	1,769
ater	1,011	1,084
.....	696	702
l	1,013	1,134
.....	961	991
.....	1,121	1,264
.....	665	617
er	2,146	2,178
l	1,266	1,210

Minor Civil Divisions.	1900	1890
Pittsfield	1,050	1,158
Salem	1,158	1,182
Saline	1,668	1,659
Scio	1,893	1,946
Sharon	984	1,014
Superior	1,039	1,096
Sylvan	2,496	2,258
Webster	747	863
York	1,952	1,906
Ypsilanti city	7,378	6,129
Ypsilanti	1,233	1,236
Washtenaw county	47,761	42,210
Brownstown	2,031	2,321
Canton	1,218	1,184
Dearborn	2,752	2,346
Detroit city	285,704	205,876
Ecorse	6,675	3,567
Gratiot	1,333	.....
Greenfield	2,360	2,465
Grossepoint	2,933	3,145
Hamtramck	3,078	4,025
Huron	1,978	1,980
Ivonia	1,460	1,460
Monguagon	2,887	1,855
Nankin	3,812	3,288
Northville	2,371	.....
Plymouth	2,098	3,950
Redford	1,890	1,868
Romulus	1,816	1,746
Springwells	13,034	7,790
Sumpter	1,495	1,523
Taylor	1,296	1,216
Van Buren	1,789	1,712
Wyandotte city ..	5,183	3,817
Wayne county..	348,798	257,114
Antioch	657	470
Boon	955	764
Cadillac city	5,997	4,461
Cedar Creek	1,937	1,600
Cherry Grove	417	216
Clam Lake	1,009	881
Colfax	678	468
Greenwood	375	197
Hanover	477	209
Harring	322	319
Henderson	208	138
Liberty	423	274
Selma	446	242
Slagle	460	.....
South Branch	810	176
Springville	1,222	896
Wexford	652	538
Wexford county.	16,845	11,278

Population, Density of

In 1894 the average number of inhabitants to the square mile in Michigan was 39.45; in the southern counties, 77.09; in the central, 50.02; in the northern, 17.93, and in the upper peninsula, 12.63. The average number of inhabitants to the square mile shown by the United States census of 1900 was 42.02.

Population of State.

The total population of the Territory of Michigan in 1810 was 4,528. In 1820, 9,048. In 1830, 22,538. The United States census is taken every ten years and a state census every ten years since 1854.

1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890	1894	1900
212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059	1,636,937	2,093,889	2,241,641	2,420,962

See under each county for population of counties.

Population of State, Nativity of

The United States census of 1900 shows 1,879,329 native born, 541,653 foreign born, 2,398,563 white, 1,858,367 native white. Of the native white, 1,026,714 are of native parents and 831,653 of foreign parents; 540,196 are foreign whites. There are 22,419 colored, divided as follows: Negroes, 15,816, Chinese 240, Japanese 9, Indians (taxed) 6,354.

In 1890, the foreign born in Michigan, with the place of their birth, was as follows: Canada and Newfoundland, 181,416; Mexico, 89; Central America, 14; South America, 75; West Indies, 138; England, 55,354; Scotland, 12,068; Wales, 769; Ireland, 39,065; Germany, 135,509; Austria, 3,639; Holland, 29,410; Belgium, 2,232; Luxembourg, 54; Switzerland, 2,562; Norway, 7,795; Sweden, 27,366; Denmark, 6,335; Russia, 11,889; Hungary, 637; Bohemia, 2,311; Poland, 15,669; France, 5,182; Italy, 3,088; Spain, 61; Portugal, 26; Greece, 10; Asia, 73; China, 140; Japan, 39; India, 70; Africa, 37; Atlantic Islands, 27; Australia, 122; Pacific Islands, 24; Sandwich Islands, 7; Turkey, 10; at sea, 409; other countries, 9. Total, 543,880.

Population: Per Cent of Increase.

From 1800 to 1810.....	764 per cent.
From 1810 to 1820.....	84 per cent.
From 1820 to 1830.....	261 per cent.
From 1830 to 1840.....	570 per cent.
From 1840 to 1850.....	87 per cent.
From 1850 to 1860.....	88 per cent.
From 1860 to 1870.....	53 per cent.
From 1870 to 1880.....	38 per cent.
From 1880 to 1884.....	13 per cent.
From 1884 to 1890.....	13 per cent.
From 1890 to 1900.....	15 per cent.

When the State was admitted into the Union, less than 70 years ago, it ranked 23d among the states in population. In 1900 it was the eighth.

Portage Lake Canal.

See Canal, Portage Lake.

Postmasters.

See U. S. Postmasters.

Postage, Rates of Domestic.

First class: Letters, sealed packages and all matter closed against inspection, 2 cents each ounce or fraction thereof; no limit as to weight.

Postal cards and private mailing cards, 1 cent each.

Second class: Newspapers and periodical publications that have been entered as second-class matter, 1 cent per pound or fraction thereof.

When mailed by persons other than publishers, 1 cent for 4 ounces or fraction thereof.

Third class: Circulars, books and matter wholly in print, engravings, lithographs, wood-cuts, photographs, checks, deeds, insurance policies in blank, etc., proof with manuscript accompanying same, matter reproduced by cyclostyle, hectograph, mimeograph, electric pen, or other similar process easy of recognition, when not in the nature of personal correspondence; seeds, bulbs, roots, scions and plants; visiting cards and business cards—1 cent for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof; weight limit, 4 pounds (except for single volumes of books—no limit.)

Fourth class: Merchandise and matter not included in any of above classes, which is not in its form or nature liable to destroy or damage the contents of the mail-bag, or harm persons engaged in the mail service, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof; limit, 4 pounds.

All Foreign Countries, Except Canada and Mexico.

Letters, per 15 grams ($\frac{1}{2}$ ounce).....	5 cents
Single postal cards, each.....	2 cents
Double postal cards, each.....	4 cents
Newspaper and other printed matter, per 2 ounces.....	1 cent

Commercial Papers.

Packets not in excess of 10 ounces.....	5 cents
Packets in excess of 10 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent

Samples of Merchandise.

Packets not in excess of 4 ounces.....	2 cents
Packets in excess of 4 ounces, for each 2 ounces or fraction thereof	1 cent
Registration fee on letters or other articles.....	8 cents

Packages of samples must not exceed 12 oz. in weight, 12 inches in length, 8 inches in breadth, and 4 inches in depth; if a roll—12 inches in length and 6 inches in diameter.

Ordinary letters for any foreign country (except Canada and Mexico) must be forwarded, whether any postage is prepaid on them or not. All other mailable matter must be prepaid at least partially.

To Canada.

Same rates as for United States, except that "Commercial Papers" are transmissible at the postage rates given above, under head "Commercial Papers;" that packages of seeds, plants, etc., are subject to the postage rate of one cent per ounce, and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails, without regard to the amount of postage prepaid, or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (except single volumes of print

books and packages of second-class matter), which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces: Police Gazette, Police News, and publications which violate any copyright law of Canada.

To Mexico.

Same rates as for United States, except that articles of miscellaneous merchandise (fourth-class matter), not sent as bona-fide trade samples, are required to be sent by "Parcels-Post;" and that the following articles are absolutely excluded from the mails without regard to the amount of postage prepaid or the manner in which they are wrapped, viz.:

All sealed packages other than letters, in their usual and ordinary form; all packages (including packages of second-class matter, which weigh more than 4 pounds 6 ounces) except such as are sent by "Parcels-Post;" liquids, pastes, confections, and fatty substances; publications which violate any copyright law of Mexico.

Single volumes of printed books in unsealed packages are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails without limit as to weight.

"Commercial papers," and bona-fide trade samples are transmissible to Mexico in the regular mails at the postage rate given above, under head "Commercial Papers" and Samples of Merchandise" respectively.

To Cuba.

Rates of postage same as in United States.

To Hawaii.

Rates of postage same as in United States.

To Guam, Porto Rico and Phillippines.

Domestic rates and conditions apply to all classes of mail matter.

Potatoes.

A very large portion of the northern portion of the lower peninsula seems especially adapted to the growing of potatoes and literally millions of bushels are shipped from this region every season. In 1899 the state produced 18,485,828 bushels, an average of 75 bushels per acre.

Poundmaster.

See Township Poundmaster.

Presidential Electors.

See Electors, Presidential.

Presque Isle County

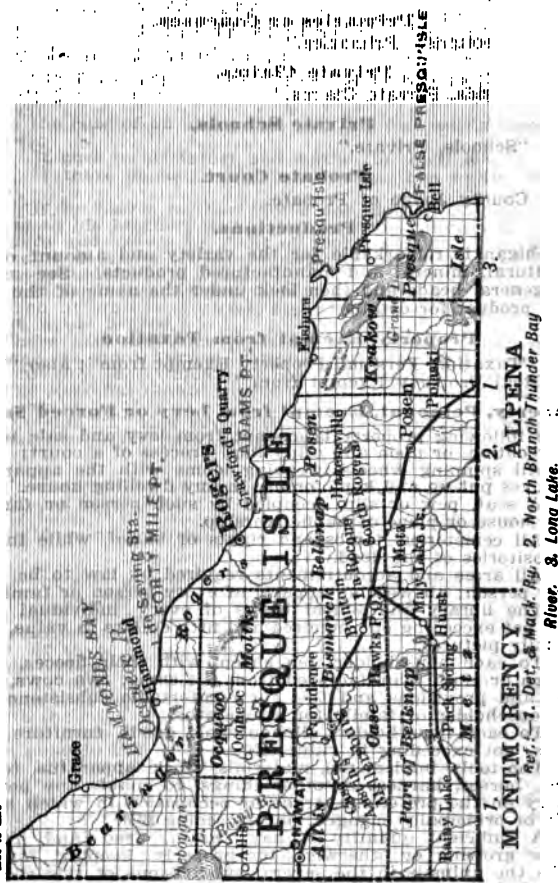
Was created in 1840 and organized in 1871. Its present limits were defined in 1873. The name is a French one and means "almost an island," i. e., a peninsula, and is appropriate from the fact that such a division of land extends from the county into Lake Huron. The county seat is at Rogers. Acres in county, 428,149. Population in 1880, 2,113; 1890, 4,687; 1894, 5,911; 1900, 8,821. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,307. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,332, Bryan 494.

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CHEBOYGAN

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Primary Elections in Cities of 15,000 to 50,000.
See "Elections, Primary, in Cities of 15,000 to 50,000."

Primaries or Caucuses.
See "Elections: Primaries."

Private Claims.
See "Lands, Private Claims."

Private Schools.
See "Schools, Private."

Probate Court.
See County Judge of Probate.

Productions.

Michigan is remarkable for the variety and amount of agricultural, mineral and manufactured products. See under these general heads and then look under the name of the particular product for details.

Property Exempt from Taxation.

See "Taxation, Personal Property Exempt from"; also "Taxation, Real Property Exempt from."

Property, Personal, Exempt from Levy or Forced Sale.

The following property is exempt from levy and sale on any execution, or upon any other final process of a court:

1. All spinning wheels, weaving looms with the apparatus and stoves put up and kept for use in any dwelling house.
2. A seat, pew or slip, occupied by such person or family in any house or place of public worship.
3. All cemeteries, tombs and rights of burial, while in use as repositories of the dead.
4. All arms and accoutrements required by law to be kept by any person; all wearing apparel of every person or family.
5. The library and school books of every individual or family not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars in value, and all family pictures.
6. To each householder, ten sheep, with their fleeces, and the yarn or cloth manufactured from the same; two cows, five swine, and provisions and fuel for comfortable subsistence such householder or family for six months.
7. To each householder, all household goods, furniture and utensils, not exceeding in value \$250.
8. The tools, implements, materials, stock, apparatus, team, vehicle, horses, harness or other things, to enable any person to carry on the profession, trade or occupation in which he is wholly or principally engaged, not exceeding \$250.
9. A sufficient quantity of hay, grain, feed and food whether growing or otherwise, for properly keeping for six months the animals in the several subdivisions of this section exempted from execution, and any chattel mortgage, bill of sale, or other lien created on any part of property above described, except such as is mentioned in the eighth subdivision.

of this section, shall be void, unless such mortgage, bill of sale or lien be signed by the wife of the party making such mortgage or lien, if he have any.

Property, Personal Taxable

See Taxable Personal Property.

Property, Descent and Distribution of

I.

In the case of an unmarried man, his real estate descends as follows:

1. It goes to his father and mother in equal shares.
2. If there be but one parent living, then to the survivor alone.
3. If he leaves neither father nor mother, it goes in equal shares to his brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation, i. e., the children of a deceased brother or sister take the share which their parent would take, if living.
4. If he leaves neither father, mother, brother, sister, nor children of brother or sister, his estate descends to his next of kin in equal degree.

There is a statutory provision with reference to collateral kindred in equal degree, claiming through different ancestors, but this is a case which does not often occur.

The Personal Estate will be distributed in like manner as his real estate.

Division "I" also covers the case of a widower who leaves no child or other lineal descendant.

II.

The case of an unmarried woman is governed by the rules mentioned in division "I."

Division "II" also covers the case of a widow who leaves no child or other lineal descendant.

III.

In the case of a widower, his real estate descends as follows:

1. If he dies without issue. (See division "I").
2. If there be but one child, such child takes the entire of the real estate.
3. If there be more than one child, it goes in equal shares to his children.
4. In case, however, he leaves a child or children and the issue of a deceased child, it goes in equal shares to the children and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, i. e., the issue of the deceased child take the share which would have gone to the parent, if living.
5. If there be no child living at his death, the lands go to all his other lineal descendants; if these descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the deceased, i. e., if they are all grandchildren, they share equally; otherwise they take according to right of representation.

The Personal Estate of a widower will be distributed in like manner as his real estate.

IV.

The case of a widow is like the preceding, and is governed by the rules mentioned in division "III."

For case of widow without issue, see division "II."

V.

In the case of a married man, leaving no issue, his real estate descends as follows:

1. One-half goes to the widow and the remainder to his father and mother in equal shares.

2. If but one parent be living, then one-half of his real estate goes to such parent alone, the other half to the widow.

3. If he leaves neither father nor mother, one-half goes to the widow, the other half to his brothers and sisters and the children of deceased brothers and sisters by right of representation, i. e., the children of a deceased brother or sister take the share which their parent would take, if living.

4. If he leaves neither father, mother, brother nor sister, and there be no children of deceased brothers or sisters, the entire estate descends to the widow.

The Personal Estate of a married man, leaving no issue, will be distributed as follows:

1. If it does not exceed \$3,000, it goes to the widow.

2. If it exceeds \$3,000, the widow takes \$3,000, and one-half of the excess goes to the widow, and the other half to his father and mother, if living, in equal shares.

3. If either parent be deceased one-half of the excess goes to the widow and the other half to the surviving parent.

4. If both parents be deceased, one-half of the excess goes to the widow and the other half to the brothers and sisters, and the issue of any deceased brother or sister, in equal proportions, by right of representation.

5. If there be neither father, mother, brother nor sister, nor issue of such brother or sister, then the entire of the personal property goes to the widow.

VI.

In the case of a married woman, leaving no issue, her real estate descends as follows:

This case is the same in so far as respects real estate, as the preceding case, and is governed by the rules respecting real estate mentioned in division "V," the husband taking the same interest in the real estate of the wife who leaves no issue, which the wife takes in the real estate of the husband in like case.

The Personal Property will be distributed in such case as follows:

1. One-half goes to the husband, the other half to her father and mother, if living, in equal shares.

2. If either parent be deceased one-half goes to the husband and the other half to the surviving parent.

3. If both parents be deceased, one-half goes to her husband and the other half to her brothers and sisters, and issue of any deceased brother or sister in equal proportions, by right of representation.

4. If there be neither father, mother, sister nor brother, nor issue of any deceased brother or sister, then the entire of the personal property goes to the husband.

VII.

In the case of a married man leaving one child and no issue of any deceased child, his real estate descends as follows:

1. The widow takes her dower interest, i. e., an estate for life in one-third of the real estate.

2. Subject to the widow's dower, the entire of the real estate to the child.

The Personal Property will be distributed as follows:

1. One-half to the widow, the other half to the child.
2. In case he leaves no child, but issue of a deceased child, personal property goes one-half to the widow and one-half to issue of such child.

VIII.

In the case of a married woman leaving one child and no issue of any deceased child, her real estate descends as follows: The child takes the entire of the real estate, the husband taking no interest whatever in such real estate.

The Personal Property will be distributed as follows:

1. One-half to the husband, one-half to the child.
2. In case she leaves no child, but issue of a deceased child, personal property goes one-half to the husband, the other to issue of such child.

IX.

In the case of a married man leaving two or more children issue of deceased children, his real estate descends as follows:

1. The widow takes her dower interest.
2. Subject to the widow's dower, real estate goes in equal shares to his children.
3. In case, however, he leaves child or children and the issue of a deceased child, the lands go in equal shares to the children and to the issue of any deceased child by right of representation, i. e., the issue of the deceased child takes the share which would have gone to their parent, if living.
4. If there be no child living at his death, the lands go to all other lineal descendants. If these descendants are in the same degree of kindred to the decedent, i. e., if they are all grandchildren, they share the estate equally; otherwise they share according to the right of representation.

In all the cases mentioned under this division "IX," the issue is subject to the dower right of the widow.

His Personal Property goes one-third to the widow absolutely, and the remaining two-thirds to the children or to the issue of any deceased child or children, if any there be.

X.

In the case of a married woman leaving two or more children, or issue of deceased children, her real estate descends as follows:

1. The husband takes no interest whatever in the real estate.
2. Except that the husband has no interest, the real estate descends to children and issue of deceased children in the manner mentioned in the preceding division "IX," and is governed by the rules here stated.

The Personal Property goes one-third to the husband and the remaining two-thirds to the children or the issue of any deceased child or children, if any there be.

XI.

1. If any person dies, leaving several children, or leaving one child and the issue of one or more other children, and either such surviving children dies under age, and not having been fully married, all the Real Estate that came to the deceased by inheritance from such deceased parent, which has not

Quartermaster General.

See State Quartermaster General.

Railroads.

The first railroad in Michigan was the Detroit & Pontiac, which, in July, 1838, was in operation between Detroit and Royal Oak. It was operated by horse power. The first steam locomotive in Michigan was on the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R., and ran between Adrian and Toledo on January 20, 1837.

Under various acts of Congress the United States has granted nearly 4,000,000 acres of lands in aid of different Michigan railroads.

The total track mileage in Michigan in 1900 was 7,928 miles; passenger cars, 2,645; other cars, 175,482; locomotives, 4,672; employees, 43,311. The total cost of all roads up to 1901 was \$1,033,-634,582. The number of stations, 1,377.

Railroad Car Ferries.

At Detroit both passenger and freight cars are ferried across the river by enormous ferry boats, which carry from 16 to 20 cars each. Car ferries of immense size and strength also cross Lake Michigan from Ottawa Beach, Grand Haven, Ludington, and Frankfort and the Straits of Mackinaw from Mackinaw City to St. Ignace. These boats ply even in the winter and literally crush through the thickest ice to their destination.

Railroad Charters, Special.

The following railroads are not organized under the General Railroad Law, but have special charters; Michigan Central; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee.

Railroad Conspiracy Case.

This was one of the most noted cases ever tried in Michigan. It was brought by the Michigan Central R. R. against a number of persons and originated as follows:

Many cattle had been killed along the line, and it was claimed that the company did not exercise sufficient care and did not pay in full for the losses. The persons aggrieved became increasingly angry, and finally, on November 19, 1850, the freight depot at Detroit was burned, causing a loss of about \$150,000. The fire was evidently set by an incendiary, and so alarmed the corporation that active measures were taken to discover and arrest the instigators. These efforts were successful, and on April 19, 1851, thirty-three persons, arrested as railroad conspirators, arrived at Detroit. Their trial began on May 28, and lasted almost continuously for four months. Hon. W. H. Seward was present as counsel for the prisoners, some of whom were wealthy farmers. On September 25 a verdict of guilty was rendered against twelve of them, and on the following day they received sentences of from five to ten years each.

Railroads, Forest and Ore.

The following roads are known as "ore and forest roads," being built for the handling and transportation of minerals, logs and timber.

The counties in which they are located, and their length, is as follows:

Comstock Bros. Logging R. R., Presque Isle County.
Crawford & Manistee R. R., Manistee County, 10 miles.
Danaher & Malinda Lumber Co., Luce County.
Empire Lumber Co., Leelanau and Benzie Counties.

Fuller & Friant Lumber Co., Schoolcraft County.
 Hecla & Torch Lake R. R., Houghton County, 6 miles.
 Lake Superior & Ishpeming R. R., Marquette County, 20
 Lewiston & South Eastern R. R., Montmorency and Oshtemo
 Counties, 10 miles.

Louis Sands Logging R. R., Kalkaska and Missaukee Counties.
 Manistee & Luther R. R., Manistee, Mason and Lake Counties.
 Main line, 32 miles; branches, 63 miles.

Peninsular Cedar Co., Mackinac and Luce Counties.

Sagola Lumber Co. R. R., Dickinson County, 8 miles.

Sparrow-Kroll Lumber Co., Houghton County.

Stevens Lumber Co., Otsego County.

Wisconsin Land & Lumber Co., Menominee.

The following are the principal non-incorporated log roads:

Alpena & Long Lake, Alpena County, 7 miles.

Atlantic & Lake Superior, Houghton County, 14 miles.

Bear Lake & Eastern R. R., Manistee County, Pierpont
 Bear Lake and Springport, 18 miles.

Boyne Falls & Northeastern, Charlevoix County, 26 miles.

Cadillac & Northeastern, Wexford County, 16 miles.

Detour & Western, Chippewa County, 6 miles.

East Jordan & Southern, Charlevoix County, 15 miles.

Frost Jc. to Withey Jc., Houghton County.

Glenn Arbor R. R., Leelanau County, 2 miles.

Harbor Springs, R. R., Emmet County, 4 miles.

Jennings & Northeastern, Missaukee County, 48 miles.

Mancelona & Northwestern, Antrim County, 5 miles.

Mohawk & Traverse Bay, Keweenaw County, 15 miles.

Quincy & Torch Lake R. R., Houghton County, 6 miles.

Stickney & Johnson R. R., Delta County, 12 miles.

Railroad Mileage in Michigan.

Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.	Year.	Miles.
1888	63	1889	770	1890	770
1889	71	1890	770	1891	777
1890	104	1891	777	1892	811
1891	147	1892	811	1893	812
1892	147	1893	812	1894	891
1893	180	1894	891	1895	931
1894	220	1895	931	1896	943
1895	233	1896	943	1897	1066
1896	279	1897	1066	1898	1124
1897	279	1898	1124	1899	1362
1898	326	1899	1362	1900	1739
1899	353	1900	1739		
1900	380				
1901	421				
1902	425				
1903	425				
1904	425				
1905	462				
1906	530				
1907	579				
1908	703				

Railroads Owned by State.

The line of the Michigan Central Road was projected in 1830, but the corporation, which at first was known as the Detroit & St. Joseph R. R., was not chartered until June 29, 1832. In 1834 the War Department was petitioned to survey the proposed route, on the ground that the road would be a public benefit. The petition met with favor, and Colonel John M. Berrien was detailed for the service, and provided with assistants and instruments, the railroad company paying their expenses only. Colonel Berrien completed the work, and estimated the cost of a single-track rail to Ypsilanti at \$3,200 per mile. The work of soliciting subscriptions in aid of the road began in 1835. Shares were fixed at \$2.00 and were rapidly taken.

Meantime, the projects of raising a loan of \$5,000,000 and creating a Board of Internal Improvements were under discussion. The duties of the board were to include the constructing and operating of all the railroads in the state, and to this end the St. Joseph Road was authorized, by act of March 20, 1837, and in May after the company had expended \$117,000, the purchase was made, and the name of the road changed to Michigan Central. The building of the road went on, and as early as January, 1838, the road was in operation to Dearborn.

On November 25, 1845, the State completed the road to Battle Creek, and on February 2d, 1846, to Kalamazoo. The fare to Chicago at this time was \$6.50, including 55 miles of staging to New Buffalo and 60 miles of steamboating from there to Garden City. About this time public opinion became decidedly opposed to the participation by the State in enterprises of this kind, especially as there was a constant struggle for the political patronage and influence which the party in power wielded through its control of this and other roads. An open letter from Marshall, dated October 6, 1845, said: "There is a great defect in the arrangements of the Central Railroad in this State. It is disgraceful that so important a work should be so slovenly managed. In the first place it was shabbily built at an enormous expense, and it is conducted in all its departments by mere artisans. They were appointed because they were noisy politicians." In November, 1845, this statement was made: "Four years ago the road was completed to Jackson. After three years more it was completed to Marshall, where it now stops. It is in a miserable condition, unfit for heavy transportation and requires to be relaid and repaired. High charges for freight and are fast driving business into other channels."

In addition to these complaints the expenditures by the State for various improvements had reduced its credit, to the lowest point. State bonds to the amount of \$50,000 were sold at auction in New York for 18 cents on the dollar; so straitened were the finances of the State, that at a general meeting of the State officers, it was determined to sell the railroads, and Henry N. Walker, then attorney-general, was appointed to go to New York, organize a company and negotiate a sale. Mr. Walker went; interviewed Erastus Corning, of Albany, who then held a large amount of State bonds, purchased for about 30 cents on the dollar. J. W. Brooks, then superintendent of a railroad between Rochester and Syracuse, was summoned, and a conference was held in the City Hotel at Albany, in regard to the proposed

railroad company. A rough draft for a charter was agreed upon, and Mr. Brooks was to come to Detroit in January, 1846, and with Mr. Walker endeavor to secure its passage. The terms of the proposed purchase were 10 per cent above the original cost of the road in cash, the balance in bonds or obligations of the State. Mr. Brooks came, and on March 28, 1846, largely through the efforts of George E. Hand, then a member of the Legislature, an act was passed providing for the incorporation of the Michigan Central R. R. Company, and for the sale by the State of its interest in the road for the sum of \$2,000,000. Several persons who had originally agreed to become incorporators failed to fulfil their agreements, and Messrs. H. N. Walker and George F. Porter, at the request of Governor Barry and the leading men of Detroit, went to New York and Boston and organized a new company, and on September 23rd, 1846, the sale was consummated. On September 17th, 1846, a new locomotive called the "Battle Creek" arrived at Detroit for the road, and up to the date of the transfer, the State had expended \$1,954,308.28. Of passenger depots there were then only four on the line, and none of these at Detroit. The charter of the company relieved it of all taxation except the payment to the State of one-half of one per cent on its capital stock up to July 1st, 1851, after which it was to be increased to three-fourths of one per cent. It was also provided that no railroad thereafter built west of Wayne County should approach within five miles of the road without consent of the company, and that no other railroad should approach within twenty miles of Detroit, or run to Lake Michigan, or the southern boundary of the State, the line of which, on an average, was within twenty miles of the Central. The charter also provided that the State might buy the road at any time after January 1st, 1867.

There seems to have been no sound reason for the sale of the property by the State. The reports of the officers showed a profit in 1837 of \$16,703; in 1840, \$20,637; in 1841, \$25,655; in 1842, \$63,075; in 1843, of \$75,206; and in 1844, of \$121,750.

The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad and its branches, so far as Michigan is concerned, had its origin in the Erie & Kalamazoo R. R., which was chartered on April 22, 1833. It was designed to build that road from Port Lawrence, now Toledo, to the head waters of the Kalamazoo River. The line as far as Adrian, a distance of 23 miles, was completed and went into operation on October 1st, 1836, and was the first line opened in Michigan. The cars were drawn by horses up to January 20, 1837, on which date the first locomotive that ran over a Michigan road, arrived at Toledo.

On August 9, 1849, a perpetual lease of the road was made to the Michigan Southern R. R.; this company had its origin in an act of March 20, 1837, which made provision for the survey by the Commissioners of Internal Improvements of a railroad through the southern counties of the State, from Monroe to New Buffalo. A subsequent act of March 22, 1838, authorized a change in the route, making the road pass through Niles. The survey was made by Joseph S. Dutton, and the first ground was broken at Monroe on May 14, 1838. Up to November 30, 1847, there had been paid out by the State on account of the road, the sum of \$948,234.00. The road was opened from Monroe to Petersburg

in 1839; to Adrian on November 23, 1840; and to Hillsdale on September 25, 1843. The same causes that led to the sale of the Central Railroad brought about the act of May 9, 1846, which provided for the sale of this road and the incorporation of the railroad company. On December 23, 1846, it was delivered to the persons who had organized for its purchase; they paid \$500,000. The rolling stock and plant, other than the road-bed, was estimated at \$41,359.28.

Railroad Passenger Rates.

On all railroads except those created by special charter the following rates only are authorized to be charged: Distance not exceeding 5 miles, 3 cents per mile, including baggage of not more than 150 pounds weight.

On all railroads, the gross earnings of whose passenger trains equaled the sum of \$3,000 for each mile operated in 1888, only 2 cents per mile can be charged; on all railroads the gross earnings of whose passenger trains was over \$2,000 and less than \$3,000 for each mile operated in 1888, only 2½ cents per mile can be charged. On railroads whose gross earnings in 1888 were less than \$2,000 per mile operated, 3 cents per mile can be charged. And if the gross earnings per mile of the passenger trains of any railroad in any year after 1888 increase so as to equal \$2,000 or \$3,000, such railroad can charge only 2½ cents in the first case and only 2 cents in the second case.

In the Upper Peninsula, gross earnings of passenger trains per mile permit the following charges: \$3,000, 3 cents per mile; less than \$3,000, 4 cents per mile.

Thousand-mile tickets must be sold by the railroads operating wholly or partly in the state at a price not to exceed \$20 in the Lower Peninsula, nor \$25 in the Upper Peninsula. These can be made non-transferable, but may be used by purchaser's family, whose names must appear on ticket. Such tickets are valid for two years, but within 30 days after the expiration of a ticket, any unused portion must be redeemed by the company who, however, may charge 3 cents per mile for the portion used.

Railroads, Regulation of.

See State Railroad Crossing Board.
State Railroad Consolidation Board.
State Commissioner of Railroads.

Railroad Stations and Distances.

When a railroad starts at a point outside of the State, we give the name of the station from which the line starts, and then name only the stations in Michigan. If the road starts in Michigan and terminates at a point outside of the State, we name the terminal station as well as the stations in Michigan.

If you do not find the name of the Railroad you are looking for in this list, then it has been consolidated with or leased to some other Railroad or the name has been changed, and you will find it under its old name with the name by which it is now known in the article "Railroads, old names and new."

The numbers given the several lines are the numbers that are used as reference numbers along the line of the road of former's map of the State.

1. ANN ARBOR R. R.

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Toledo, O.	99	Vernon	201	Temple
9	Temperance	104	Corunna	204	Pennock
11	Samaria	107	Owosso	209	Marion
17	Lulu	¾	Owosso Junc.	213	Park Lake
19	Federman	116	Carland	217	McBains
22	Dundee	120	Elsie	221	Lucas
27	Azalia	124	Bannister	227	Cadillac
31	Milan	128	Ashley	236	Millersville
37	Urania	134	North Star	238	Boon
39	Ypsilanti Junc	138	Ithaca	245	Harrietta
41	Pittsfield	145	Alma	249	Yuma
45	Ann Arbor	150	Forest Hill	254	Sherman Sta.
50	Northfield	156	Shepherd	or Mesick P. O.	
57	Whitmore Lake	164	Mt. Pleasant	258	Bagnall
60	Hamburg		or Calkinsville	or Farnsworth	
62	Lakeland		P. O.	P. O.	
67	Chilson	171	Rosebush	262	Harlan
72	Annpere	176	Burnham	265	Pomona
74	Howell		or Russell P. O.	268	Copemish
80	Oak Grove	179	Clare	271	Thompsonville
85	Cohoctah	184	Farwell	278	Homestead
89	Byron	194	Lake George	283	Boula
96	Durand	198	Clarence	282	Frankfort

2. ARCADIA & BETSEY RIVER RY.

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Arcadia	8	Butwell	14	Humphrey
1	State Road		or Pleasanton	15	Springdale
4	Sorenson		P. O.	17	Henry
7	Malcolm	10	Salle	21	Copemish
		12	Glover's Lake		

3. AU SABLE & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Au Sable and	23	Vaughn	55	Pingree
	Oscoda	25	Chevrilrs	58	Marsh
3	Tucker Farm	28	Bamfield	60	Hills
7	7 Mile Hill	32	Fiat Rock	68	Fitzpatrick
11	Doan	38	McKinley	70	LeLone
13	Bisonette	47	Millen	73	Hardy
19	Bryant	48	Snyder		
21	Batton	52	Wiggins		

4. BOYNE CITY & SOUTHEASTERN RAILROAD.

Adams Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Boyne City	4	Thumb Lake	6	White's Junc.
3	Doyle's Siding		Junc.	7	Boyne Falls

5. CARO & LAKE HURON R. R.

Operated by M. C. R. R.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Caro	8	Columbia	20	Owendale

6. CHICAGO, KALAMAZOO & SAGINAW RY.

American Express.

M.	M.	M.
1 Kalamazoo	11 Cressey	37 Coats Grove
3 Streeter	14 Milo	41 Woodland
4 East Cooper	18 Delton	45 Woodbury
1 Richland Junc.	21 Cloverdale	
or Springbrook	25 Shultz	
P. O.	31 Hastings	

CHICAGO & GRAND TRUNK RY.
Changed to Grand Trunk Western Ry.

7. CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

U. S. Express.
Champion Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Milwaukee	221 Randyville	254 Republic
08 Iron Mountain	228 Sagola	262 Wabik
11 Traders Junc.	232 Channing	263 Champion
15 Merriman	239 Floodwood	
17 Granite Bluff	246 Witbeck	

8. Crystal Falls Line.

M.	M.
0 Channing	8 Kelso
	15 Crystal Falls

9. Ontonagon Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Milwaukee	265 Parks Siding	302 Hubbell's Mill
32 Channing	271 Tunis	or Rubicon P.
40 Kelso	279 Sidnaw	O.
42 Ponca	288 Stanton's Spur	306 Range Junc.
48 Balsam	or Boyd's	307 Mass City
52 Amasa	291 Frost Junc.	313 Rockland
61 Diana	300 Port	325 Ontonagon

10. CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

American Express.
Main Line.

M.	M.	M.
0 Chicago	315 Harris	366 Cyr
65 Menominee	317 Bark River	369 Little Lake
69 Kew	320 Narenta	or Forsyth P.
72 Birch Creek	322 Ford River Sta.	O.
90 Wallace	or Hyde P. O.	372 Swanzy
94 Ingalls	327 Pine Ridge	375 Plains
96 Stephenson	329 Escanaba	378 Sands
90 Daggett	331 Flat Rock	382 Harvey
93 Talbot	338 West Gladstone	383 Cascade Junc.
96 Bagley	340 Chilson	385 Goose Lake
99 Carney	341 Brampton	387 Partridge
00 Nadeau	345 Perkins	391 Negaunee
33 Kroman	346 Beaver	394 Ishpeming
06 Powers	348 Campbell	397 St. Lawrence
07 Spalding	353 Maple Ridge	402 Diorite
08 Dougherty	358 Lathrop	406 Clowry
11 Wilson	361 McFarland	409 Wabik
12 Howles	363 Helena	418 Republic
4 Indian Town		

28. CINCINNATI, SAGINAW & MACKINAW R. R.

National Express.

Operated by Grand Trunk Western RY.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Durand	33	Orville	50	Brooks
6	Lennon	39	Saginaw, E. S.	51	Salzburg
12	Flushing	40	Genesee Ave.	53	West Bay
17	Brent Creek	41	Marshon	53	M. C. R. 1
21	Montrose	42	Carrollton	54	Banks
25	Burt	44	Zilwaukee	58	Wenona
27	Verne	45	McClures	59	Oatka B
30	Fosters	46	Melbourne		

29. CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
	St. Joseph.	13	Eau Claire	24	Niles
0	Benton Harbor	15	Berrien Centre	31	Truitts
7	Sodus	19	Fairland	307	Louisville
10	Hartman				

30. COPPER RANGE R. R.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Houghton	17	Lakewood	37	Belt
5	Atlantic	22	Elm River	40	Mass Cit
6	Painesdale Junc	24	Stackpole	41	Range Ju
8	Messner	27	Winona		
12	Ricedale	31	Seager		
		31.	Freda Branch.		

M.		M.	
0	Painesdale Jc.	10	Freda

32. Painesdale Branch.

M.		M.	
0	Painesdale Jc.	3	Trimountain
2	Baltic	4	Painesdale

33. DETROIT, GRAND HAVEN & MILWAUKEE R.

National Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	63	Gaines	140	Lowell
2	Gratiot Avenue	67	Durand	148	Ada
3	L. S. & M. S Jc.	70	Vernon	152	Dewey
4	Milwaukee Jc.	76	Corunna	158	Grand Ra
8	Masson	79	Owosso	161	G. R. & I
13	Royal Oak	14	Owosso Junc.	160	Fuller
19	Birmingham	84	Burton	167	Berlin
26	Pontiac	89	Ovid	173	Coopersvi
14	P. O. & N. Jc.	92	Shepardsville	176	Dennison:
31	Drayton Plains	98	St. Johns	180	Nunica
34	Waterford	108	Fowler	185	Cemetery
35	Clarkston	113	Pewamo	186	Spring La
43	Davisburgh	118	Muir	187	Ferrybaw
47	Holly	124	Ionia	189	Grand H
51	Fenton	125	Prison Siding		
55	Linden	133	Saranac		

34. DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

M.		M.
0	Frederic	23 Alba
18	Toad Lake	40 South Arm

35. DETROIT SOUTHERN R. R.

National Express.

M.		M.	
0	Detroit	28	Carleton
5	Delray	33	Scofield
8	Ecorse	35	Maybee
11	Wyandotte	38	Rasinvillie Junc
16	Trenton	43	Dundee
22	Flat Rock	59	Tecumseh
26	Briar Hill	65	Birdsall
		67	Indust'l Home
		68	Adrian
		70	South Adrian
		79	Lima Junc.
		80	Packard
		82	L.S. & M.S. Jc.
		157	Lima, O.

From Dundee to Tecumseh over Cincinnati Northern R. R.
From Adrian to Lima Junc. parallel with Wabash R. R.

36. DETROIT & MACKINAC RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.		M.	
0	Bay City	39	Twining
2	Foss	42	Turner
3	N. Bay City	49	Emery Junc.
7	Tobico	51	Arn or
12	Linwood Park		McIvor P. O.
13	Lengaville	54	Marks
17	Michle	60	Tawas City
20	Pinconning	61	East Tawas
26	Saganing	74	AuSable and
29	Pine River		Oscoda
34	Omer	85	Handy
		88	W. Greenbush
			or Mikado P. O.
		90	Gustin
		94	Lincoln
		98	Hawes
		100	Henry
		102	Roe Lake
		108	Black River
		118	Ossineke
		130	Alpena Junc.
		131	Alpena

37. North Division.

M.		M.	
0	Alpena	25	Metz
1	Alpena Junc.	26	South Rogers
9	Cathro	29	La Rocque
12	Bolton		or Hawks P. O.
16	Polaski	32	Bunton
19	Posen	38	Millersburg
		40	Austin's Siding
		41	Case
		47	Onaway
		50	Tower

38. Valentine Lake Branch.

M.		M.	
0	La Rocque	5	Hurst
	or Hawks P. O.	11	Pack Siding
4	May Lake Jc.	13	Rainy Lake
		21	McPhee
		26	Valentine Lake

39. Rose City Division.

M.		M.	
0	Emery Junc.	12	Hale Lake
5	Cooper's Cr.	16	Long Lake
7	Taft	19	Smith Junc.
		40	South Branch.
		22	Maltbys
		27	Lupton
		39	Rose City

M.	
0	Smith Junc.
	1 South Branch

41. Prescott Division.

M.	M
0 Emery Junc.	7 Mills
4 Whittemore	12 Prescott

42. DETROIT & RIVER ST. CLAIR RY.

Operates over Rapid Ry. (electric) at night for freight traffic only.

M.	M.	M.
0 Chesterfield	11 Fairhaven	24 Robert's Landing
6 New Baltimore	17 Pearl Beach	28 Marine City
9 Anchorville	21 Algonac	

43. DULUTH, SOUTH SHORE & ATLANTIC RY.

Western Express.
Main Line.

M.	M.	M.
0 Sault Ste. Marie	136 Deerton	221 Pereh
11 Brimley	140 Sand River	224 Sidnaw
19 Wellsburg	145 Gordon	228 Anthony
26 Rexford	151 Choccolay	230 Kitchi
35 Eckerman	or Harvey P. O.	233 Withey Junction
47 Soo June.	155 Marquette	233 Kenton
50 Sage	160 Bagdad	239 Trout Creek
59 Newberry	163 Eagle Mills	246 Paynesville
60 Dollarville	167 Negaunee	250 Bruce's Cross
67 McMillan	170 Ishpeming	255 Ewen
79 Danaher	171 Winthrop Junc.	261 Matchwood
80 Senay	174 Stoneville	264 Groesbeck
88 Driggs	176 Greenwood	272 Lake Gogel
95 Creighton	180 Clarksburgh	or Ballen P. O.
105 Shingleton	182 Humboldt	282 Tula
108 Evelyn	186 Champlon	288 Thomaston
113 Wetmore	193 Michigamme	292 Abitose
117 Munising Jc.	198 Three Lakes	294 North Bessemer
120 Ridge	or Redruth P. O.	301 Montreal
125 Au Train	201 Nestoria	420 Duluth
129 Rock River	211 Vermilac	
134 Onota	216 Covington	

44. Mass City & Keweenaw Bay Division.

M.	M.	M.
Riddle Junc.	14 White	31 Kelsey
0 Mass City	17 Allston	33 Keweenaw
Peppard Junc.	or Laird P. O.	or La. Ferri P. O.
4 Simar	19 Hazel	
8 Motley	24 Felle	
11 Otter	27 Bellaire	

45. Evergreen Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Peppard Junc.	1 Adventure	3 Evergreen

46. Bessemer Branch.

M.	M.
0 Bessemer Jc. or North Bessemer	2 Bessemer

47. Mineral Range Division.

1.	M.		M.
0 Nestoria	41	Chassell	53 Franklin
1 Sturgeon	48	E. Houghton	55 Boston
7 Summick	49	Houghton	60 Osceola
17 L'Anse		H. & C. Junc.	or Opechee P.
22 Baraga		Hancock	O.
27 Iron Bridge	50	Lake View	62 Calumet.
30 Newton	52	Swedetown.	

48. St. Ignace and Sault Ste. Marie Division.

1.	M.		M.
0 St. Ignace	20	Palms	37 Hendria
10 Allenville	23	Ozark	43 Soo Junction
11 Moran	27	Trout Lake Jc.	90 Sault Ste. Marie

49. Republic Branch.

1.	M.		M.
0 Humboldt	7	Milwaukee Jc.	9 Republic

49½. Bay Mills Branch.

1.	M.	
0 Brimley	2	Bay Mills

50. EMPIRE & SOUTHEASTERN R. R.

1.	M.		M.
0 Empire	6	Lake Jc.	12 Empire Jc.
2 East Empire	10	Petreville	

51. ESCANABA & LAKE SUPERIOR RY.

Western Express.

1.	M.		M.
0 Wells	22	Hendricks	39 Alfred
2 Groos	24	Dewey	45 Ward
0 Chandler	26	Watson	47 Ralph
3 Cornell	30	Mashek	64 Channing
7 Kingsley	34	Reade	
9 White	36	Northland	

51½. Ford River Branch.

1.	M.	
0 Kingsley	8	Ward

52. GRAND RAPIDS & INDIANA RY.

Adams Express.

Main Line.

1.	M.		M.
0 Cincinnati	180	Indian Field	210 Bradley
0 Richmond, Ind.	185	Kalamazoo	213 Wayland
19 Sturgis	186	M. C. Crossing	217 Moline
14 Perrin	191	Cooper	221 Ross
38 Nottawa	194	Travis	224 Carlisle or
59 Wasepi	197	Plainwell	West Carlisle
34 Mendon	200	Bowens	P. O.
38 Portage Lake	202	Monteith	227 Fisher
3 Vicksburg	203	Martin	233 So. Grt. Rapids
1 Austin Lake	207	Shelbyville	234 Grand Rapids

52½. Grand Rapids-Petoskey Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Grand Rapids	69 Reed City	150 Antrim
1 Bridge Street	73 Milton Junc.	151 Mancelona
3 D. G. H. & M. Cross.	or Orono P. O.	154 Wetzell
5 Mill Creek	75 Ashton	157 Alba
10 Belmont	77 Dewings	166 Elmira
12 Childsdales	81 Leroy	175 Boyne Falls
14 Rockford	86 Tustin	182 Walloon
17 Edgerton	89 Osceola Junc.	183 Clarion
22 Cedar Springs	92 Hobart	191 Petoskey
26 Sand Lake	98 Cadillac	192 Bay View
28 Pierson	102 Missaukee Jc.	193 Kegonic
34 Howard City	108 Gilbert	196 Conway
40 Morley	110 Manton	198 Oden
44 Borland	114 Halre	201 Alanson
47 Stanwood	119 Walton	204 Brutus
52 Byers	123 Fife Lake	208 Pellston
56 Big Rapids	129 So. Boardman	211 Van
57 Upper Big R'ds	132 Crofton	214 Levering
61 Paris	137 Kalkaska	218 Carp Lake
64 Crapo	142 Leetsville	226 Mackinaw
	147 Westwood	

53. Olga Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Osceola Jc.	2 Sutliffs	7 Olga

54. Traverse City Branch

M.	M.	M.
0 Walton	13 Mayfield	26 Traverse C
6 Summit City	17 Sights	
9 Kingsley	20 Keystone	

55. Walloon Lake Branch.

M.	M.
0 Walloon Junc.	1 Walloon Lake

56. Muskegon Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Grand Rapids	12 Herrington	28 Sullivan
1 Bridge Street	13 Reno	33 Cloverville
3 Muskegon Jc.	17 Conklin	36 Fruitport
8 Kinney	22 Ravenna	40 Muskegon

57. Harbor Springs Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Petoskey	4 Mononaqua	7 Wequeton
1 Bay View	Beach	8 Harbor Sp
2 Kegonic	6 Roaring Brook	

58. Manistee Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Milton Junc or Orono P. O.	6 Deer Lake	12 Luther
	9 Totten	

59. Missaukee Branch.

M.	M.
0 Cadillac	8 Round Lake Jc.
4 Missaukee Jc.	16 Lake City

60. Jennings Branch.

M.	M.
0 Round Lake Jc.	2 Jennings

61. GRAND TRUNK RY.

National Express.

Detroit and Port Huron Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Detroit	8 Mount Olivet	38 Lenox
2 Gratiot Ave.	16 Fraser	49 Smith's Creek
3 L.S. & M.S. Jc.	22 Mt. Clemens	55 Tappan
4 Milwaukee Jc.	26 Chesterfield	56 Tunnel Junc.
7 Forest Lawn	32 New Haven	57 Port Huron

62. Michigan Air Line Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Jackson	39 Hamburg	74 Amy
1 M. C. Crossing	41 Whitmore Lake	80 Rochester
8 Root's	44 Rushton	81 D. & B. C. Cross.
11 Henrietta	47 South Lyon	86 Washington
13 Munith	51 New Hudson	92 Romeo
18 Stockbridge	56 Wixom	99 Armada
24 Gregory	59 Walled Lake	106 Lenox or
27 Anderson	66 Orchard Lake	Richmond P.O.
31 Pinckney	68 Sylvan Lake	
36 Lakeland	71 Pontiac	

63. GRAND TRUNK WESTERN RY.

National Express.

M.	M.	M.
0 Chicago	176 Nichols	257 Duffield
114 Edwardsburg	182 Penfield	263 Swartz Creek
117 Jefferson	189 Bellevue	265 Otterburn
122 Cassopolis	194 Olivet or	270 Flint
127 Penn	Ainger P. O.	274 Belsay
131 Wakelee	202 Charlotte	279 Davison
136 Marcellus	208 Pottsville	283 Elba
140 Chamberlains	216 Millett	289 Lapeer
or Leesburg P.	219 Fair Ground	297 Attica
O.	220 Lansing	301 Imlay City
146 Schoolcraft	223 Trowbridge	309 Capac
152 Vicksburg	229 Haslett Park	317 Emmett
157 Pavilion.	235 Shaftsbury	322 Goodell's
160 Scotts	239 Perry	327 Cornell
165 Climax	242 Morrice	331 Tunnel Junc.
169 Ranton	248 Bancroft	335 Port Huron
175 Battle Creek	253 Durand	

64. HANCOCK & CALUMET R. R.

Western Express.

M.	M.	M.
0 Houghton	5 Woodside	9 So. Lake Linden
2 Hancock	7 Mason	10 Linwood
3 Ripley	7 Lake Junc.	10 Lake Linden
4 Dollar Bay	8 Mills	

65. Fulton Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Lake Junc.	5 Osceola	8 Belt Line Jc.
1 Upper Mills	or Opechee P.	10 Kearsarge
3 Midway	O.	11 Allouez
	6 Tamarack	16 Fulton
	7 Calumet	

66. LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RY.

U. S. Express.

Detroit Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Toledo	29 Stony Creek	51 Ecorse
15 Vienna or Erie	or Meyers P. O.	54 Delray
P. O.	32 Newport	57 West Detroit
20 LaSalle	37 Rockwood	61 Woodward Ave.
25 Monroe	44 Trenton	62 D.G.H. & M. Jc.
26 Warner	45 Sibley's	63 Gratiot Ave.
	48 Wyandotte	65 Detroit

67. Adrian and Monroe Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Adrian	13 Deerfield	28 Strasburgh
4 Lenawee Junc.	16 Petersburgh	33 Monroe
7 Wellsville	21 Federman	
10 Sisson	23 Ida	

68. Jackson Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Adrian	18 Clinton	38 Napoleon
4 Lenawee Junc.	21 River Raisin	41 Eldred
7 Chase's	25 Manchester	46 Jackson
9 Sutton	26 Manchester Jc.	
13 Tecumseh	33 Norvell	

69. Fort Wayne Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Jackson	19 Mosherville	29 Hillsdale
6 Wilsons	Sta. or Scipio	31 Banker's
11 Horton	P. O.	36 Reading
14 Hanover	25 Jonesville	42 Montgomery
16 Stony Point	1/2 Ft. Wayne Jc.	100 Ft. Wayne, Ind.

70. Kalamazoo Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Elkhart, Ind.	30 Portage	69 Hopkins
4 White Pigeon	36 Kalamazoo	73 Hilliards
7 Constantine	42 Cooper	76 Dorr
11 Florence	45 Argenta	82 Byron Centre
16 Three Rivers	48 Plainwell	88 Grandville
20 Moorepark	52 Otsego	92 Eagle Mills
23 Flowerfield	56 Abronia	95 Grand Rapids
23 Schoolcraft	62 Allegan	

71. Ypsilanti Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Hillsdale	20 Woodstock	50 Saline
7 North Adams	25 Brooklyn	54 Pittsfield Junc.
12 Jerome	31 Watkins	61 Ypsilanti
16 Somerset Centre	37 Manchester	
18 Somerset	44 Bridgewater	

72. Fayette Branch.

	M.		M.
n	12	Ogden	22
wee Jund.	16	Jasper	26
ya	19	Weston	32
enpr			Fayette, O.

73. Goshen and Michigan Branch.

	M.		M.
ey	7	Sturgis	36
			Goshen, Ind.

74. Lansing Branch.

	M.		M.
lale	33	Devereux	59
ville	37	Springport	63
field	42	Charlesworth	64
er	46	Eaton Rapids	65
t	52	Kingsland	
n	56	Dimondale	

75. Chicago and Toledo Division.

	M.		M.
go	169	Allens	211
a Pigeon	174	Jonesville	215
er River	175	Ft. Wayne Jc.	218
er Lake	178	Hillsdale	219
is	179	Baw Beese	221
Oak	184	Osseo	223
son	187	Pittsford	228
via	194	Hudson	244
vater	200	Clayton	
y	206	Cadmus	

76. LAKE SUPERIOR & ISHPEMING RY.

American Express.

	M.		M.
Isle	14	Queen Mine	18
River	16	Negaunee	
Mills			19
			Ishpeming
			Yard
			Ishpeming

77. MANISTEE & GRAND RAPIDS R. R.

Adams Express.

	M.		M.
stee	26	Goodrich	47
City	31	Canfield's	49
Junc.		or Peacock P.	50
hes		O.	51
s.	39	Carey	53
e	41	G.R. & I. Cross.	55
on	42	Luther	59
rton	45	Keenan	

78. MANISTEE & LUTHER R. R.

	M.		M.
ake	17	Peters' Farm	23
Crossing	21	Florence	32
's Farm	22	Pine Creek	35
River Jc.	24	Bostwick Farm	40
			South Branch
			Eleanor
			Lincoln
			Dolan's Camp

79. MANISTEE & NORTHEASTERN R. R.

American Ex.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Manistee	20	Kaleva	52	Lake Ann
1	P. M. Depot	25	Lemon Lake	55	Cedar Run
6	Newland	30	Copemish	59	Solon
8	Camp Two	33	Nessen City	62	Fouch
10	Onkama Junc.	38	Twin Mountain	64	Hatch's Cross
12	Goodrich	39	Horicon	67	Greilickville
15	Chief Lake	44	Wylles	70	Traverse City
	or Chief P. O.	45	Interlachen		
18	Bear Creek	49	Sherman's Mill		
	or Tanner P.O.				

80. Onkama Branch.

M.		M.	
0	Onkama Jc.	3	Onkama

81. Platte River Branch.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Sherman's Mills	7	Hayes	11	Honor
4	Allyn	9	State Road		

82. Glen Arbor Branch.

M.		M.	
0	Solon	3	Cedar City

83. MANISTIQUE RAILWAY.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Grand Marais	16	Bennett	23	Liston
8	Summit	18	Youngs	26	Camp Seven
12	Farm	19	State Road	32	Seney
15	Beaver	21	Star Y	39	Germfask

84. MANISTIQUE & NORTHWESTERN RY.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Manistique	16	Smith's Creek	34	Richardson
3	Manistique Rvr.	23	Steuben	39	Shingleton
8	Sturgeon Hole	27	Delta Siding		
13	Hiawatha	30	Scott's Camp		

85. Acker Branch.

M.		M.	
0	Scott's Camp	12	Acker

86. MARQUETTE & SOUTHEASTERN RY.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Presque Isle	2	Marquette	26	Lawson

87. MASON & OCEANA R. R.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Buttersville	15	Fern	36	Station
7	Riverton	19	Crystal Valley	42	Hespe
11	Wileys	27	Walkerville		

88. MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

American Express.

Main Line.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	72	Michigan Centre	144	Kalamazoo
3	West Detroit	76	Jackson	149	Ostemo
10	Dearborn	81	Trumbulls	156	Mattawan
14	Inkster	86	Parma	160	Lawton
15	Eloise	88	No. Concord	163	Decatur
18	Wayne	92	Bath Mills	173	Glenwood
22	Sheldon	94	Newburg Mills	179	Dowagiac
25	Denton's	96	Albion	185	Pokagon
29	Ypsilanti	101	Marengo	192	Niles
33	Geddes	108	Marshall	198	Buchanan
37	Ann Arbor	113	Ceresco	202	Dayton
41	Foster's	115	Wheatfield	205	Gallen
43	Delhi	120	Nichols	209	Avery
	Scioto	121	Battle Creek	211	Three Oaks
47	Dexter	130	Augusta	218	New Buffalo
54	Chelsea	135	Galesburg	234	Chicago
61	Francisco	140	Comstock		(Foot 12th St.)
65	Grass Lake		G.R.&I. Cross's		
68	Leoni				

89. Toledo Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	16	Trenton	33	Frenchtown
3	West Detroit	17	Slocum Junc.	34	Warner
4	Woodmere		Grosse Isle	35	Monroe
5	Delray	20	Gibraltar	40	La Salle
7	River Rouge	23	So. Rockwood	45	Vienna or Erie
9	Ecorse	28	Newport		P. O.
12	Wyandotte	31	Stony Creek	59	Toledo
15	Sibleys		or Meyers P. O.		

90. Grand Rapids Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Grand Rapids	25	Irving	60	Charlotte
	So. Gr'd Rapids	32	Hastings	70	Eaton Rapids
7	Bowen	37	Quilby	77	Onondaga
	or Crosby P. O.	39	Thornapple	84	Rives Junction
10	Dutton	40	Morgan	90	Van Horns
15	Caledonia	45	Nashville	94	Jackson
18	Farnelee	48	Vermontville	170	Detroit
21	Middleville	54	Chester		

91. Mackinaw Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Bay City	41	Culver's	112	Otsego Lake
3	West Bay City	45	Greenwood	115	Sallings
5	Kawkawlin	48	Welch	119	Gaylord
11	Linwood	53	West Branch	128	Vanderbilt
12	Leansville	56	Ogemaw	135	Trowbridge
15	State Road	61	Beaver Lake	138	Wolverine
19	Pinconning	64	St. Helens	142	Rondo
22	White Feather	77	Roscommon	148	Indian River
24	Worth	84	Cheney or	154	Topinabee
28	Standish		Pere Cheney	160	Mullet Lake
30	Deep River		P. O.	168	Cheboygan
32	Sterling	92	Grayling	171	Freedom
35	Quinn	101	Frederic	182	Mackinaw C
40	Alger	109	Waters		

92. Bay City Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	31	Rochester	69	Columbiaville
2	Bay City Junc.	35	Goodison's	74	Otter Lake
4	Gr'd River Ave.	40	Orion	80	Millington
6	Woodward Ave.	43	Oxford	86	Vassar
7	Milwaukee Jc.	1/4	P. O. & N. Cross.		Caro Junc.
10	North Detroit	48	Thomas	91	Denmark Junc.
14	Centre Line	52	Metamora	95	Reese
17	Warren	55	Hunter's Creek	98	Arn
24	Utica	60	C. & G. T. Cross.	101	Munger's
29	Yates	1/4	Lapeer	109	Bay City
30	M. A. L. Cross.	66	Carpenter's		

93. Saginaw Branch.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	96	Veenfliets	108	Washington St.
86	Vassar	100	Frankentrost	1/2	Saginaw,
91	Denmark Jc.	101	Buena Vista		Genesee St.
93	Richville	105	P. M. Cross.		

94. Vassar-Caro Branch.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Vassar	5	Watrousville Sta.	9	Wahjamega
1/4	Caro Junc.		og Crossman P.O.	13	Caro
		7	Ross's Cross.		

94 1/2. Battle Creek Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Battle Creek	13	East Leroy	31	Fairfax
5	Adams	19	Athens	35	Findley
8	Sonoma	23	Factoryville		
11	Joppa	26	Leonidas		

95. Air Line Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Niles	29	Fabius	70	Tekonsha
4	Barron Lake	34	Three Rivers	77	Clarendon
9	Dailey	39	Centreville	80	Homer
14	Cassopolis	43	Wasepi	86	Pulaski
15	Forest Hall	48	Fairfax	89	Concord
16	Sandy Beach	50	Colon	90	Reynolds
19	Vandalla	55	Sherwood	93	Spring Arbor
23	Newburg	62	Union City	95	Snyder's
25	Jones'	66	Burlington	104	Jackson
27	Corey's	68	Osborns	180	Detroit

96. Saginaw Division.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Jackson	59	Bennington	100	Saginaw W. S.
6	Van Horns	64	Owosso		Saginaw Br. Jc.
11	Rives Junction	70	Henderson	102	Saginaw,
16	Leslie	74	Oakley's		Genesee St.
21	Eden	78	Chesaning	1/2	Mershon
25	Mason	83	Fergus	103	Carrolton
30	Holt	86	St. Charles	105	Zillwaikkee
37	Lansing	90	Garfield or	106	McClure's
38	North Lansing		Eastwood P.O.	112	Brooks
43	Chandler's	93	Swan Creek	113	Salzburg
5	Bath	95	Paines	115	West Bay City
7	Laingsburgh			1/2	Bay City

97. North Midland Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Bay City	11 Auburn	16 County Line
7 West Bay City	13 Fisherville	or Colden P. O.
Monitor	or Laredo P. O.	20 Midland

98. Saginaw Bay and Northwestern Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Bay City	8 Mt. Forest	22 Winegar's
3 Pinconning	12 Rhodes	24 Howrys
3 Woodville	15 Smiths	25 Bliss Branch
5 Nine Mile	18 Highwood	28 Gladwin

99. Twin Lakes Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Grayling	11 Bucks	27 Vienna Junc.
4 Tyler's	15 Judges	28 Lewiston
5 Alexander	18 Lovells	
8 Kneelands	24 Dana	

100. Michigan Midland Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 St. Clair	8 Adair	Richmond
5 Butlin's	15 Lenox or	P. O.

101. South Haven Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Kalamazoo	18 Pine Grove	29 Grand Junc.
4 Brownells	19 Goble's or	30 Brown's Mills
9 Alamo	Gobleville P. O.	32 Lacota
11 Williams	23 Bloomingdale	35 Kibbles
12 Harrison	25 Bertramont	40 South Haven
15 Kendall's	28 Columbia	

102. South Bend Division.

M.	M.
0 Niles	5 Bertrand
1 Main Street	12 South Bend,
	Ind.

103. MILWAUKEE, BENTON HARBOR & COLUMBUS RY. American Express.

M.	M.	M.
0 Benton Harbor	6 Scotdale	17 Berrien Springs
1 Bankers	or Carl P. O.	20 Lighton
3 Napier	8 Royalton	26 Baintons
4 Nickerson	11 Hinchman	27 Buchanan
5 Somerleyton	13 Stemms	

MINERAL RANGE R. R.

See Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic R. R.

104. MINNEAPOLIS, ST. PAUL & SAULT STE. MARIE RY. Western Express.

M.	M.	M.
0 Minneapolis	305 Malacca	325 Eustis
33 Faithorn Junc.	311 Hermansville	Felch Jc.
or Pembina P. O.	318 Farnham	331 Newhall

M.		M.		M.	
338	No. Escanaba or Wells P. O.	399	White Dale or Gulliver P.O.	439	Hubbell
343	Gladstone	402	Parkington	442	Lewis
348	Masonville	405	Gridley	450	or Caffey P. O.
349	Rapid River	408	Huntspur	459	Trout Lake
355	Ensign	410	Carruthers	459	Alexander
360	St. Jacques	411	Pike Lake	464	Fibre
363	Sturgeon River	415	Corinne	467	Dryburg
368	Isabella		or Viola P. O.	471	Rudyard
375	Cook's Mill or Cook's P. O.	417	Bovee	476	Kinross
381	Delta Junction	422	Engadine	480	Cottage Park
387	Manistique	432	Gilchrist	484	Daftor
393	Marblehead	436	Garnet		So. Shore Jc.
			or Welch P. O.	494	Sault Ste. Marie

105. Rapid River Branch.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Rapid River	19.	Trenary	28	Town 46 N.

106. MUNISING RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Munising	10	Vail	25	Dorsey
4	Hallston	14	Dixon	28	Lawson
5	Merriam	18	Chatham	32	Carlshead
6	Munising Junc.	20	Eben	38	Little Lake
9	Stillman	23	Rumely		or Forsyth P. O.

107. PERE MARQUETTE R. R.

SAGINAW DISTRICT.

American Express.

Toledo and Ludington Line.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Toledo	30	Carlton	53	Plymouth
10	Erie	33	Waltz	140	Saginaw
16	Winchester	34	Willow	154	Bay City
20	Monroe	37	New Boston	280	Ludington
25	Steiner	42	Romulus		
29	Grafton	45	Wayne Junc.		

108. Detroit-Saginaw-Ludington Line.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	57	Holly	107	Saginaw E.S.
5	Delray	63	Belford or South		Saginaw W.S.
13	Oak		Grand Blanc P.O.	108	Merahon
16	Beech	66	Grand Blanc	113	Lawndale
18	Elm	74	Flint	118	Freeland
20	Stark	79	Horton	122	Smith's Cross
25	Plymouth	81	Mt. Morris	126	Midland
28	Northville	86	Clio	133	Averill
32	Novi	89	County Line	135	Sanford
36	Wixom	91	Birch Run	141	North Bradley
43	Milford	95	Blackmar	143	Alamando
46	Highland	101	Bridgeport	147	Coleman
49	Clyde	105	Hoyt	153	Loomis
52	Rose Centre			154	Herrick

	M.		M.
e	196	Reed City	224
well	200	Olivers	227
a or	203	Chase	230
ked Lake	207	Nirvana	233
	211	Ungers	236
pewa		or Forman P. O	238
s	214	Baldwin	245
ht	216	Wingleton	
ey	220	Stearns	

109. Bay City Division.

	M.		M.
naw E. S.	8	Cheboyganing	13 Bay City
7 Island	10	So. Bay City	

110. Manistee Division.

	M.		M.	
itt	8	Fountain	24	Eastlake
nan	13	Free Soil	26	Manistee
beller	21	Stronach		

111. Almont Division.

	M.		M.
Huron	14	Wales	29
el Station	16	Lamb	32
an	20	Memphis	34
ball	23	Doyle	Almont
is	26	Berville	

112. Eastern Division.

	M		M.
Huron	29	Melvin	65
el Station	32	Valley Centre	70
an	36	Brown City	75
Ham	45	Marlette	79
taford	50	Clifford	87
a	53	Silverwood	90
	59	Mayville	Saginaw, E. S.

113. Port Austin Division.

	M.		M.
rel Station	26	Croswell	66
Huron	30	Lewis.Siding.	70
nas Street	32	Applegate	75
lendale	38	Carsonville	76
h Street	43	McGregor	79
ns	45	Downington	82
	46	Deckerville	87
le	52	Palms	89
o	60	Tyre	91
dore	63	Uby	92
			Grindstone City

114. Harbor Beach Branch.

	M.		M
Huron	56	Minden	65
9	60	Ruth	70
			Helena
			Harbor Beach

115. Mt. Pleasant Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Coleman	9 Leaton	14 Mt. Pleasant
4 Wise	10 Jordan	
6 Delwin	12 Isabella	

116. Fostoria Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Flint	11 Rogers or	19 Otter Lake
5 Horton	Rogersville P. O.	21 Fostoria
8 Genesee	14 Otisville	

117. Harrison Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Clare	9 Hatton	24 Leota
4 Moore's Siding	12 Mann's Siding	
8 Atwood's Siding	17 Harrison	

118. Beaverton Branch.

M.	M.
0 Coleman	10 Beaverton

GRAND RAPIDS DISTRICT—Pere Marquette R. R.

119. Petoskey Division.

M.	M.	M.
0 Grand Rapids	63 Bitely	147 Boardman
1 Bridge Street	65 Lilley	148 Traversa City
3 Muskegon Jc	74 Baldwin	153 Acme
4 Fuller	82 Conley	157 Bates
5 Mill Creek	85 Canfield	159 Williamsburg
9 Alpine	or Peacock P. O.	164 Barker Creek
12 Englishville	86 Peters	169 Rapid City
15 Sparta	91 Irons	172 Alden
Saxon	94 Florence	176 Lull
20 Kent City	95 Dublin	179 Comfort
22 Casnovia	98 Wellston	183 Belhate
26 Bailey	103 High Bridge	189 Snowflake
28 Ashland	110 Kaleva	191 Central Lake
or Lake P. O.	117 Henry	198 Ellsworth
30 Grant	121 Thompsonville	202 Phelps
32 Brooks	126 Wallin	208 Cherrie
36 Newaygo	128 Clary	209 Belvedere
47 White Cloud	130 Bendon	210 Charlevoix
52 Diamond Loch	134 Interlochen	218 Bay Shore
53 Otia	138 Grawn	225 Petoskey
59 Kopje	141 Beitner's	226 Bay View

120. Sisson Branch.

M.	M.
0 Lilley	2 Sisson

121. Kirk Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Kirk	9 Kanitz	11 Muskegon
4 Pickand		

122. Elk Rapids Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Williamsburg	5 Angell	10 Elk Rapids

122. Kalkaska Branch.

	M.	M.	M.
City	11	Kalkaska	23
	16	Saunders	30
	18	Spencer	33
rt	22	Sands	

124. Fruitport Branch.

	M.	M.
ort	2	Pickand

125. Big Rapids Division.

	M.	M.
gon	22	Reeman
Yard	25	Fremont
	30	Wooster
Lake	31	Ryerson
	36	White Cloud
wick	41	Field's
		46
		48
		49
		56

126. Grand Rapids-Chicago Line.

	M.	M.
o	73	Riverside
Buffalo	76	Coloma
Pier	79	Watervliet
ide	84	Hartford
rt	88	McDonald
r	92	Bangor
man	95	Breedsville
ston	99	Grand Junction
sville	103	Lee
ord	105	Hoppertown
eph	107	Bravo
n Harbor	109	Pearle
		112
		116
		120
		127
		128
		132
		136
		141
		145
		147
		153

126½. Paw Paw Lake Branch.

	M.	M.
a	3	Paw Paw Lake

127. La Crosse Division.

	M.	M.
Buffalo	38	La Crosse, Ind.

128. Muskegon Division.

	M.	M.
n	36	Agnew
rove	43	Sheldon
ng	44	Grand Haven
ton	45	Ferryburg
re	46	Kirk's Junction
id	53	Lake Harbor
ley		Sta.
	55	Muskegon H'ts
n	57	Muskegon
Olive	59	North Yard
		63
		65
		69
		75
		76
		82
		86
		90
		96
		103

129. Hart Branch.

	M.	M.
	3	Hart

130. Grand Ledge-Big Rapids Line.

M.	M.	M.
0 Grand Ledge	30 Strong	62 Wyman
4 Eagle	37 Shiloh	65 Murphy
12 Portland	40 Fenwick	68 Blanchard
17 Collins	43 Virgil	70 Millbrook
19 Webber	44 Sheridan	74 Remus
20 Lyons	48 Colby's	79 Mecosta
26 Ionia	50 Stanton	82 Martiny
28 State House of Correction	55 McBride's	85 Rodney
	59 Edmore	94 Big Rapids

131. Kidd Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Ionia	8 Orleans	13 Kidd
4 Strong	11 Chadwick	

132. Chippewa Lake Branch.

M.	M.
0 Rodney	6 Chippewa Lake

133. Detroit-Grand Rapids Line.

M.	M.	M.
0 Detroit	53 Annpere	113 Sunfield
5 Delray	54 Howell	117 Woodbury
6 Rougemere	63 Fowlerville	121 Lake Odessa
13 Oak	68 Webberville	127 Clarksville
16 Beech	74 Williamston	131 Elmdale
18 Elm	78 Meridian	134 Alto
20 Stark	82 Okemos	138 McCords
25 Plymouth	88 Trowbridge	139 Whitneyville
31 Salem	88 Lansing	143 Maple Hill
36 South Lyon	89 North Lansing	or Eardly P. O.
40 Green Oak	95 Delta	145 East Paris
42 Island Lake	100 Grand Ledge	149 Oakdale Park
45 Brighton	108 Mulliken	153 Grand Rapids
51 Summit		

134. Reed's Lake Branch.

M.	M.
0 Grand Rapids	2 Reed's Lake

135. Saginaw-Grand Rapids Line.

M.	M.	M.
0 Saginaw, E.S.	44 Elwell	101 N'th Greenville
1 North Saginaw	49 Riverdale	104 Greenville
3 Saginaw, W. S.	53 Vestaburg	107 Kidd
7 Paines	56 Cedar Lake	108 Belding
11 Grahams	59 Edmore	112 Smyrna
13 Sand Ridge	65 Six Lakes	117 Moseley or
17 Hemlock	67 Town Line	Vergennes P. O.
22 Merrill	71 Lakeview	124 Lowell
24 Eaton	77 Amble	130 Pratt Lake
27 Wheeler	82 Howard City	131 Elmdale
29 Breckenridge	86 Coral	152 Grand Rapids
36 St. Louis	91 Trufant	
40 Alma	96 Gowen	

136. Honor Branch.

M.	M.	M.
0 Clary	2 Turtle Lake	10 Honor

137. Remus Branch.

M.	8 Bundy	M.	13 Weldman
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138. Mecosta Branch.

M.	3 Winchester	M.	12 Mecosta
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139. Freeport Branch.

M.	6 Elmdale	M.	12 Freeport
	9 Logan		

140. Ottawa Beach Branch.

M.	6 Ottawa Beach
----	----------------

141 S., T. & H. R. R. Division.

M.	25 Akron	M.	53 Pigeon
	31 Unionville		57 Elkton
	37 Sebawaing		60 Grassmere
	44 Tarry		66 Bad Axe
	46 Bay Port		
	48 Ribble Road		

2. PONTIAC, OXFORD & NORTHERN R. R.

American Express.

M.	39 Lum	M.	80 Gagetown
	43 King's Mills		85 Owendale
	49 North Branch		87 Linkville
	55 Clifford		92 Pigeon
	62 Kingston		93 Berne
	65 Willmot		100 Caseville
	69 Deford		
	74 Cass City		

ST. JOSEPH, SOUTH BEND & SOUTHERN R. R.

Operated by Indiana, Illinois & Iowa R. R.

Adams Express.

M.	29 Baroda	M.	40 St. Joseph
	33 Derby		
	36 Vineland		

144. SOUTH HAVEN & EASTERN R. R.

American Express.

M.	13 Lawrence	M.	24 Covert
	20 Hartford		32 Packard
	25 Toquim		37 South Haven

145. TOLEDO, SAGINAW & MUSKEGON RY.

Operated by D., G. H. & M. Ry.

National Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Muskegon	31	Saxon	64	Virgil
1	Jefferson St.	35	Reeds	65	Sheridan
2	Simpson	40	Cedar Springs	71	Vickeryville
12	Halls	43	Sheffield	74	Butternut
14	Moorland	45	Evans	77	Carson City
17	Hines Crossing	47	Harvard	84	Middleton
19	Slocums	50	Lincoln Lake	85	Perrinton
21	Harrisburg	56	Greenville	89	Pompei
26	Gooding	58	Eureka Place	91	Ola
30	Sparta	61	Miller's	96	Ashley

146. WABASH R. R.

Pacific Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Detroit	29	Willis	66	Sand Creek
4	Delray	32	Whittaker	68	Lima Jc.
5	Oakwood or	37	Milan	70	Seneca
	Navarre P. O.	42	Cone	73	North More
12	Hand	47	Britton	80	Munson
19	Romulus	52	Holloway	272	Chicago, Ill.
21	French	55	Raisin Center	481	St. Louis, Mo.
	Landing	59	Adrian		
24	Belleville	60	S. Adrian		

147. WISCONSIN CENTRAL RY.

National Express.

Penokee Branch.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Bessemer	6	Ironwood	7	Hurley, Wis.
2	Siemens				

148. WISCONSIN & MICHIGAN RAILWAY.

American Express.

M.		M.		M.	
0	Faithorn Jc.	10	Arnold	22	Dobeas
	or Pembina P. O.	12	Gardner	23	Longrie
2	Blum	13	Ames	24	Koss
3	Brooks	14	Hawley	49	Marinette,
4	Bird	17	Swanson		Wis.
8	Hammond	20	Kells	49	Peshtigo, W.
9	Nathan	21	Cedar		
		149.	Ingalls Branch.		
M.		M.			
0	Koss	5	Ingalls		

Railways, Suburban and Electric.

IN OPERATION.

BENTON HARBOR, COLOMA & PAW PAW LAKE RY.—F

Coloma to Paw Paw Lake—3 miles.

DETROIT & PONTIAC RY.—From Detroit to Royal Oak, E
Ingham, and Pontiac—25 miles.

- DETROIT, YPSILANTI, ANN ARBOR & JACKSON RY.**—From Detroit to Springwells, Dearborn, Inkster, Eloise, Wayne, Canton, Denton, Ypsilanti, Pittsfield and Ann Arbor—38 miles. Extension from Ann Arbor to Lima, Chelsea, Francisco, Grass Lake, Leoni, Michigan Center and Jackson—33 miles. Saline Branch from Ypsilanti to Saline—10 miles.
- DETROIT, LAKE ORION & FLINT RY.**—See Detroit, Rochester, Romeo & Lake Orion Ry.
- DETROIT, PLYMOUTH & NORTHVILLE RY.**—From Wayne to Plymouth and Northville—15 miles. Extension proposed from Northville to Novi and Walled Lake; also from Plymouth via Nankin and Pikes Peak to Detroit.
- DETROIT, ROCHESTER, ROMEO & LAKE ORION RY.**—From Detroit to Royal, Oak, Clawson, Big Beaver, Troy, West Utica, Rochester, Lake Orion Junction, Goodison, Orion, Oxford, Ortonville, Goodrich, Atlas and Flint—67 miles. Branch from Lake Orion Junction to Washington and Romeo—11 miles.
- DETROIT & NORTHWESTERN RY.**—From Detroit to Ravenswood, Sherwell, Greenfield, Sand Hill, Clarenceville, Farmington Junction, North Farmington, Orchard Lake, Cass Lake, Sylvan Lake and Pontiac—31 miles. Branch from Farmington Junction to Farmington, Sprague and Northville—8 miles.
- DETROIT & TOLEDO SHORE LINE RY.**—From Detroit to Monroe and Toledo—60 miles.
- ESCANABA ELECTRIC STREET RY.**—From Escanaba to Wells—4 miles.
- GRAND HAVEN STREET RY. (STEAM)**—From Grand Haven to Highland Park—1 mile.
- GRAND RAPIDS, HOLLAND & LAKE MICHIGAN RAPID RY.**—From Grand Rapids to Hanley, Jamestown, Zutphen, Zeeland, New Groningen, Holland, Macatawa Park and Saugatuck—40 miles.
- GRAND RAPIDS & REED'S LAKE RY.**—From Grand Rapids to Reed's Lake—4 miles.
- HOUGHTON COUNTY STREET RY.**—From Houghton and Hancock to Laurium, Calumet and Red Jacket—15 miles.
- LANSING CITY ELECTRIC RY.**—From Lansing to Agricultural College—3 miles.
- LUDINGTON & NORTHERN R. R. (Steam)**—From Ludington to Epworth Assembly, Lincoln Lake and Hamlin or Big Sable Lake—8 miles.
- MANISTEE, FILER CITY & EASTLAKE RY.**—From Manistee to Oak Hill, Filer City and Stronach—6 miles. From Manistee to Parkdale and Eastlake—5 miles. From Manistee to Lake Michigan (Orchard Beach)—3 miles.
- MARQUETTE CITY AND PRESQUE ISLE RY.**—From Marquette to Presque Isle—3½ miles.
- MICHIGAN TRACTION CO.**—From Kalamazoo to Comstock, Galesburg, Hewlett's, Augusta, Hume, Finlay and Battle Creek—24 miles. Branch from Augusta to Gull Lake—3 miles.
- NEGAUNEE & ISHPeming STREET RY.**—From Breitung (Negaunee) to Lake (Ishpeming)—4¼ miles. Extensions proposed to Teal Lake and National Mine.
- NORTH DETROIT ELECTRIC RY.**—From Detroit to North Detroit (Norris)—4 miles.

Michigamme--Marquette, Dickinson and Iron Counties, into Brule River.
 Montreal--Gogebic County, forming part of boundary between Michigan and Wisconsin, into Lake Superior.
 Munusco--Mackinac and Chippewa Counties, into Munusco Bay.
 Muskegon--Missaukee, Clare, Osceola, Mecosta, Newaygo and Muskegon Counties, into Lake Michigan.
 Ocquedoc--Presque Isle County, into Hammond's Bay.
 Ontonagon--Houghton and Ontonagon Counties, into Lake Superior.
 Paint--Iron County, into Brule River.
 Paw Paw--Van Buren and Berrien Counties, into Lake Michigan.
 Pentwater--Oceana County, into Pentwater Lake.
 Pere Marquette--Newaygo, Lake and Mason Counties, into Lake Michigan.
 Pigeon--Otsego and Cheboygan Counties, into Mullet's Lake.
 Pigeon--Huron County, into Saginaw Bay.
 Pine--Chippewa and Mackinac Counties, into Green Bay.
 Pine--Isabella, Montcalm, Gratiot and Midland Counties, into Tittabawassee River.
 Pine--Alcona and Iosco Counties, into Au Sauble River.
 Pinnebog--Huron County, into Saginaw Bay.
 Platte--Benzie County, into Lake Michigan.
 Portage--Houghton County, into Keweenaw Bay.
 Presque Isle--Gogebic County, into Lake Superior.
 Rabbit--Allegan County, into Kalamazoo River.
 Rainy--Presque Isle County, into Cheboygan or Black Lake.
 Raisin--Lenawee and Monroe Counties, into Lake Erie.
 Rapid--Delta County, into Little Bay de Noquette.
 Red Cedar--Livingstone and Ingham Counties, into Grand River.
 Rifle--Ogemaw and Arenac Counties, into Saginaw Bay.
 Rouge--Wayne County, into Detroit River.
 Saginaw--Saginaw and Bay Counties, into Saginaw Bay.
 Saline--Washtenaw and Monroe Counties, into Raisin River.
 Salt--Isabella and Midland Counties, into Tittabawassee River.
 Shiawassee--Shiawassee and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.
 St. Joseph--Hillsdale, Calhoun, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass and Berrien Counties, into Lake Michigan.
 Sturgeon--Baraga and Houghton Counties, into Portage Lake.
 Sturgeon--Dickinson County, into Menominee River.
 Sturgeon--Otsego and Cheboygan Counties, into Burt's Lake.
 Sturgeon--Alger and Delta Counties, into Big Bay de Noquette.
 Taquamenon--Luce and Chippewa Counties, into White Fish Bay.
 Thorn Apple--Eaton, Barry and Kent Counties, into Grand River.
 Thunder Bay--Montmorency, Presque Isle and Alpena Counties, into Thunder Bay.
 Tittabawassee--Gladwin, Midland and Saginaw Counties, into Saginaw River.
 Tiffins--Lenawee County, running into the State of Ohio.
 Tobacco--Clare and Gladwin Counties, into Tittabawassee River.
 Two Hearted--Luce County, into Lake Superior.

iska--Chippewa County, into Waiska Bay.
ite--Newaygo and Oceana Counties, into Lake Michigan.
ite Fish--Alger and Delta Counties, into Little Bay de
tte.
low--Huron County, into Lake Huron.

Roads.

road, worthy of the name, existed in the Territory until the first was a sort of bridle-path which ran along the west of the Detroit and through the swamps in the vicinity of to Cleveland. It was somewhat improved by the troops came from Ohio in 1812. Aside from this, only trails existed interior. The first surveyed road was the so-called Pont-road, which was established by proclamation of Governor on December 15, 1815, and laid out by commissioners whose is dated December 13, 1819. Other commissioners were at upon it as late as 1824.

1817 from one hundred and fifty to two hundred troops stationed at Detroit were employed in opening a road to felgs, now called the River Road. They completed about miles.

March 3, 1825, Congress made an appropriation to locate a y road from Detroit to Chicago, and on May 24, 1825, in it out, the commissioners began at the Campus Martius roit. A law of March 2, 1827, appropriated \$20,000 for com-; the road. Congress also provided for opening roads to w, Fort Gratiot, and Sandusky. On October 29, 1829, the ative Council of the Territory sought to aid these efforts horizing a lottery, the proceeds of which were to be used ld a road between Detroit and Miami. On July 4, 1832, ess passed a law providing for the building of what is nown as the Grand River Road.

ny applications having been made to the Legislature, in General Plank-Road Act was passed, under which charters, sixty years, were granted to all applicants. Many roads at once incorporated that never went into operation, and ous others were built that for want of traffic were allowed ay.

st of the roads now in use are the ordinary four rods or six feet wide highways laid out on the section lines or isions of sections by direction of the Boards of Supervisors red for by the Commissioners and Overseers of Highways. i used eight years becomes a public highway.

Roads, Swamp Land.

1850 Congress granted a certain quantity of lands known amp lands to be used in improving the low lands of the . These lands under certain conditions are granted by the to parties for the building of roads through swampy s, and roads so built by authority of the State are desig-as swamp land roads. The Governor, Secretary of State, r-General, State Treasurer, Attorney-General and Com-ner of State Land Office constitute a State Board of Con-ith regard to swamp land roads and ditches, which see.

Roscommon County.

reated in 1840 under the name of Mikenauk. This was ed to Roscommon in 1843. The original name was a sup-Indian word, without meaning. Roscommon is the name untly in Ireland from which there were many emigrant The county was organized in 1875. The county seat is

Roscommon, formerly Higgins Lake. Acres in county, 339,490. Population in 1880, 1,459; 1890, 2,033; 1894, 1,657; 1900, 1,787. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 323. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 328, Bryan 175.

Rule of the Governor and Judges.

This title designates a form of government unlike anything afforded by the history of any other place in the United States. An irresponsible and uncontrolled autocracy fastened itself upon the people, and for a long series of years this anomalous government, a strange compound of legality and assumption, held

CRAWFORD



CLARE : GLADWIN

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Log Road.

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absolute sway, exercising almost unlimited control over the lands and laws, the persons and property, of the town. A condition of affairs existed, at once so exceptional and so singular, that the relation of actual facts seems like a record of feudal times.

By a strange conjunction of circumstances, the Governor and Judges of the Territory, who had been appointed January 11, just five months previous to the fire, arrived on the day following that event. There was but little left in the town for the old trustees to exercise authority upon, and both trustees and people naturally turned for assistance and counsel to their territorial rulers. The Governor and Judges, having a whole Territory to care for, might very appropriately have availed themselves of the services of the officers of the town in the endeavor to bring order out of chaos, especially as the very act that created the corporation of Detroit in 1802 had been passed upon and approved

body that appointed the Governor and Judges, and besides, were among the trustees and citizens men who were the of the new territorial officers in learning and ability, and capable of acting in any capacity.

ernor Hull and Judge Woodward, however, seeing an tunity to obtain increased power and patronage, did not improve it. They passed by all the prominent citizens of it, ignored the officials and the corporation of 1802, and red the passage of the act of April 21, 1806, which gave to alone the power to lay out a new town and dispose of the lands. From this time they acted in a dual capacity, ing, in fact, the executive officers of the town, as well as Territory.

any of the doings of the Governor and Judges were so y devoid of justice and such a mockery of government that habitants, almost en masse, were enraged and disgusted. is abundant evidence that the picture of their misdoings scarcely be overdrawn.

memorial of the citizens, of January 3, 1823, presented to ession, and printed in The Detroit Gazette, says:

n September, 1820, the court frequently held its sessions from 1, till 12, 1, and 3 o'clock in the morning of the next day; and were disposed of in the absence of both clients and coun- During these night sittings, suppers of meat and bottles whiskey were brought into court, and a noisy and merry let was partaken at the bar by some, while others were ssing the court in solemn argument, and others presenting judges on the bench, meat, bread, and whiskey, and invit- em to partake."

is statement of facts was effective, and on March 3, 1823, ession enacted that the government of the Territory be ferred to the governor and a council. The people were to eighteen persons, from whom the President was to select who should, on confirmation of the Senate, constitute the ill of the Territory.

Rural Mail Delivery.

ie country has been divided into six districts, each district arge of a special agent, while 50 subordinate agents and ite inspectors are constantly in the field, establishing new s or inspecting those already established. Application for ervice must be signed by petitioners for such service, who be heads of families. The petition must show the relative ation along the route, character of the roads, principal tions of the people and the distances each one now has to l to receive mail. A map of the routes proposed is re- l. The petition must be indorsed by either a Senator or Rep- ervative in Congress. This application is referred to a special n charge of one of the six districts, and by him referred subordinate agent for investigation and report. If this reports favorably upon the petition, it is returned to the l agent in charge for approval, and by him referred back e chief special agent in charge. This petition is then ved by the special agent in charge, the service is put in tion, and the carriers appointed. Each route must be over les long, serving at least 100 families, and those desiring elivery hereafter must be prepared to put up suitable boxes. boxes will be entitled to the protection of the Unite statutes.

ral carriers are not required to deliver ordinary mail standing back from the main road. They must not "

other business than United States mail. Patrons are required to co-operate by keeping the roads up to the standard in all weather. The maximum pay for carriers now is \$500 per annum for a full route of approximately 25 miles. Carriers are to carry a supply of stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards and must cancel stamps on all letters collected.

Saginaw County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1835. The present limits were defined in 1881. The name was derived from the Indian word Sac-e-nong, meaning Sactown, or the town of the Sac or Sauk Indians who inhabited this region. The county seat is Saginaw. Acres in county, 519,861. Population in 1840, 892; 1850, 2,609; 1860, 12,758; 1870, 39,079; 1880, 59,095; 1890, 82,273; 1894, 81,847; 1900, 81,222. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 13,104. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 8,414, Bryan 7,618.



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Cincinnati,

Sag. & Mack. R. R.

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Sailors.

There is probably no class of citizens for whom the government provides so many safeguards as for the navigators of the Great Lakes and Rivers. First of all, surveys are made at enormous expense of all the lakes and rivers, and charts are prepared showing with great minuteness the entire coast line with all reefs, shoals, islands, sand-bars, and hindrances to nav-

on of every kind; the depth of the water in feet is given and sailing directions to and from every harbor. All of this information and the location of all lighthouses, range lights, fog bells, light ships and buoys of the various kinds, is shown on neat and finely drawn, large scale charts. These are sold at U. S. Engineer's office at Detroit to any one at an average of about thirty cents. Each chart shows a particular bay or lake. Besides this the government dredges out or improves natural harbors or builds new artificial ones, establishes light-houses, sets out buoys, and erects fog bells, etc. It has also established the weather signal service, largely for the benefit of sailors than for any other class, provides for the hoisting of various flags as warning signals against storms. It has established life-saving stations at intervals along the shore line, where trained men are always ready in season of navigation to rescue persons in danger or distress. It maintains marine hospitals where sailors are cared for if sick. It provides for the inspection of the hulls and boilers of steamboats that unseaworthy craft may not be used—as as requiring all masters and engineers to pass examination and be properly licensed before being trusted with the duties of their positions.

St. Clair County

created in 1820 and organized in 1821. Its present limits defined in 1849. It was named either after Gov. Arthur St. Clair, the first Governor of the Northwest Territory, or after Patrick Sinclair, a British officer and a large landholder on the river as early as 1765. The county seat was originally at Erie, since changed to St. Clair, but now is at Port Huron. Population in 1840, 4,606; 1850, 10,411; 1860, 23,687; 1870, 36,687; 1880, 46,197; 1890, 52,105; 1894, 54,321; 1900, 55,228. Last cast at spring election of 1899, 8,471. Presidential vote in 1896 McKinley 7,427, Bryan 4,405.

St. Clair Flats.

This name designates the shoal water at the upper end of St. Clair. The region is one of the greatest fishing and hunting regions in the country. It has also become notable for the use of the club houses and cottages erected on piles and stands of made land; in summer time these are thronged with occupants from various parts of the country. It has received the cognomen of the "Venice of America."

St. Clair Flats Canal.

See "Canal, St. Clair Flats."

St. Clair Tunnel.

This tunnel, passing under the St. Clair river, is the longest marine tunnel in the world. The length of the tunnel proper is 6,025 feet, and of the open cuts or approaches 5,603 feet additional, or more than two miles in all. It is a continuous iron tube, 19 feet 10 inches in diameter, put together in sections as the work of boring proceeded, and firmly bolted together, the total weight of the iron excavating 56,000,000 pounds. The work was commenced in September, 1888, and it was opened for freight traffic in October, 1891, a little more than two years being required for its completion. Passenger trains are running through it December 7th, 1891. The work was

SANILAC

LAPPEER



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R.R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. Grand Trunk Ry. 4. Grand Trunk Western Ry.

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1 on both sides and carried on until the two sections met in river, and with such accuracy that they were perfectly in as they came together.

he engines used for pulling the trains through the tunnel up the steep grade after emerging, are the largest in the l, having ten drive wheels, and weighing nearly 200,000 is. The boilers are 74 inches in diameter, the fire-boxes inches long, and 42½ inches wide, and the cylinders are 22 s in diameter, with 28 inches stroke.

he cost of the great tunnel was \$2,700,000 and 4,000 cars can oved through it daily.

KALAMAZOO



INDIANA

Ref.:—1. C. & G. T. Ry. 2. L. S. & M. S. Ry. 3. G. R. & J. Ry. 4. M. C. R. R. 5. St. Joseph River.

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St. Joseph County

created and organized in 1829. It was named from the St. Joseph River, which runs through the county. The river was named St. Joseph by the earliest French catholic explorers after St. Joseph, the husband of the Virgin Mary. The county seat is Centerville. Acres in county, 321,450. Population in 1840, 1850, 12,717; 1860, 21,111; 1870, 26,274; 1880, 26,626; 1890, 25,356; 1894, 23,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,895. Electoral vote in 1900, McKinley 3,194, Bryan 3,293.

Saloons.

See Liquor Laws, also Liquor Saloons.

Salt and Soda Ash.

Michigan easily stands first among all the states in the production of salt. Practically almost all of the Lower Peninsula is a bed of rock salt. The salt is found at varying depths

of from 800 to 2,200 feet, and in Wayne County the deposit reaches the amazing thickness of 600 feet.

Near Detroit these briny deposits have reached their greatest development in the production of soda ash and other by-products. This locality is evidently destined to be the greatest center in the world for these articles.

The total number of barrels of salt produced in the State in 1900 was 4,320,865.

If all these barrels of salt were set upon end, one barrel touching another, it would make an unbroken line of over 1,500 miles in length.

Since 1860 the State has produced 91,413,483 barrels of salt.

Salt, Inspector of.

See State Salt Inspector.

Sand.

In Missaukee County, on the banks of Muskrat Lake, at Manistee, Manistee County, and also near Monroe, Monroe County, there is fine white sand very desirable for glass manufacture.

Sand Dunes on Lake Michigan.

The sand-dunes form conspicuous landmarks along the eastern coast of Lake Michigan. They consist of irregular heaps of sand which have been accumulated by the winds blowing in a certain direction upon specific shores. They sometimes measure more than a hundred feet in height. It is generally found that they assume a lee and strike side the gentle and long slope being to the windward, and the steep acclivity towards the sheltered portion. The most noted of these dunes is known as Sleeping Bear. It is located on the eastern coast of Lake Michigan, in Leelanau County. It is a conical cliff of white sand, with a circumference at the base of about two miles, and rising to an altitude of between 300 and 400 feet. On the apex of this cliff there was a clump of pine trees and shrubs of various evergreens, clustered together in such a manner as, by contrast with the whiteness of the sand below, to resemble a black bear in a sleeping posture, from which it takes its name. Another dune at Grand Haven is 250 feet high. At New Buffalo and Michigan City others are equally conspicuous. All these dunes are found to be moist to within a few feet of the surface, and hence are clothed with vegetation, of which the evergreen tribe is the most observable.

Sandstone.

Michigan possesses the finest sandstone to be found anywhere and sufficient to supply the world. It is better in texture and holds its color always. About four hundred miles of the Lake Superior coast of the Upper Peninsula is composed of sandstone. It forms cliffs at many points on the lake from a few feet to several hundred feet in height.

The grindstone of Huron County is the most valuable for wet grinding found in the United States. Lake Huron blue stone is known in every market in the United States and in some foreign countries. The demand for scythe stones and grindstones, from the five-pound kitchen stone to those used in large factories and weighing nearly 9,000 pounds, exceeds the supply, and this, notwithstanding increased facilities have been added each year. About 10,000 tons of grindstones and 12,000 gross of scythe stones are manufactured annually and the supply of raw material is unlimited.

Sanilac County

Was created in 1822 and organized in 1850. It was named by Governor Cass, after a Wyandot Indian warrior. The county seat, originally at Lexington, was moved to Sandusky, the name of which place has since been changed to Sanilac Centre. Acres of county, 616,035. Population in 1850, 2,322; 1860, 7,623; 1870, 14,565; 1880, 26,341; 1890, 32,589; 1894, 33,945; 1900, 35,055. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,024. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,177, Bryan 2,064.

Sault Ste. Marie Canal.

See Canal, Sault Ste. Marie.

HURON



ST. CLAIR

Ref. 1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Cass River. 3. Black River.

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Schools.

See "State Industrial School for Boys," "State School for the Deaf," "State School for the Blind," "State Public School," "State Normal Schools," "State Normal College," also "Colleges."

School Board of Education, Township.

See "Township Board of Education."

School, Compulsory Attendance on.

Parents or guardians outside of cities, having control of children between 8 and 14 years of age, or in cities between 7 and 16 years of age, are required to have them attend public school at least four months in the year unless they attend a private school, have already acquired a good common school education, are physically unable to attend, or live more than two miles from the school.

School Commissioner.

See County Commissioner of Schools.

Schools, Colored Children in.

The State Law forbids any distinction of race or color in school privileges.

Schools for Deaf.

Upon application of the School Board of any city in the State, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction must grant permission to establish one or more day schools for deaf pupils over three years of age, whose parents or guardians reside in the State.

The State Treasurer is authorized to pay out of the general fund \$150 a year per pupil for each one instructed in said schools for nine months in a year, or proportionally for less than nine months.

School District Elections.

Every citizen 21 years old whose property is assessed for school taxes and who has resided in the school district 3 months preceding any school meeting is qualified to vote on all school questions. All other citizens 21 years of age who are parents or legal guardians of children included in the school census of the district and who have been residents of the district three months are also entitled to vote except on questions which directly involve the raising of money by tax.

School Districts, Graded.

Any district containing 100 persons or over of school age may, by a two-thirds vote and after proper notice, be organized into a graded school district and may at once elect five trustees as follows: One for one year, two for two years each, and two for three years each, their successors to be elected on the expiration of their terms. These trustees elect from their own number a moderator and clerk. The trustees grade the pupils in the district, and on vote of the district may establish a high school therein.

Alterations in the boundaries of any graded school district shall not be made without the consent of a majority of the trustees of said district, and graded school districts shall not be restricted to nine sections of land. But if three or more taxpayers having children between the ages of 5 and 12, feel aggrieved over the alteration of a school district, they may appeal

Probate Judge, file a bond in \$200 with him, and he will onfirm or set aside such alteration.
1899 there were 692 graded school districts, 6,469 ungraded districts and 1,280 townships and independent districts.

School District Libraries.

There are nearly 900,000 volumes in the school district libraries State. Each district is entitled to its proportion of the of the township in which it is wholly or partially situated, so to its share of any monies raised in the township for purposes. School district libraries are in charge of the district school boards.

School District Meetings.

The annual meeting is on the first Monday of September, and the counties on the second Monday of July.

School District Officers.

Each district has three officers, namely: Moderator, Director and Treasurer, who together constitute the District Board. They are elected by the voters of the district at the annual meeting which is on the first Monday of September. At the first meeting in each district the Moderator is chosen for three years, the Director for two years, and the Assessor or Treasurer for one year and at subsequent elections all are elected for three years. The District Board employs the teachers, decides as to expenditures, and has general control. The Moderator is the chairman of the board, but countersigns all the warrants drawn by the Director upon the Treasurer. The Director, Clerk of the District Board, provides the supplies, draws the warrants upon the Treasurer, and is the chief executive officer of the board. He also provides for the taking of the school census.

The Treasurer of the board receives from the township treasurer the amount assessed upon the school district for its school taxes and also the amount derived from the Primary School Fund of the State; he pays out the same on warrants of Director, countersigned by the Moderator. The Director decides, whether for ordinary or extraordinary expenses, and the Supervisor of the township and collected with the regular tax levy.

School Districts, Township.

The annual meeting is at the same time as the annual township meeting. These districts, as they contain more than the limit of nine sections of land, are organized under a township law and are created because of sparseness of population. They are mostly confined to the Upper Peninsula. The Board of Education for a township district consists of two trustees, one clerk and the two township school inspectors.

School Examiner.

County School Examiner.

School Teachers, Examinations for.

Examinations are held regularly at the county seats on the last day and Friday of March and on the third Thursday and Friday of August in each year. Examinations are also held in some counties on the third Tuesdays and Fridays in June and October.

School Houses, Flags on.

All public schools must possess and display during school hours and at other proper times the United States flag.

Schools, Hygienic Instruction in.

It is required that the effect on the system of narcotics and stimulants, and the best method of preventing contagious diseases be taught in all public schools.

The State Board of Health is required to furnish data on the subject of contagious diseases.

School Inspector.

See Township School Inspector.

Schools, Kindergarten Instruction in.

This may be established in any district for children between four and seven years of age, and parents may demand that their children be admitted.

Schools, Private.

The statistics of private schools, as reported to the Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1899, were as follows: Schools, 397; teachers, 1,197; pupils, 45,568.

Schools, Public, Required to Be Kept.

The Constitution of the State provides that a free school shall be kept at least three months in each year in each district, and the general law requires at least five months of school in districts having over thirty and less than eight hundred children of school age, and not less than nine months in districts with more than eight hundred.

Schools, Public, Growth of by Decades.

Average number of days of school: 1840, 90; 1850, 102; 1860, 124; 1870, 138; 1880, 150; 1890, 154; 1899, 162.

Number of districts: 1840, 1,560; 1850, 3,097; 1860, 4,087; 1870, 5,106; 1880, 6,352; 1890, 7,168; 1899, 7,161.

Number of teachers in 1840, 1,870; 1850, 4,087; 1860, 7,921; 1870, 11,014; 1880, 13,949; 1890, 15,990; 1899, 15,564.

Number of children: 1840, 48,817; 1850, 132,234; 1860, 246,802; 1870, 384,554; 1880, 506,221; 1890, 654,502; 1899, 713,690.

Total amount paid teachers: 1840, \$42,310; 1850, \$140,889; 1860, \$468,988; 1870, \$1,398,228; 1880, \$1,917,983; 1890, \$3,323,881; 1899, \$4,816,084.

School Statistics of 1900.

Total number of teachers employed.....	15,994
Total wages of teachers.....	\$4,503,740.39
Number of school houses.....	8,035
Whole number of sittings in school houses.....	629,207
Value of school property.....	\$19,338,173
School census.....	721,696
Enrollment.....	504,985
Number of volumes in township libraries.....	157,177
Number of volumes in district libraries.....	809,660
Total.....	966,837

Schools, Support of Public.

In 1785 Congress, in an ordinance providing for the sale of lands in the territory north of the Ohio River, reserved for the support of public schools "Section 16" in each township organized in that vast domain. Practically this action set apart for educational uses one-thirty-sixth of all the public lands in that region. In Michigan this provision gave the State 1,077,209 acres and up to 1900 there had been sold 906,884 acres. The amount of this fund June 30, 1899, was \$3,953,223.52.

In addition there is a fund known as the primary school five per cent fund, consisting of money derived from the sale of swamp lands. The amount of this fund June 30, 1899, was \$846,178.62.

The total amount of primary school fund in possession of the State June 30, 1899, was \$4,901,622.84.

The State pays to the school system, 7 per cent interest on receipts from sale of public lands in "section 16" and 5 per cent on the receipts from the sale of swamp lands above referred to.

The total revenue for 1898 was as follows:

From balance from preceding year.....	\$ 918,897.41
From Primary School Interest Fund.....	950,080.79
From one-mill tax in townships.....	650,978.68
From district tax for all purposes.....	4,524,995.08
From non-resident pupils.....	86,528.68
From library moneys	106,046.87
From all other sources.....	630,115.49

\$7,867,646.95

The Superintendent of Public Instruction apportions the total interest on the primary school fund to the various counties in proportion to the number of children in the county of school age, i. e., between 5 and 20 years. The amount for each county is apportioned to the townships and school districts, so that every county, township and school district receives from the state an amount equal to three-fourths of the entire state school tax paid.

The other sources of revenue for the support of the primary schools are:

1. Taxes voted by school district. The voters of each district have authority to vote amounts for the support of schools during the year.

2. Each township is obliged to raise annually what is known as the one mill tax—a tax of 1-10 of one cent on each dollar of its assessed valuation, and this is apportioned to the school district in which it was raised.

3. Small amounts are also received for the tuition of non-resident pupils, from the tax on dogs, etc.

School Text Books.

Text books cannot be changed oftener than once in five years unless ordered by a majority of the voters in a district.

Scholars in Public Schools—Who Are Eligible.

All persons five years of age and over, of whatever race, color, or condition, are entitled to admission without charge to the public schools of Michigan in the districts in which they reside.

School Trustees, Election of in Cities of the Fourth Class.

The election is held on the first Tuesday of September. Polls are open from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. The President and Secretary

of the Board of Education and one School Trustee designated by the Board of Education constitute the Board of School Inspectors. Qualifications of voters at this election are the same as for elections in School Districts. (See School District Elections.)

School Year.

The annual meetings of School District Boards are held, and the school year begins on the first Monday in September.

Schoolcraft County

Was created in 1843 and organized in 1871. Its present limits were defined in 1885. It was named after Henry R. Schoolcraft, the noted authority on Indian matters, who formulated and originated the names of many of the counties in the State. The county seat is at Manistique. Acres in county, 758,566. Population in 1890, 1,575; 1890, 5,818; 1894, 7,127; 1900, 7,889. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 1,107. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 1,141, Bryan 461.

Seal of State.

The State Seal was adopted by the constitutional convention of 1835. On June 2 the president of the convention stated that he had received a design for a seal; and on the same day Mr. Wilkins of Lenawee offered the following:

"Resolved, That the president of the convention tender to Honorable Lewis Cass the thanks of this convention, representing the people of Michigan, for the handsome State Seal presented by him to the forthcoming state."

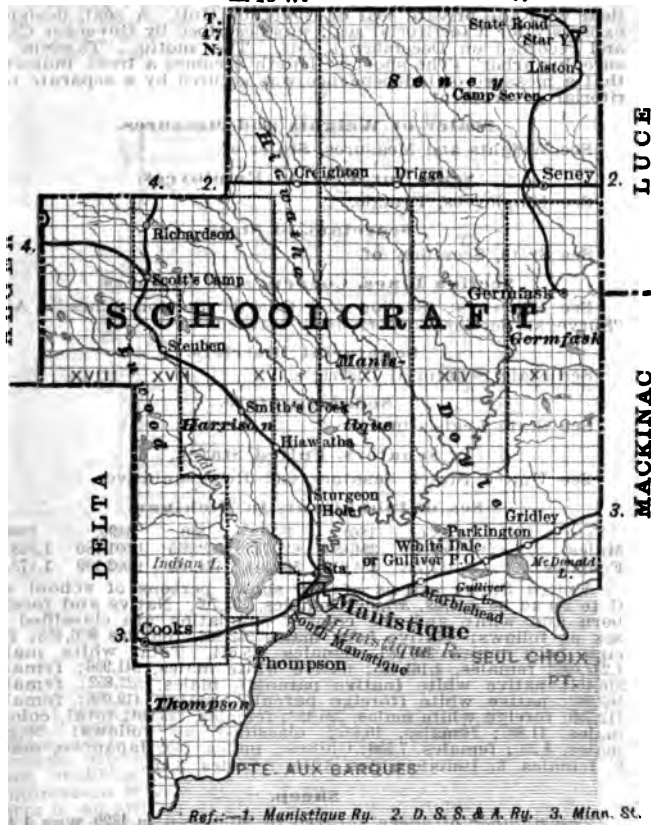
This resolution was laid on the table, and adopted on June 22. On the same day that the design was presented, on motion of Mr. Norvell of Wayne, the following was adopted as part of the proposed constitution: "A great seal shall be provided by the governor, to contain device and inscription, described in papers relating thereto, signed by the president of the convention, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of Territory." Concerning the mottoes on the seal, D. B. Duffield, in a letter to General John Robertson, quoted in his "Flags of Michigan," gives this information: He says, "When a law student with Major Lewis Cass, in the year 1841, we had some conversation on the subject, and as I now recall it, he then stated that * * * the late General Cass selected and modified the celebrated inscription upon the black marble slab that marks the tomb of Sir Christopher Wren in the crypt of St. Paul's Cathedral; of which he was the distinguished architect." That inscription reads, "Si monumentum requiris, circumspecte." (If you require a monument, look around you.)

In view of the distinguishing feature of the state, its peninsular character, General Cass modified the inscription as given on Wren's tomb by substituting "quaeris peninsulam amoenam" for the words "monumentum requiris," so that the motto, in its new form, would read "If you seek a pleasant peninsula, look around you." Mr. Duffield had no facts as to why the word *tuebor* was used, but surmised that it had reference to the frontier position of Michigan, as a defender on the border of British territory. More probably it was suggested by the desire and determination of the people to hold the territory on the south, then claimed by Ohio. The holding of that territory occupied a prominent place in the discussions of the very convention that adopted the seal. The description of the seal says that it shows a man with a gun in his hand. The word "man" was evidently

ALGER

R. 16 W.

1.



Ref.: 1. Manistiquette Ry. 2. D. S. & A. Ry. 3. Minn. St.

Paul & Son Ry. 4. Manistiquette & R. W. Ry.

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used designedly, the idea being that it was a citizen or settler, not a soldier, that stood ready with his gun, saying, "Tuebor,"—I will defend.

Seal of Territory.

A territorial seal was adopted on July 9, 1805, probably identical with the private seal of Governor Hull. A seal, designed expressly for a territorial seal, was described by Governor Cass, and recorded on December 1, 1814. The motto, "Tandem fit surculus arbor" (The shoot at length becomes a tree), indicated that a measure of independence was secured by a separate territorial government.

Sealer of Weights and Measures.

See Weights and Measures, Sealer of.

Seats for Female Employees.

See Employees, Female.

Secretary of State.

See State, Secretary of.

Section Lines, Corners and Numbers.

See "Surveys: Section and Quarter Section Lines." Also "Surveys: Section Corners, How Marked."

Senatorial Districts.

See State Senatorial Districts.

Senators, State.

See State Legislature.

Senators, United States.

See United States Senators and Representatives.

Sex of Inhabitants in Michigan

Years.....	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Males.....	209,896	394,694	617,745	862,355	1,091,780	1,248,905
Females.....	187,758	354,419	566,314	774,582	1,002,189	1,172,077

United States census of 1900 shows persons of school age (5 to 20) to be males, 397,510; females, 392,765. Native and foreign born and white and the colored population are classified by sex as follows: Native born males 952,866; females 926,453; foreign born males 296,039; females 245,614. Total white males, 1,237,098; females, 1,161,465; native white males, 941,906; females, 916,461; native white (native parents), males, 522,852; females, 503,862; native white (foreign parents), males, 419,056; females, 412,599; foreign white males, 295,192; females, 245,004; total, colored males, 11,807; females, 10,612; classified as follows: Negro, males, 8,220; females, 7,596; Chinese, males, 240; Japanese, males, 6; females, 3; Indian males, 3,341; females, 3,013.

Sheep.

The number of sheep sheared in Michigan in 1899 was 1,467,445, and they produced 9,675,292 pounds of wool.

Sheriff.

See County Sheriff.

Shiawassee County

created in 1822 and organized in 1837. Its name was derived from an Indian word meaning "straight running," referring to course of the Shiawassee River between Owosso and St. Louis. The county seat was originally at Byron, but now is Corunna. Acres in county, 343,964. Population in 1840, 2,103; 1850, 5,238; 1860, 12,888; 1870, 20,864; 1880, 27,069; 1890, 30,952; 1900, 33,866. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 7,143. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 5,061, Bryan 3,443.

SAGINAW



INGHAM : LIVINGSTON

Ref.:—1. M. C. R. R. 2. Shiawassee River.
3. Cinn. Sag. & Mack. R. R. 4. Gd. Trunk Western Ry. 5. Ann Arbor R. R. 6. D. G. H. & M. Ry. 7. Lookingglass River.

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Show Bills.

It shall be unlawful for any person to post, place or display any sign board, bill board, fence, building, sidewalk, or other structure, or in any street, road, or other public place, any sign, picture, printing, or other representation of murder, assassination, stabbing, fighting or of any personal violence, or of the commission of any crime, or any representation of the human body in an attitude or dress which would be indecent in the case of a living person, if such person so appeared in any public place, square or highway."—State Law.

Signal Service.

See State and U. S. Weather Bureau.

Silk Thread.

It is not generally realized that the silk thread industry the world has its center at Belding in this state. One firm located has mills in other states and in Canada; they convert over a ton of raw silk daily, and employ over 3,500 people. Raw silk is spun, cleaned, twisted, dyed and made into the many sorts and varieties. The employees at Belding are girls, who have the stamp of intelligence and character, in fact, the entire town of about 4,000 people is notable for evidence of thrift and self respect.

Silver.

Silver has always been found intermingled with copper in the Lake Superior region. A nugget weighing 80 lbs. was found in the Cliff mine, Keweenaw County, and this was possibly the largest ever found anywhere in the State. It is said that a larger portion of the nuggets found never reach the miners, but are appropriated by miners as their perquisites. The total product reported for 1899 was valued at about \$20,000.

Singing Sands.

What are known as "singing sands" exist at New London or Omena, Leelanau County, and at Forward Movement near Douglas, Allegan County. Such sands are believed to exist in but very few places in the United States. As they are walked upon, especially if one strikes it sharply with the feet, a peculiar and rather harsh note is heard, which is noticeable if the sand is very dry. The sound is supposed to be caused by the peculiar shape and uniform size of the grains of sand.

Slavery in Michigan.

Slavery began almost with the settlement. The Indians gathered near Fort Detroit brought with them captives to sell, and some of these were transferred to the French. Of the Indian slaves were from the Pawnee tribe, and from the Osage, Choctaw, and other western tribes, who had been captured in war and sold to French and English residents. The Indians made excellent servants and commanded high prices. At the time of the capitulation by the French to the English it was stipulated that the French inhabitants should keep their negroes, but they were to restore those belonging to the English.

The importation of slaves was discontinued after September 17, 1792, the Canadian Parliament, by law of that date, decided that no slaves should thereafter be introduced, and that a slave thereafter should be free at the age of 25. The ordinance of 1792 had previously provided that slavery should not exist in the Northwest Territory. At that time, however, this region was not under control of the American Government, and there was no barrier to the holding of slaves at Detroit. After its surrender in 1796, slave owners at Detroit continued to hold their slaves under the Jay treaty of November 19, 1794, which provided that the inhabitants of the Territory surrendered to the United States should be protected in their property. The question as to whether slaves could be legally held was adjudicated in 1807.

A case came before the Supreme Court of the Territory in 1807, which Richard Patterson, of Sandwich, sought to apprehend slaves Joseph Quinn and Jane, then residing in Michigan. The case was tried, and on September 26, 1807, Judge Woodbridge delivered an elaborate opinion against the claimant, on the

slavery was not admissible in Michigan "except as to persons in actual possession of British settlers within this Territory on the 11th day of July, 1796." Those who had possessed slaves under British rule continued to hold them, and the official census for 1810 shows that, at that time, 17 slaves were held in Detroit. The census for 1830 showed that there were 22 slaves in Michigan, but by 1836 all the slaves were either dead or omitted. Advertisements for runaway slaves appeared in the Detroit Gazette as late as 1827. See also Colored Citizens.

Snowfall.

The average annual snowfall in the center of the state is 40 feet, but it is rare to find more than 12 inches of snow on ground at any one time. The snow affords two or three weeks of sleighing each winter.

Soda Ash.

See Salt and Soda Ash.

Soil.

The possibilities in Michigan soil are shown by the quantity and quality of its products, as indicated herein under headings of the various products. It is sufficient to say that all the known grains, fruits and vegetables of a temperate climate are grown for use of our own people and are in great demand in other states.

Soldiers' Home.

See State Soldiers' Home; also State Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home.

Soldiers' Relief Commission.

See County Soldiers' Relief Commission.

Spanish-American War.

See War, Spanish-American.

Spectacle Reef Light.

The building of this lighthouse in Lake Huron, off Cheboygan Point, 16 miles from a harbor, was a most daring and successful piece of engineering. The work was eleven feet under water ten miles from land. A coffer-dam of wood after being sunk and pumped out, the rock below cut level, and a structure built in the bottom with massive cut stone dove-tailed together and pinned to the rock below.

Springs.

See Water.

Standard Time.

Central standard time was adopted by the state in 1885. It is based on the 19th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich. It is not, however, been universally adopted by the people, some are still using local or sun time in ordinary matters. All trains in Michigan run on central standard time.

Stannard Rock Light.

In building this sentinel of the lake many difficulties were encountered. It is built on a rock 12 feet below the surface of the water and 40 miles from the nearest harbor, Huron Bay, Superior. In its erection, moving ice as well as dashing

waves had to be guarded against. The base was formed by lowering a huge ring of boiler iron, 15 feet high and 60 feet in diameter, to which plates raising it to 33 feet were riveted. This cylinder was then pumped dry and filled with concrete, whose aggregate weight was 20,000 tons. Upon this was built a stone and iron tower, whose height above the water is 78½ feet. Work could only be done in calm weather and during the mild season of four months.

State, Admission of.

Anticipating admission as a state, a convention to draft a state constitution was held, which completed its work June 24, 1835, and the constitution was adopted the first Monday of October, 1835, and state officers elected. The United States Congress did not agree to the boundaries which the constitution provided, and on June 15, 1836, passed an act providing for the admission with different boundaries, which were unacceptable to the people of Michigan, and the state was not fully and finally admitted with her present boundaries until January 26, 1837, becoming the 26th state admitted to the union.

It is, however, true that without specific congressional authority Michigan possessed a state government and a full set of state officers for nearly two and one-fourth years previous to such specific authority. This was an anomalous condition of affairs, such as has existed in connection with no other state. But in extenuation it may be said that under the ordinance of 1787 the people had a right to a state government because there were 60,000 inhabitants.

State Adjutant General.

This officer is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for a term of two years or until his successor has qualified. His salary is \$1,000. All orders of the commander-in-chief are promulgated by him, and all communications of a military character, to the commander-in-chief, are transmitted through his office. All pay rolls of state troops for encampment are required to be in duplicate and he extends them in amount and delivers them to the quartermaster-general. Muster rolls, reports and returns of state troops are filed in his office, and all discharges from state service or commissions therein are issued by him.

State Advisory Pardon Board.

This consists of four members appointed by the Governor for terms of four years each. The terms of the original members were such that now two members are appointed every two years. The board holds its sessions when and where occasion may require and has full power to send for persons and papers in the prosecution of its work. The entire period of all the sessions of the board must not exceed six months in any two years. Members are paid \$5 per day while in the actual discharge of their duties, and also necessary expenses.

State Agricultural Society.

This society was incorporated by act of March 31, 1849, and by act of 1879 is authorized to hold property to the value of \$100,000. It has held an annual fair every year except in 1893, and distributes many thousands of dollars in premiums, but has received no direct aid from the state, except the printing of its annual reports.

State Agricultural College.

State Agricultural College, consisting of 56 buildings, sit-
on a farm of 676 acres, is located three miles east of Lan-
t was established Feb. 12, 1855, the Legislature appropriat-
sections of salt spring lands, the money from the sale
to be used for the purchase of a site and land for farm.
legislature of 1857 appropriated \$40,000 for the erection of
gs, and at each session since, sums have been appropri-
o that the present value, \$478,714.40, represents about the
ost. The sources of income of the Agricultural College
interest paid by state on fund derived from sale of 240,000
of land granted by the general government in 1862 (the
mount of the fund on June 30, 1899, was \$725,842.81); ap-
tion from U. S. treasury in 1890; Hatch experiment sta-
t. for experimental work, \$15,000 per annum; receipts from
garden and students' fees. The number of instructors
the year 1899 was 47; number of students, 625; number of
tes, 23; number of volumes in library, 21,000; number added
the year, 500; cost of annual tuition per student, \$15 to non-
ts; average cost of board per week, \$1.75 to \$2.25; total
e cost (per student) to student, \$1.25 to \$1.75; to state, 80
value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc.,
; legislative appropriation, 1898, \$11,000; amount of pro-
funds, \$850,000; income from productive funds, \$59,000.00;
s during year from tuition fees, \$275; receipts from all
sources, \$55,321.19; current expenses during year 1899,
98.

State Board of Agriculture.

State Asylums.

3 MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at
azoo. It was built under act passed in 1848, at a cost
889.37, and was first opened for patients April 3, 1859. The
1 consists of nine buildings, occupying a tract of land con-
f 863 acres. The value of all the property in 1899 was
4.80; the number of patients for the year ending June 30,
as, males 693, females 702. The total receipts for biennial
ending June 30, 1900, were \$497,539.27, and the disburse-
were \$502,691.36. There are eight medical attendants and
loyees. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees
ted by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being
ted every two years. They are paid only for their actual
es while in the performance of their duties.

3 MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR INSANE CRIMINALS is
l at Ionia, and was organized in May, 1885. Its name was
ed to State Asylum in 1899. It consists of five buildings,
ing 132 acres of land. Its first cost was \$83,283.29; and the
t value of the property is \$249,514.53; the number of patients
30, 1900, was, male 256, female 41; receipts from main-
e of patients for biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were
86; other receipts, including appropriations, \$33,456.90.
e on hand June 30, 1900, \$1,706.93. There are two medical
ants and 46 employees. The asylum is governed by a
of three trustees appointed by the Governor with the
al of the senate for terms of six years each, one trustee
ppointed every two years. They are paid only for actu-
s while in the performance of their duties.

THE NORTHERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at Traverse City and received its first patient November 30, 1885. The property consists of 15 buildings, occupying a tract of land containing 538 acres. Its first cost was \$522,488.05 and present value is \$787,498.05; the number of patients during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, was, males 655, females 465. Total receipts from all sources for biennial period ending June 30, 1901 were \$420,078.96, the disbursements for fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were \$234,083.94. There are six medical attendants and 200 employees. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual and reasonable expenses while in the performance of duty.

THE EASTERN MICHIGAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE is located at Pontiac and consists of 18 buildings, occupying a tract of 440 acres. It was first opened for patients August 1, 1878. Its first cost was \$467,000, and present valuation is \$937,397.61; the number of patients for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, were, males, 543, females 521; the expenses for the fiscal year ending same time were \$192,573.17; the receipts for the year ending same time were \$203,439.45. There are seven medical attendants and 200 employees at the asylum. The asylum is governed by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid their actual and reasonable expenses incurred in the performance of their duties. See also "State Hospital for the Insane," "State Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic."

State Attorney General.

This office is required to prosecute and defend all actions in the supreme court in which the state shall be interested, and when requested by the Governor, any state officer, or the legislature, he is required to appear for the people in any court or tribunal in any matter, civil or criminal, in which the state or any department of the government may be interested. He is required to give opinions on questions submitted to him by the legislature, the Governor, or any state officer. He is bound to consult with and advise prosecuting attorneys when requested in all matters pertaining to the duties of their offices. He is elected at the regular state election for two years and has a salary of \$800.

State Auditor General.

This officer keeps the state accounts and examines and liquidates certain claims against the state, draws warrants on the state treasurer therefor; examines, adjusts and settles claims in favor of the state; examines state treasurer's accounts monthly, and countersigns receipts of state treasurer. He is a member of the state board of equalization, the board of finance, the board of commissioners, the board of review for the assessment and taxation of telegraph and telephone lines, the board of escheats, and the board of control of Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal. He estimates and charges specific taxes on corporations and issues warrants for collection thereof if not paid. He apportions state taxes and transmits apportionments to clerks of boards of supervisors. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years, and his salary is \$2,000.

State Board of Agriculture.

This board consists of six persons besides the Governor and the President of the Agricultural College. Two members are appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate.

two years. They are paid their expenses only, but may employ a secretary, who is paid \$1,000 per year. They have in charge of the Agricultural College, and it is the duty of the secretary to further all interests connected with agricultural interests and preserve all documents and records pertaining thereto.

State Board of Assessors.

The Board of State Tax Commissioners, ex-officio, constitute a Board of Assessors for taxing the property of all railroad, express, depot and fast freight companies operating in the

State. They elect their chairman from their number and the secretary of the Board of Tax Commissioners is their secretary at extra compensation. The board may, however, employ additional clerks, the salary of no one of which can exceed \$1,000. The board may subpoena individuals or firms having property to be assessed by the board, and also has the right to examine the books of such firm or individual. Reports of enumerable property and its cash value must be made annually on June 1st and 30th by the companies to be taxed, and on the 1st of such reports and prior to December 15th, this board makes an assessment roll on the basis of the cash value of taxable property as it stood on the second Monday of April. On the third Monday of December in each year this board meets to review their assessment roll and they continue in session if necessary until January 15th following. During this time any railroad, express or like company may appear before the board and object to their assessment and if the board sees fit may correct such assessment.

The board also receives from County Clerks reports of all assessments, etc., equalized by the various Boards of Supervisors, and from Supervisors or assessing officers direct, reports of assessments not equalized by said Boards of Supervisors—reports must be in by November 1st of each year. As soon as possible, and before December 15th following, the Board of Assessors must "determine the average rate of taxation for the then current year levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for State, county, town and municipal purposes."

The board must tax the property of the several companies assessed by it at the rate determined by it, and the assessment roll is then delivered to the Auditor-General, who must immediately notify by registered mail the several companies to pay the tax to the State Treasurer on or before the 1st day of January following. All such taxes not paid before April 1st bear interest at 1 per cent per month, and constitute a lien on the property taxed, and the Auditor-General after legal process may levy the tax by sale of the property on which the tax is due.

The taxes collected from railroad, express, depot and fast freight companies are applied in paying the interest on the State school, university and other educational funds, and the principal of the State debt in the order named, except that so much as is paid by corporations which were not created prior to specific taxes on November 6, 1901, becomes a part of the general fund of the State.

State Board of Auditors.

The board consists of the secretary of state, state treasurer, and the commissioner of the state land office, who must examine

and adjust all claims against the state not otherwise provided for by general law. They also constitute the board of state canvassers and their determination in matters over which they have jurisdiction is final and not subject to supervision or interference by the courts. They meet on the last Wednesday of each month. Salary of each member is \$1,800.

State Board of Canvassers.

This consists of the secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the state land office, who meet to canvass votes for other than presidential electors, on or before December 15th, after a general election, and within forty days after a special election; to canvass votes for electors, on Wednesday next after third Monday of November, to canvass votes on constitutional amendment or banking law, on or before twentieth of month next after election.

State Board of Charities and Corrections.

This board consists of four persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, the Governor being ex-officio a member of the board. Members are appointed for terms of eight years, one being appointed every two years. They receive no salary, but are paid actual expenses. They appoint a secretary and determine his salary; he resides at Lansing and devotes his whole time to the duties of the office. The entire yearly expense of the board is limited to \$5,000.

It is the board's duty to visit at least once a year the state penal, reformatory and charitable institutions. The estimates of the several boards of control of these institutions are submitted to this board every two years, in order that it may report them. The board or secretary is also required to visit every county jail and poor-house at least once a year and to report to the boards of supervisors and superintendents of the poor as to the conditions, needs and management of these institutions.

The board also appoints a county agent in each county to report upon and advise with court officers as to all boys under 16 or girls under 17 who are charged with offences of any sort.

State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads.

This board consists of the Governor, secretary of state, auditor general, state treasurer, attorney general, and commissioner of state land office. They have general care of the surveying, improving and constructing of the state swamp land roads.

State Boards of Control for State Institutions.

There are eight different state boards of control with from three to six members each for the following state institutions: State prison, state house of correction and reformatory, state house of correction and branch of state prison, state public school, state industrial home for girls, Michigan home for feeble-minded, Michigan school for the blind, Michigan college of mines.

See under the above heads and also state boards of trustees.

State Board of Education.

This board has charge of the state normal schools, prescribes the course of study and examines and approves under the law text books for the public schools on physiology and hygiene. The board consists of the superintendent of public instruction

three other persons, no two of whose terms expire the year, so that one member of the board is elected at each regular state election for a term of six years. Members are \$3 per day for time actually spent and also their necessary expenses.

State Board of Equalization.

It consists of the lieutenant governor, auditor general, secretary of state, state treasurer, and commissioner of the land office. Regular meetings are held on the third Monday of August, in every fifth year after 1896. The lieutenant governor is the only member that receives compensation, which is \$3 per day and mileage of ten cents per mile each way to and from Lansing. Their duties are to equalize the valuations assessed by the several counties for purposes of taxation, and to determine the aggregate valuation on which the Auditor General fixes the tax rate.

State Board of Examination for Barbers.

It is composed of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years each, one being appointed annually. The member whose term expires soonest is president, the member whose term shall next expire is treasurer, and the one having the longest term to serve is secretary; its powers and duties are to examine into the ability and knowledge of barbers and to grant certificates entitling them to practice. The board is required to meet four times a year, at least one meeting to be held in the Upper Peninsula. They are allowed their actual expenses, but no salary. The license fee for those who have been practicing in the State for two years is \$5. For those who have been practicing two years, \$1, and to all persons entering this employment, fifty cents per year afterwards.

State Board of Examiners in Dentistry.

It consists of three members appointed by the Governor for terms of three years each. The terms of the original appointees were such that now one member is appointed annually. The member having one year to serve is president, the member having two years, treasurer, and the one having three years, secretary. They are paid \$3 per day each for services, and fees in excess of \$100, which their treasurer may hold, are to be paid to the state treasurer.

State Board of Fish Commissioners.

Its board consists of three persons appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each and until their successors are appointed. They are allowed expenses and have power to appoint a superintendent at a salary not to exceed \$1,200 per year, to have general supervision of the state fish hatcheries and of the interests therewith connected. Their office is at Lansing.

State Board of Forestry Commissioners.

It is composed of three members, one of whom is commissioner of the state land office; the remaining members are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for terms of four years each. The terms of the original members were such that now one member is appointed every two years. The board's duty is to inquire into the condition of all

timber and swamp lands of the state and suggest means for preserving and improving the same. They are paid no salary but are allowed traveling and necessary expenses.

State Board of Fund Commissioners.

The Governor, auditor general and state treasurer constitute the state board of fund commissioners to invest any surplus funds of the state.

State Board of Geological Survey.

The Governor, superintendent of public instruction, and president of state board of education constitute a board of control with regard to the geological survey of the state. The state geologist is appointed, and his salary fixed, by this board.

State Board of Health.

This board consists of six persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, two members being appointed every two years. They serve without pay, but their traveling and necessary expenses while engaged in the duties of office are defrayed. They may expend not to exceed \$4,000 per year to cover salary of a secretary and all other expenses. They regulate all things that are a menace to health, suggest methods of prevention, procure the appointment of local health officers and issue bulletins of warning and of information in time of epidemics, and also tabulate and print tables received from local officials.

State Board of Law Examiners.

This consists of five members appointed by the Governor for terms of five years each, one being appointed every year. They meet at the capitol twice each year and at other times and places as directed by the Supreme Court to examine candidates for and grant certificates of admission to the bar of the State. Three of said members constitute a quorum, and each receives a compensation of ten dollars a day for actual time engaged. Fees for examination must not exceed ten dollars.

State Board of Library Commissioners.

This is composed of four members, with the state librarian ex-officio a member. Appointments are made by the Governor for four years, but the terms of the original members were such that now two are appointed every two years. It is the board's duty to counsel and advise with all "free librarians" in the state as to the best ways of establishing and maintaining such libraries. The members are paid no salary, but may appoint one of their number secretary at a salary of \$300 to be paid by the state.

State Board of Mackinac Island Park Commissioners.

This commission was created in 1895 to care for the old fort and grounds on Mackinac Island, which were granted to the State for a park by the United States on March 2nd, 1895. The commission consists of five persons appointed by the Governor for terms of ten years each, one being appointed every two years. The members serve without compensation, but are allowed actual expenses for one week in each year to be paid together with all expenses for care of grounds, etc., out of funds derived from leases for sites for summer cottages or other privileges. They employ a superintendent who resides on the island and who will give any desired information.

State Board of Managers of Soldiers' Home.

This board consists of six persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, two members being appointed every two years for terms of six years each. Members are paid \$3 per day for time actually spent and also their necessary expenses. See Michigan Soldiers' Home.

State Board of Pharmacy.

This consists of five members appointed by the Governor, for terms of five years each, one member being appointed annually. The president and secretary are elected by the board from its own members for a term of one year. The secretary and treasurer receive a salary fixed by the board, and their traveling and other expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties. The other members receive three dollars for each day actually engaged in this service, and all legitimate and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

It is the duty of the board to examine all applications for registration, submitted in proper form; to grant certificates of registration to such persons as may be entitled to the same under the law, and to investigate complaints and cause the prosecution of all persons violating its provisions. The meetings of the board are held on the first Tuesdays of March, July and November. The fee for registering those who have been licensed by any other Board of Pharmacy is \$2. For original licenses it is \$3, and for all after the first year, \$1 annually.

State Board of Railroad Consolidations.

The attorney general, commissioner of railroads and secretary of state constitute a board to decide on the constitutionality and permissibility of all proposed railroad consolidations.

State Board of Railroad Crossings.

This board consists of the attorney general, secretary of state, and commissioner of railroads, and is required to determine the manner in which railroad crossings shall be made, whether at grade or otherwise, and what safeguards shall be provided by the company to protect against accidents. The board must approve of the map of the route proposed within 30 days or, in the office of the commissioner of railroads, written reasons for the disapproval of the map, and serve a copy of said reasons on said company. Two of said board, of which the commissioner of railroads shall be one, shall constitute a quorum.

State Board to Regulate Horseshoeing.

This is composed of one veterinary surgeon, two master horseshoers, and two journeymen horseshoers, appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, for terms of five years each. The terms of office of the original members were such that now one member is appointed each year. Its powers and duties are to examine those who follow a business of horseshoeing and to grant certificates of registration to such persons. The members of this board receive \$3 per day and their traveling expenses while in the discharge of their duties. Recipients of certificates from this board are required to pay \$1. The excess of fees received over expenses of the board is to be paid to the state treasurer.

State Board of Regents of University.

The University of Michigan is governed by a board of eight regents, who are elected for terms of eight years each; two are elected every two years at the spring election. They serve without pay. See State University.

State Board of Registration in Medicine.

This consists of ten resident freeholders appointed by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate. The terms of the original members were such that now five members are appointed every two years for a term of four years. The different schools must be represented as follows: Regular, not more than five; homeopathic, two; eclectic, two; physical medical, one. Persons appointed must be learned in the profession of medicine, and recognized graduates of reputable colleges, having had six years' practical experience. Their duties are to examine certificates of qualification of all practitioners and to issue certificates of registration. Their secretary receives a salary and the members of the board are allowed their traveling and hotel expenses. Applicants for registration who possess a license issued by any foreign nation pay a fee of \$25. Those presenting certificates from any other state, as all who pass examination in this state pay a fee of \$10.

State Board of Review for Assessment of Telegraph and Telephone Companies.

The auditor general, the state treasurer, and the commissioner of the state land office constitute this board and meet in July of each year to assess such property and determine the rate of tax. They are allowed \$3 per day for time actually spent in this duty.

State Board of Tax Commissioners.

The board consists of five resident freeholders, appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the senate. Each member is appointed after the expiration of the terms of the first appointee serves six years. The board may elect a secretary at not to exceed \$2,000 salary. Members of the board receive a salary of \$3,000 each. The board is given access to all books or documents in file or of record in the state, counties, townships and municipalities, has the right to subpoena witnesses, and it is the duty to exercise general supervision over the supervisors and other assessing officers of the state, and to take such measures as that all properties in the state liable to assessment for taxation shall be placed on the assessment rolls and assessed their actual cash value.

State Board of Trustees for Escheated Property.

The auditor general, state treasurer and secretary of state are made a board of trustees for the general care of all property left without any legal claimant.

State Boards of Trustees for State Institutions.

There are seven different state boards of trustees with from three to six members each for the following state institutions: Michigan Asylum for Insane, Michigan Asylum, Eastern Michigan Asylum, Northern Michigan Hospital for the Insane, Michigan Industrial School for Boys, Michigan School for the Deaf, Michigan State Asylum. See under these heads and also Boards of Control.

State Boundary.

he history of the legislation in regard to the boundaries of Territory and the State of Michigan is a history of alternate government and contraction of her possessions.

t the time of the creation of the State of Ohio by Congress 02, the north boundary was fixed as a line due east and "through to the southerly extreme of Lake Michigan."

hen the Ohio constitutional convention met to frame a Constitution it was believed that a due east and west from the southern end of Lake Michigan would not interfere with the head of Lake Erie and include Maumee Bay, and the convention sought to have the boundary so described as that it would include the most northerly cape of Maumee Bay would be included in Ohio, but Congress refused to accept the proposition.

hen the Territory of Michigan was formed in 1805, and at that time to the passage of the Law of April 30, 1836, the Territory was left undisturbed and the region in dispute was admitted under the jurisdiction of and a part of the Territory of Michigan.

ie region was not deemed of surpassing value, but Ohio desired a larger lake coast and made such a struggle for the strip in question that Congress in the Law admitting Michigan into the Union insisted that assent be given to the boundary of Ohio.

will be remembered that when the Territory of Michigan was created in 1805, it did not include all of what is now known as the Upper Peninsula, but practically only that portion lying between a line extended north from the upper end of Green Bay, Wisconsin, by laws of 1818 and 1834, other territory west of that line was temporarily added, including not only the entire Lower Peninsula, but also much other western territory.

certain of the inhabitants of the Upper Peninsula began to restless because of their then seemingly interminable dispute with Detroit, and several propositions were made for dividing that region into a territory by the name of Huron and Upper Michigan.

meantime many of the people in the Lower Peninsula became increasingly desirous of settling the boundary difficulties and of securing admission as a State.

he anticipated reception of a portion of the surplus revenue from the Government was proposing to distribute among the States accelerated action and finally, as a sort of a quid pro quo, Congress was agreed upon and passed by Congress, which gave to Michigan all of the Upper Peninsula, as we now know it, in lieu of a strip of land claimed by Ohio.

he territory disputed by Ohio was about five miles wide at the western end and eight miles on the eastern. It was some six miles in length along the present Counties of Hillsdale, Lenawee and Monroe. An armed controversy over the territory took place in the fall of 1835. See Toledo War.

On March 18, 1836, a public meeting was held in Detroit to protest against permitting Ohio to possess the territory in dispute.

All protests against the curtailing of the southern boundary were, however, unavailing; and on June 15, 1836, Congress passed an Act admitting Michigan as a State, provided it would accept of boundaries which gave the disputed territory to Ohio. A few days later, on June 23, Congress passed the Act, accepting the proposed constitution of the State of Michigan of 1835, with some modifications, which denied to Michigan

igan the boundary she claimed. This last proposition
gress occasioned much controversy, agitating the publi
all through 1836. Finally the Legislature of Michigan Te
by Act of July 20, 1836, provided for the election of deleg
a convention, which was to be assembled to settle the q

The convention met at Ann Arbor September 26, 18
decided against accepting admission with the boundary
posed by Congress. On November 14 following, the Den
Wayne County Committee issued a circular, recommend
holding of another convention at Ann Arbor on Decem
They urged that the people of the State elect delegates
a convention, saying that, although the vote of the Was
County delegates defeated the acceptance of the propos
Congress, the people of that county had since then electe
bers of the Legislature who were in favor of accepting th
of Congress. Governor Mason favored the proposed con
and it was accordingly held. As no Legislative action h
vided for this convention, many people refused to partici
the election of delegates, and because of these facts it wa
larly designated as the "Frost-bitten convention." It, ho
unanimously resolved to accept the prescribed conditions
mission; the validity of its action was recognized by Co
and on January 26, 1837, the State was, by a new Act, fo
admitted to the Union. Under this Act the state boun
as follows:

Commencing at a point on the eastern boundary line
State of Indiana, where a direct line drawn from the s
extremity of Lake Michigan to the most northerly cape
Maumee Bay shall intersect the same, said point be
northwest corner of the State of Ohio; thence with t
boundary line of the State of Ohio, till it intersects the bo
line between the United States and Canada in Lake Erie,
with said boundary line between the United States and
through the Detroit River, Lake Huron and Lake Su
thence in a direct line through Lake Superior to the m
the Montreal River; thence through the middle of th
channel of the said River Montreal to the head waters i
thence in a direct line to the center of the channel i
Middle and South Islands in the Lake of the Desert; th
a direct line to the southern shore of Lake Brule; thenc
said southern shore and down the River Brule to th
channel of the Menominee River, thence down the center
main channel of the same to the center of the most usu
channel of the Green Bay of Lake Michigan; thence thro
center of the most usual ship channel of the said bay
middle of Lake Michigan; thence through the middle o
Michigan to the northern boundary of the State of I
thence due east with the north boundary line of the sa
of Indiana to the northeast corner thereof; and thenc
with the eastern boundary line of Indiana to the p
beginning.

State Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

This is composed of the commissioner of labor, the
commissioner of labor and the secretary of state. It
duty to collect, systematize and publish statistical det
any and every subject connected with the interests o
in the state. They have power to compel the attendi
and examine witnesses, and it is made the duty of offici
erally to aid them in collecting facts bearing on labor a

State Capitol.

See "Capitol Buildings."

State Census.

See "Population of State."

State College of Mines.

The Michigan College of Mines is one of the largest and foremost schools of mining engineering in the country, and the only one which has a full and free elective system. The college is situated at Houghton, in one of the richest mining districts in the world. The college was first opened to students September 1886. The property consists of fine buildings, equipment, twenty and five acres of ground, and its first cost was \$135,000. Number of instructors, 1900, 18; number of students during year, graduates during year, 18; number of graduates since opening, 152; number of volumes in library, 15,000; number employed during year, 904; cost of annual tuition, resident students, \$25; non-resident (of Michigan), \$150; average cost of board per week, \$4.50; total average annual cost per student (to student), resident, \$400; non-resident, \$525; total average annual cost per student to state, \$331.91. Value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., \$287,603.86; legislative appropriation, \$43,750; receipts during year from tuition fees, \$3,885; receipts from other sources, \$7,137; current expenses during year, 720.

This institution is governed by a board of control of six persons, who are appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They serve without compensation, but are defrayed their actual expenses while in performance of duties.

State Cognomens.

See Cognomens of State.

State Commissioner of Banking Department.

This officer is required to supervise the business of banks and trust companies incorporated under the state law, to examine annually or semi-annually the cash, bills, collaterals, securities, books of account, condition and affairs of each bank under the law. He shall also ascertain whether the bank conducts its business in a place designated in the articles of incorporation, and whether its business is conducted in the manner prescribed by law. He is appointed by the Governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of four years and has a salary of \$2,500.

State Commissioner of Insurance.

This officer is required to ascertain, on the formation of a new company, if the requirements of the act under which it is to become a corporation have been complied with, it is his duty to make frequent examinations into its condition, and in case of an insolvent concern to apply to the proper court for appointment of a receiver, and the winding up of its affairs. He is appointed by the governor, with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years and has a salary of \$2,000.

State Commissioner of Labor.

This officer, his deputy and the secretary of state, together, constitute a bureau whose duty is to collect, systematize, print and present in an annual report to the Governor, all such sta-

tistical details relating to all departments of labor in the as such bureau may be able to gather, accompanied by recommendations relating thereto as shall be deemed He and his deputy or persons appointed by him are required to inspect all factories, hotels or stores employing more than ten persons annually and present a report thereon to the Governor on or before Feb. 1st. He is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years, and salary of \$2,000.

State Commissioner of Land Office.

This officer has the general charge and management of the lands belonging to the state, or in which the state has an interest, or which are held by the state in trust for any purpose; the selling, leasing, and general disposition of lands of the State; the custody of the original field notes and plats of surveys of the State. He receives the principal interest on all lands sold by the State, and collects delinquent taxes on all part paid lands. He is the custodian of all maps and papers relating to public lands; and keeps the records of the sale and disposition of all public lands; he sends lists of lands for sale by him to county treasurers for the purpose of assessment and taxation. He is elected at the regular State election for a term of two years and has a salary of \$300.

State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics.

This officer has supervision of the collection of statistics relative to the mineral resources of the State and the mining and smelting industries, and the collection of specimens for the state board of education. He is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, for a term of two years, and salary of \$2,500.

State Commissioner of Railroads.

This officer is appointed by the Governor, by and with the consent and advice of the senate, and serves until his successor has qualified. It is his duty to examine into the condition of and management of the business of the railroads of the State, so far as the same relates to the interests of the public, and to ascertain whether such railroad corporations and their officers and employees comply with the laws of the State. It is also his duty to require annual reports from all railroad companies doing business in the State on the first day of April of each year, showing their condition and traffic operations for the year ending on the 31st of December preceding; at least once each year to visit every county in the State having a railroad station within its limits, and to examine the tracks, bridges, buildings and other structures so as to know that they are in a safe and effective condition and managed in accordance with the police regulations of the state. His salary is \$2,500.

State Compiled Laws.

The latest edition of compiled laws embracing all statutes was issued in 1897 and consists of four volumes, the last a very complete index. They can be obtained of the publisher of state at Lansing on payment of \$6.

State Constitutions.

The first constitution was adopted by the State the first Monday of October, 1835. The second was adopted the first Tuesday of November, 1850, and became operative January 1st, 1851. See also "State Constitution Amendments to."

State Constitution of 1835 Vs. Constitution of 1850.

The chief points of difference between the Constitution of 1835 and that of 1850 are as follows: By the Constitution of 1835, all judges and all State officers, except the Governor and lieutenant-governor, were appointed, and their salaries determined, by the Legislature. The Constitution of 1850 made these officers elective, and fixed their salaries. The original Constitution provided that the Legislature might establish courts and appoint regents of the university; that of 1850 prescribed what courts should be established, allowing only municipal courts to be created by the Legislature, and provided for the election of regents of the university. The Constitution of 1835 provided for annual sessions of the Legislature; that of 1850, or biennial sessions. The one of 1835 prohibited the passage of laws for general corporate organizations, and authorized special charters; that of 1850 prescribed a course directly the reverse. The first constitution provided that private property might be taken for public use by allowing just compensation, and the powers of boards of supervisors were quite restricted. The Constitution of 1850 made more stringent provision as to taking private property for public use, and gave larger legislative power to boards of supervisors. The Constitution of 1835 said nothing about the licensing of the sale of liquor; that of 1850 prohibited the Legislature from authorizing licenses for its sale.

State Constitution, Amendments to

Proposed amendments to the State Constitution may originate in either House of the State Legislature and, if agreed to by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, they may be submitted to electors at the next spring or fall election; if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of an amendment it becomes a part of the constitution and is operative at the commencement of the following year.

The constitution of 1835 was amended three times, twice in 1843 and once in 1844. In 1843, Art. II., Sec. 1, was amended to read "entitled to vote in township or ward," in place of "district, county or township." Wards were first created in Detroit in 1839.

In the same year an entirely new section was added, requiring that "Every law authorizing the issue of state stocks, whereby a debt shall be created on the credit of the State, shall specify the object for which the money shall be appropriated; and that every such law shall embrace no more than one such object, which shall be simply and specifically stated, and that no such law shall take effect until it shall be submitted to the people at the next general election, and be approved by a majority of the votes cast for and against it at such election; that all money to be raised by the authority of such law be applied to the specific object stated in such law, and to no other purpose except the payment of such debt thereby created. This provision shall not extend to or apply to any law to raise money for defraying the actual expenses of the Legislature, the judicial and state officers, for suppressing insurrection, repelling invasion, or defending the State in time of war."

In 1844, Art. IV., Sec. 4, was amended by striking out the words, "on the first day of November and on the following day," and inserting in their stead the words, "on the first Tuesday of November."

Since 1850 thirty-eight amendments have been made as follows:

In 1860 five amendments, to wit:

To Art. IV., Sec. 15, eliminating the restriction of 40 days as the limit of time for which Legislators might receive pay while in regular session, and providing that members from the Upper Peninsula may be paid \$2 per day extra.

To Art. IV., Sec. 28, changing the limit of time for the introduction of new bills into the Legislature from any time prior to the "last three days of a session" to "not after the first 50 days of a session."

To Art. IV., Sec. 33, omitting the obsolete provision for the meeting of the Legislature in January, 1861, and providing that the Legislature shall adjourn without day at such time as it may decide by concurrent resolution.

To Art. XV., Sec. 3, making officers and stockholders of corporations liable not merely during the time of their holding office but during the "term" of their office, and also making them equally and ratiably responsible for the amount of their shares of stock in any corporation.

To Art. XVIII., Sec. 2, providing that it shall not be necessary to call a jury when Commissioners of Highways in the discharge of their official duties appropriate private property.

In 1862 seven amendments were made as follows:

To Art. XII., adding a new section, i. e., Sec. 8, giving the Governor power to examine into the manner of conducting any office and to remove from office for neglect of duty or corrupt conduct the Attorney General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of Land Office, Secretary of State, Auditor General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, members of the State Board of Education, or any officer of the State except a legislative or judicial officer, and to appoint a successor for any unexpired term.

To Art. XIII., Sec. 6, changing the phraseology concerning the election of the Board of Regents of the State University and providing for the election of eight Regents at the election of 1863, divided into such classes that the terms of two would expire every two years, in order that thereafter two Regents would be elected every two years at the time of election of Judges of the Supreme Court, to hold office for eight years.

To Art. XV., Sec. 1, giving the Legislature authority to create, by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, a single bank with branches.

To Art. XV., Sec. 2, making a slight change in phraseology and providing that no general banking law shall have effect until approved by a majority of the electors at a state election.

To Art. XV., Sec. 4, providing that for "all banks organized under general law" the Legislature shall provide for a registry of their bills and notes, the object evidently being to protect the people from fraudulent bank issues.

To Art. XIX., Sec. 6, providing that elections for district, county and other officers in the Upper Peninsula shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, instead of the last Tuesday of September; also that the county canvass shall be on the first Monday thereafter and the district canvass on the third Monday of November, instead of on the first and last Tuesdays respectively, as before.

Art. XX., Sec. 2, providing that amendments to the constitution when adopted shall take effect at the commencement year after their adoption, and omitting the word "politically" before the words "year after their adoption."

1866 an amendment was made to Art. VII., Sec. 1, adding provision that in time of war, insurrection, or rebellion, a qualified elector shall not be deprived of his vote by reason of absence from his place of residence, and giving the Legislature power to provide for the receiving and canvassing of the votes of voters so absent.

1870 four amendments were made as follows:

Art. IV., Sec. 3, striking out the word "white" and making verbal changes so as to include colored persons in "the number of inhabitants" which each Representative District contain. All persons, except Indians who are members of tribes or are uncivilized, are now counted.

Art. IV., Sec. 4, striking out the word "white" and making verbal changes, so that the Senate and Representatives for the State Legislature should be based upon the mass and kinds of citizens provided for in Sec. 3.

Art. XVII., Sec. 1, striking out the word "white" so as to include colored persons as part of the militia.

Art. XIX-A, an entirely new article of two sections providing the Legislature may pass laws regulating passenger and freight traffic on railroads and prohibiting consolidation of railroads or property.

1876 two amendments were made as follows:

Art. IV., striking out Sec. 47, which forbade the grant of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors.

Art. XX., Sec. 1, providing that proposed amendments to the constitution passed by the Legislature shall be submitted to the people at either the next spring or autumn election instead of at the next general election as before.

1881 three amendments were made as follows:

Art. VI., Sec. 6, eliminating the number "eight," which limited the number of Judicial Circuits in the State, giving the Legislature power to provide for more than one Judge in each Judicial Circuit, which included the City of Detroit, and limiting the Board of Supervisors of Wayne County to additional compensation.

Art. VI., Sec. 12, eliminating the obsolete provision that the County Clerk should be clerk of the Supreme Court when it sits in his county and providing that said court shall appoint its clerk.

Art. XIII., Sec. 12, providing that libraries may be established by the Legislature in cities as well as townships, and unless otherwise ordered by the Township Board or Board of Supervisors, the fines collected for infraction of penal laws shall be exclusively applied to the support of such libraries and no case may such fines be diverted to other purposes or schools or libraries.

1882 one amendment was made as follows:

Art. IX., Sec. 1, increasing the salary of Circuit Judges from \$1,500 to \$2,500 per year.

1884 one amendment was made as follows:

Art. VI., Sec. 6, granting the Boards of Supervisors of the Upper Peninsula power to allow additional pay to Circuit Judges above the \$1,000 provided for in Art. XIX., Sec. 5.

1888 one amendment was made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, giving the Legislature power to provide for more than one judge in the Judicial Circuit, which includes the City of Saginaw, and to authorize the Board of Supervisors of Saginaw County to grant additional compensation to judges of said courts.

In 1889 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IX., Sec. 1, increasing the Governor's salary from \$1,000 to \$4,000; Judges of Circuit Court, from \$1,500 to \$2,500; and striking out the provision for the Auditor General's salary of \$1,000.

To Art. XV., Sec. 10, authorizing the Legislature to provide by general law for the extension of the life of corporations for one or more periods of 30 years each.

In 1893 three amendments were made as follows:

To Art. VI., Sec. 3, providing that the jurisdiction of Circuit Courts should be extended to include "all such other cases and matters as the Supreme Court shall by rule prescribe."

To Art. IX. Adding a new section to be known as Sec. 4, which gives the Legislature power to provide for a board of five commissioners, whose duty is to lay out county and township roads, and to authorize a tax of \$1,000 a year for such purposes.

To Art. XIV., Sec. 9, giving the Legislature power to authorize Grand Rapids to issue bonds to improve Grand River.

In 1894 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. VII., Sec. 1, striking out the word "white" before "male inhabitant" in the sentence defining who may vote, to make the article harmonize with previous amendments, and providing for the suffrage of foreign born males who have resided in the State 2 years and 6 months prior to Nov. 8, 1894, and have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States 2 years and 6 months prior to said date; also providing that an elector must have resided in the State six months instead of three, and in the township or ward where he proposes to vote twenty days instead of ten as formerly, before election; also providing that anyone in the service of the United States or State army or navy during time of war shall not be deprived of his vote, and that the Legislature shall provide the opportunity to such persons and have such votes canvassed and returned.

To Art. VII., Sec. 5, providing that honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines who have served in the military or naval forces of the United States or of the State, who reside in the Soldiers' Home may acquire a residence at such home and thereby a place to vote.

In 1899 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. IV., by adding a new section, i. e., Sec. 49, giving the Legislature general power to lay out and improve highways and bridges in counties and townships, to levy taxes for same and to change or do away with powers of township highway officers; also power to prescribe powers and duties of Supervisors as to highways; and providing that no county shall incur an indebtedness of more than three per cent of its valuation and that no county road system provided by law shall go into operation until approved by a majority vote of the electors of the county.

To Art. VI., Sec. 6, giving the Legislature authority to provide for the election of more than one Circuit Judge in each of the Judicial Circuits in which the city of Detroit and the counties of Kent and St. Clair, and authorizing Boards of Supervisors of said counties to grant additional salary to the Circuit Judges or Judges in said counties.

In 1900 two amendments were made as follows:

To Art. XIV., Sec. 11, adding a proviso that the Legislature **ll** provide an uniform rate of taxation for property paying civic taxes, to be determined and assessed by a State Board Assessors.

To Art. XIX., Sec. 13, by substituting the year 1901 for 1851 the phrase, "1851 and every five years thereafter," which d the time at which the equalization of assessments is made the State Board of Equalization, and adding a provision that h equalization may also be made at such other times as the islature may direct.

In addition to the above amendments, other changes in the stitution, for which specific provision was made in the stitution, have been enacted. These are as follows:

Art. VI., Sec. 2 was amended by law of Feb. 5, 1887, which vided for five Justices of the Supreme Court instead of four l made their terms of office ten years instead of eight.

Art. XIX., Secs. 1, 2 and 3 have been amended in accordance h provisions of schedule 26, appended to Art. XX. A law March 19, 1863 abolished the office of District Judge of the per Peninsula, and a law of March 15, 1865, abolished the ce of District Attorney of the Upper Peninsula.

State Constitution, Revision of

This question is required to be submitted to the voters of State every sixteenth year after 1898.

State Court of Mediation and Arbitration.

This court is composed of three persons who serve for three rs each, one being appointed annually by the Governor. ey are paid \$5 per day for time actually employed. The object the court is to settle disputes and grievances between em- yers and employees. The members appoint one of themselves rk, who is paid a salary of \$1,200. The office is at Lansing. putes between employers and employed must be submitted writing to the court, whereupon an investigation of the mat- is made by the court and a decision rendered. In case of lkes or lock-outs the court sits and makes its investigation ere such strike or lock-out may occur.

State Dairy and Food Commissioner.

This officer is appointed by the Governor for a term of two ars, and it is his duty to carefully enquire into the quality the dairy and food and drink products, and of the several icles, which are the necessary constituents of food, which e offered for sale in the State. He must also examine and t canned goods of all kinds, syrups, vinegar, spices, extracts, king powder, and candy. He is also specially charged with e duty of inspecting all cheese factories and all the various ry products at their centers of distribution. He issues every nth many thousands of bulletins giving the results of his pections. His office is at Lansing, and his slaary \$1,200.

State Debt.

The State is practically free from debt, and it is prohibited its Constitution from borrowing money in excess of \$50,000, ept in time of war.

The State is indebted to various State "trust funds" to the unt of \$6,120,003.56, but this is not properly a debt as these

funds are composed of the sums realized from the sale of ti granted for educational purposes. The proceeds of the have been expended by the State as received, and their a have been placed to the credit of five different funds, inviolability is guaranteed in the constitution, and upon the State, as trustee of the institutions to which the were made, is compelled by the constitution to pay inter nually at a fixed rate.

For the regular payment of the interest upon the constitution of the State makes ample provision by ing that all the "specific State taxes, except those receive the mining companies of the upper peninsula, shall be in paying the interest upon the primary school, universl educational funds, and the principal and interest of an debt."

State Flower.

By act of 1897, the apple blossom was formally ado the State Flower.

State Game and Fish Warden.

This officer must enforce the laws relative to the pr tion of birds, game, and fish, and may arrest without w any person caught by him violating the game laws of the He may appoint ten deputies. Not to exceed three resid each county may be appointed by him as county game a wardens, whose salary shall be fixed by the boards of visors. His salary is \$2,000 and he is appointed by the g for a term of four years.

State Governor.

This officer is the principal executive officer of the Sta commander-in-chief of the military forces. He may c the Legislature in extraordinary session, grant reprieve dons and commutations of sentence; demand fugitive justice from the executive of any other State or Territor may issue warrants upon the requisition of the Govern other States and Territories. He appoints all the pr officers of the State not elected by the people, and the m of the boards of the various state institutions, by and w advice and consent of the senate. The Governor is ex-o member of the board of corrections and charities, state of Agriculture, board of control of railroads, board of of St. Mary's Falls ship canal, board of fund commiss board of geological survey, board of control of state lands, board of managers Soldiers' Home, and board of cisioners of Upper Peninsula state prison.

He is elected every two years and has a salary of \$4,0 person can be voted for or elected unless he is 30 years has lived in the State two years and been a citizen of the States five years.

State Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epilep

This institution is located at Lapeer on a tract of lar taining 100 acres donated by that city, and was in August, 1895. The home is built on the "cottage pla comprises six buildings. The value of the property in Y \$139,600; number of inmates June 30, 1900, male 104, fer number of attendants, 17; teachers, four.

The Home is governed by a board of control of

pointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, and appointed every two years. They are paid only for actual expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

the Hospital for the Insane—Upper Peninsula.

is located at Newberry, Luce County, and the plan calls for all 20 buildings in the form of a quadrangle, each to have a capacity for about 50 patients. The power laundry, farm house, barns, etc., are not included in the six cottages have been built and one large hospital; five cottages are occupied by patients and one utilized as a city administration building. The hospital is a modern building furnished with all modern conveniences for the care of the curable insane; the various forms of electricity, cold, plunge and shower baths, facilities for massage, etc., all in keeping with the most advanced treatment to the care of the insane. It was first opened in 1894. Value of property June 30, 1900, \$310,000.00; number of inmates, June 30, 1900, males 195, females 150; disbursements ending June 30, 1900, \$65,753.63; number of employees, 67. The hospital is controlled by a board of six trustees appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, two being appointed every two years. They are paid only for actual expenses incurred in performance of duty.

House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in the Upper Peninsula.

was established in 1885 at Marquette. The buildings and land cost \$205,989.45, and include 152 acres of land. The value of property in 1900 was \$285,525.64. Number of inmates June 30, 1900, 204. The expense for the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, was \$82,662.89, and the receipts for the same period, \$83,750.00. The number of officers is 23. Inmates are employed in the sand bank and improving the institution grounds. All inmates attend a military drill and school one hour daily. The institution is controlled by a board of control of three appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their official duties.

State Industrial School for Boys.

The institution, formerly called the Reform School, is located at Marquette, and was first opened September 2, 1866. The school consists of 260 acres of land and eight buildings, exclusive of shops and barns; the first cost was \$25,000; the present value of its property is \$200,812.08; the receipts for the biennial period were \$178,648.40; the disbursements for the same period ending June 30, 1900, were \$178,352.14; the number of inmates, June 30, 1900, 667; the number of teachers and employees is 125. The instruction given is common school education, four and one-half hours per day; industrial trades, carpentry, printing, shoemaking, tailoring and farming are also taught. The school is governed by a board of three trustees appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They are paid only their necessary expenses while in the discharge of their duties.

State Industrial Home for Girls.

The Industrial Home for Girls, established in 1879, is located near the city of Adrian, Lenawee County. The property consists of 32 acres of land and 19 buildings; the first appropriation was \$10,000; the present value of its property is \$191,171.46; disbursements for 1899-00, \$93,560. The number of inmates June 30, 1900, was 300; the number of teachers 33. Instruction is given to inmates in housekeeping, cooking, sewing, knitting, dressmaking and all useful duties of the household; inmates may be discharged for good conduct. The object of the institution is the reformation of juvenile female offenders. This institution is governed by a board of control of three persons, at least one of whom must be a woman. The board is appointed by the Governor for terms of six years each, and one is appointed every two years. They serve without compensation other than actual expenses while in performance of their duties.

State Inspector of Coal Mines.

This officer is appointed by the Commissioner of Labor and receives \$3 per day and necessary expenses while traveling, but total salary and expenses must not exceed \$1,500 per year.

It is his duty to inspect the safety of all apparatus used in coal mines and to see that all laws especially those relating to the hours of labor, and sanitary conditions are observed.

State Inspector of Oils.

This officer and his deputies are required to inspect oils used for illuminating purposes, and to reject all that do not answer the test. He is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate for the term of two years and has a salary of \$1,500.

He may appoint not to exceed 22 deputies, who receive monthly salaries, determined by the number of barrels of oil they inspect, but the salary for any one month cannot exceed \$75.

State Inspector of Salt.

This officer has supervision of the inspection of all salt manufactured in the state. He is appointed by the Governor for a term of two years and has a salary of \$1,500.

State Inspector General.

This officer is appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and holds his office for two years or until his successor has qualified. His salary is \$1,000. His rank is that of brigadier-general. He has charge and supervision of the mustering and instruction of the national guard, and all persons proposed for officers of companies require his certificate as to their fitness and qualifications. It is his duty when so ordered by the commander-in-chief, to examine any armory, arms, ordnance, or other military property of the state and report the condition thereof.

State Institutions.

The several institutions owned and controlled by the State, with their locations, are as follows:

State Normal School, Central, Mt. Pleasant.
State Normal School, Northern, Marquette.
Eastern Michigan Asylum, Pontiac.
State Industrial School for Boys, Lansing.
State Industrial Home for Girls, Adrian.
Michigan College of Mines, Houghton.

Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.
 Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing.
 Michigan Hospital for the Insane, Newberry.
 Michigan Reformatory, Ionia.
 Michigan Soldiers' Home, Grand Rapids.
 Michigan Asylum for the Insane, Kalamazoo.
 Michigan Home for the Feeble-Minded and Epileptic, Lapeer.
 Northern Michigan Asylum, Traverse City.
 State Capital, Lansing.
 State Agricultural College, Lansing.
 State Normal College, Ypsilanti.
 State Public School, Coldwater.
 State Asylum, Ionia.
 State Prison, Jackson.
 State House of Correction and Branch of State Prison in
 Upper Peninsula, Marquette.
 State University, Ann Arbor.
 For facts about each see under their several heads.

State Insurance Policy Commission.

This is composed of the commissioner of insurance, attorney
 general, and some suitable person appointed by the Governor
 for a term of two years. It is their duty to provide a standard
 of insurance policy.

State Land Office.

See Land Office, State.

State Legislature.

It is an interesting fact that, acting under the constitution
 of 1835, a meeting of the State Legislature, for which the former
 constitution was convened at Detroit on Nov. 2, 1835, and an ad-
 jected session began on Feb. 1, 1836. An extra session was
 convened on July 11, 1836. It thus appears that sessions
 of the State Legislature were held and its doings accepted as
 valid two years before the State was formally admitted into
 the Union.

The first regular State Legislature met in Detroit January 2nd,
 the last session held in Detroit closed March 17, 1847. The first
 session held in Lansing began January 3, 1848. The Constitu-
 tion of 1835 provided for annual sessions, that of 1850 for biennial
 sessions. By an amendment to the Constitution adopted Novem-
 ber 1, 1874, the House of Representatives was made to consist
 of not less than 64 nor more than 100 persons. No township or
 city may be divided to form representative districts; but all
 cities and cities are to be elected on a general ticket. Counties
 divided to more than one representative are to be divided for
 election purposes by the board of supervisors.
 By the Constitution of the State the Senate consists of
 19 members.

At the first session of the Legislature after the State
 decennial election, which occurs every ten years beginning with 1894,
 the first session after the U. S. census is taken, the State
 electoral and representative districts are newly arranged ac-
 cording to population.

The Legislature meets on the first Wednesday of January
 and ends with an odd figure, and adjourns at its discretion.
 Extra sessions may be called by the Governor.

The Legislature originates, and it is the duty of the State
 to enforce, the laws.

The pay of State Senators and Representatives is \$3 and 10 cents per mile traveled in going to and from the Capital.

The time for drawing pay during extra sessions is to 20 days.

No one can be elected to the Legislature while holding county elective office or any United States office.

A majority vote from all the members elected to each is necessary in order to make any enactment legal. If a bill or concurrent resolution except a resolution of adjournment be presented to the Governor before it can become a law, the Governor approves and signs it, it becomes operative.

If the Governor does not approve it, he must return it to the body, either House or Senate, in which it originated, with objections, and these must be entered in the journal of the proceedings. The bill may then be again put on its pass if it obtains in each house a two-thirds vote of the members elected, it becomes a law.

If any bill is not returned disapproved by the Governor within ten days, Sundays not included, after it has been presented, it becomes a law as effectually as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by adjournment has prevented its return. The Governor has five days after the adjournment of a session in which to approve bills passed.

State Legislature, Extra Sessions of.

Under the constitution of 1835 three extra sessions of the Legislature were held, namely, in 1836, 1837 and 1851. The session of 1836 was convened on July 11th, to take action on the decision of Congress not to receive the State into the Union unless a boundary was accepted that would give the territory to Ohio. See "State Boundary."

The extra session of 1837 was convened June 12th to take measures to relieve, if possible, the financial embarrassment then existing because of the "panic" of that year. See "Banking."

The extra session of 1851 was convened June 9th because under the constitution of 1850, it became necessary to take measures to carry on the State Government for the next two years, and to legislate concerning matters requiring attention under the new constitution.

Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1850, eleven extra sessions have been held, namely in 1858, 1862, 1864, 1870, 1882, 1892, 1898, 1899, 1900.

An extra session beginning Jan. 20, 1858, was convened to cause the receipts from taxes levied by the State were sufficient to meet obligations about to mature, and to provide for circuit courts for several organized counties where courts then existed.

An extra session, beginning Jan. 2, 1862, was convened to provide means for meeting the direct tax of about half a million dollars levied by the U. S. Congress in support of the Union in the first year of the war with the south.

An extra session, beginning July 27, 1870, was convened to provide for submitting a constitutional amendment, which would permit the people to vote bonds to aid in the building of railroads.

An extra session, beginning March 13, 1872, was convened to provide for the re-districting of the State to allow additional representatives in Congress, to which the State became entitled under the United States census of 1870.

n extra session, beginning March 3, 1874, was held to pro-
for the submission to vote of the people of an amendment
ie constitution proposed by the constitutional commission
73 appointed under action of the previous Legislature. The
idment related to "Woman Suffrage," which see.

n extra session, beginning Feb. 23, 1882, was held to provide
f for the sufferers by the great forest fires of the previous
and to rearrange the congressional districts of the State.
n extra session, beginning Aug. 5, 1892, was held to remedy
ilities, pointed out by the supreme court, in Legislative
rtionment Acts of 1885 and 1891.

he extra session, beginning March 22, 1898, was called to
ide and enforce a uniform rule of taxation on a basis of
values.

he extra session, beginning Dec. 18, 1899, was called to con-
the submission of an amendment or amendments to the
tution designed to secure the equal taxation of all prop-
but especially that of railroads, at its cash value. No
idments were agreed upon.

he extra session, beginning Oct. 10, 1900, was called to con-
the submission of amendments to the constitution pro-
g for the taxation of railroad property on it's cash value,
also to take steps to secure the repeal of all special railroad
ters. Amendments were agreed upon, and subsequently
ned by the people.

he extra session, beginning Dec. 12, 1900, was called to pass
for the taxation of railroad and other corporate property
s cash value, as authorized by amendment to the constitu-
adopted at the November election of that year. No acts,
ever, were passed.

State Librarian.

his officer has charge of the state library, and is authorised
pend the money appropriated by Legislature for the pur-
e of books for said library, with the advice and consent of
Governor; has charge of all collections of documents, books,
res, curiosities, etc., which may be made by the Michigan
Pioneer Society. The librarian is appointed by the Gov-
r, with the approval of the senate, for term of four years,
has a salary of \$1,500.

State Library.

he State Library at Lansing contains 100,000 volumes and
be used by residents of Lansing and under certain rules
be loaned to Associate Libraries. See "Libraries, Asso-
."

State Lieutenant Governor.

his officer performs the duties of Governor in case of the
r's impeachment, removal from office, death, inability,
nation, or absence from the State. He acts as president of
State Senate and is allowed \$3 per day during its sessions.
s elected at the regular State election for a term of two
.

State Live Stock Sanitary Commission.

his consists of three persons, one appointed by the Governor
ch biennial session of the Legislature, for a term of six
Their duties are to protect domestic animals of the
from contagious diseases, and they are authorized

to establish and maintain quarantine regulations, etc. Each commissioner receives three dollars per day and necessary expenses for the time actually spent in the discharge of his duties.

State Militia.

The following persons constitute the "enrolled militia" and are subject to military duty:

All able-bodied male citizens of Michigan, including those of foreign birth who have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, residing therein, of the age of 18 years, and under 45 years, and not exempted by the laws of the United States or of this State.

The following persons are exempt from such military duty, viz: Officers of the State government; judges of the supreme, circuit, district and probate courts; members of the Legislature; officers and guards of the State prisons and other State institutions; keepers of poorhouses and their assistants; firemen, after seven years' service as such; officers who have held commissions in the regular or volunteer army or navy of the United States; commissioned officers of the militia of this State who have served in said militia fully uniformed and equipped according to law and regulations for the term of six years, and who have resigned after such service or been honorably discharged; all county officers, except notaries public; all teachers engaged in public institutions and public schools, and ministers of the gospel.

The "enrolled militia" are not subject to active military duty except when called into the service of the State or the United States, in case of war, rebellion, invasion, suppression of riots, or to aid civil officers in the execution of law.

The "active militia" is composed of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and are known as the Michigan National Guard and the Michigan State Naval Brigade. In case of war, rebellion, invasion, riots, etc., they are the first to be ordered into service. Minors over the age of 18 may be admitted into any company of the Michigan National Guard with the consent in writing of their parent, or guardian, or if they have none, with the consent in writing of a justice of the peace of the township or city in which they reside. Every applicant must furnish satisfactory evidence of good character, and before being accepted must submit to a physical examination. No volunteer is accepted as a member of any company of the Michigan National Guard who does not reside within six miles of the armory of the company in which he proposes to enlist.

The Michigan National Guard is composed of not less than forty companies of infantry, one company of which may be organized by the commander-in-chief with the advice of the State Military Board to act as a signal corps, provided that if more than forty companies are organized, at least one shall be composed of colored men. Each regiment of infantry must consist of the same number of battalions and companies of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians as shall be prescribed from time to time for like organizations in the United States army, as near as may be, subject to regulations of the State Military Board. The term of enlistment in the Michigan National Guard is three years, and company officers, except when elected to fill a vacancy, are commissioned for a term of three years or until their successors are commissioned.

The Commander-in-Chief is authorized to divide the State into four regimental districts, and may divide or consolidate companies and regiments therein as he and the Military Board see fit.

Whenever forty-eight or more men within the same regimental district shall associate for the purpose of forming a company of the Michigan National Guard, they may apply to the Commander-in-Chief, through the Adjutant-General, to be organized as such, and shall designate the persons for commissioned officers. The Commander-in-Chief may then organize them upon the certificate of the Inspector-General that such company have complied with all requisites.

Contributing members may be enrolled in each company of the Michigan National Guard not to exceed 150 in number. Such members must pay to the treasurer of the company annual dues of \$10 and, like active members, are exempt during the ensuing year from jury duty and poll tax.

Upon application by the commander of a company of the Michigan National Guard duly organized, the Quartermaster-General must furnish suitable arms and equipment at the expense of the State, and a sum not to exceed \$400 a year for armory rental.

Captains of companies of the Michigan National Guard receive \$100 per annum. The adjutant and quartermaster of each brigade, regimental and independent battalion organization receive \$100 per annum. The Brigadier-General commanding is appointed and commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief for a term of three years. The staff of the Commander-in-Chief consists of the Adjutant-General, Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Assistant Inspector-General, four Aides-de-camp, the Judge Advocate and the Military Secretary.

The Commander-in-Chief, by and with the advice of the State Military Board, may establish annually one or more camps in suitable places for the instruction of the Michigan National Guard, and may order into such camps any company or regiment for a period not exceeding ten days; he may designate the officer to command such camp or camps. The annual encampment is held in August and costs the State about \$50,000. About 80 per cent of the troops attend.

The pay of those attending the annual encampment is as follows: To each private, non-commissioned officer and musician, not less than \$1.25 per day, besides seventy-five cents per day as commutation of rations; to all commissioned officers of the line and to the field, staff and other commissioned officers, the pay as fixed by the United States army regulations of United States officers of like rank. But it is provided that any officer, musician or soldier guilty of intoxication going to, during, or coming from the annual encampment shall forfeit all pay for that encampment.

In time of actual service for suppression of riots, etc., privates receive not less than \$1.25 per day, and officers the same amounts as allowed officers of like grade in the United States army.

At the present time there are 3,520 officers and men in the enlisted force. The total number of males of militia age is 516,802. The number of citizens available for military duty is, however, 275,000.

State Military Board.

This is composed of the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, the inspector general, the brigadier general co

manding brigade, and the commander of the naval brigade. They elect a president from their own number and one of their assistants as secretary. The board constitutes an advisory body to the commander-in-chief on all State military matters, inspects and reports to the commander-in-chief on all claims of a military character against the State. It prepares and promulgates all regulations for the government of the Michigan National Guard. It also grants admissions of insane Michigan soldiers sailors and marines of the war with the South to the asylums for the insane.

State Military Department.

This is composed of the Adjutant-General, his assistant, the Inspector-General, his assistant, the Quartermaster-General, and his assistant. The assistants are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the chiefs of the department, and their salary is fixed by the State Military Board, but may not exceed \$1,800 each.

State Naval Militia.

When an enrollment of those liable to military duty is taken, the following are classed as naval militia: All seafaring men of whatever calling or occupation; all persons engaged in navigation of the lakes, rivers or other waters of this State; all persons engaged in the construction or management of ships or crafts, or any part thereof, upon such waters; all ship-owners and their employees; all yacht-owners; all members of yacht clubs and other organizations formed for the pursuit of aquatic sports; all ex-officers and former enlisted men of the U. S. navy. These constitute the "enrolled naval militia," but are a part of the general militia of the State and subject to laws and regulations which govern the same.

The naval forces of the "active militia" (Michigan National Guard) are known as the "Michigan State Naval Brigade" and locally as the "Naval Reserves." This brigade may consist of not more than eight divisions of forty men each. Not more than four, nor less than two, of such divisions constitute a battalion. It is under the direct command of the Governor, who, however, is authorized to commission a "Commander of the Naval Brigade," who is the chief executive officer thereof. The latter is appointed for three years or until his successor is commissioned. The rules and regulations promulgated by the State Military Board apply to the Naval Brigade as well as to the Michigan National Guard. Each division may have 150 contributing or honorary members, who have the same rights and privileges as like members of the companies of the Michigan National Guard. The Naval Brigade may be ordered into service by the Governor for instruction and drill for a period not exceeding two weeks in any one year either on shore or afloat. When on active service the pay of officers and men is the same as that of those of similar rank in the U. S. navy.

There is actually organized one battalion known as the "First," and this is composed of four divisions, the First and Third being located at Detroit, the Second at Saginaw, and the Fourth at Benton Harbor.

State Normal School, Central.

This institution was started by private enterprise and is located at the City of Mt. Pleasant, Isabella County. It consists of a commodious building, capable of accommodating three hundred students, situated on a campus of nine acres. The school was adopted by the State June 3rd, 1885, and

was opened as a State school the following September. For the year 1900 the number of instructors was 25; number of students during the year, 456; number of graduates, 1900, 129; graduates since founded, 270; number of volumes in library, 1,800; cost of annual tuition per student (to student, \$137; to State, \$61); value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., \$80,000; legislative appropriation, 1901, \$25,000; receipts during year from tuition fees, \$1,270; current expenses during year, \$28,806.72.

State Normal School Fund.

The total amount of this fund on June 30, 1898, was \$66,125.12.

State Normal School, Northern.

This school, which is in charge of the State Board of Education, was established at Marquette and first opened on Sept. 19, 1899. The citizens of Marquette contributed, in order to secure at the sum of \$5,000 in cash and twenty acres of ground valued at \$20,000. The building cost \$25,000. The institution opened September 19, 1899, and had 80 students within the first six months. In 1900 had 14 instructors.

State Normal College.

The State Normal College is located at the City of Ypsilanti, Washtenaw County, and consists of five buildings, covering six acres of ground. Its first building was dedicated, Oct. 5, 1852, being the first normal school established west of New York. The number of instructors during the year 1900 was 51; number of students during the year, 1,421; number of graduates, 302; number of graduates since foundation of school, 3,607; number of volumes in library, 21,500; number added during the year, 500; cost of annual tuition per student, \$9; average cost of board per week, \$2.50; total average annual cost per student (to student), \$1.75; to State, 63 cents; value of grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., \$331,148.60; Legislature appropriation, 1898, \$61,150; amount of productive funds, \$71,000; income from productive funds, \$4,200; receipts during year from tuition fees, \$8,603; receipts from all other sources, \$1,605; expenses during year for permanent improvements, \$5,500.

State Officers.

The State officers and boards that exist in Michigan are as follows:

State Adjutant General,
State Advisory Pardon Board,
State Attorney General,
State Auditor General,
State Board of Agriculture,
State Board of Assessors,
State Board of Auditors,
State Board of Canvassers,
State Board of Charities and Corrections,
State Boards of Control for State Institutions,
State Board of Control of Swamp Land Roads,
State Board of District Canvassers,
State Board of Education,
State Board of Equalization,
State Board of Examination for Barbers,
State Board of Examiners in Dentistry,
State Board of Fish Commissioners,
State Board of Forestry Commissioners,

State Reformatory.

This is located at Ionia, was established in 1877, at a cost of \$250,000. The property consists of 156 acres and 10 buildings. The value of its property in 1900 was \$400,000. Total disbursements for 1899-00 were \$197,685.45; and receipts for the biennial period ending June 30, 1900, were \$197,685.45. Number of guards and keepers, 45; number of inmates, 406. The inmates are employed in manufacturing print goods, miscellaneous articles, and in the care of the institution and grounds, all on state account.

This institution is governed by a board of control, persons appointed by the Governor with the approval of the senate, for terms of six years each, one being appointed every two years. They serve without compensation, but are allowed actual expenses while in performance of their duties.

State Representative Districts.

One Representative is allowed every 24,200 persons. There are 100 Representatives. They are apportioned as follows:

Allegan	2	Grand Traverse ...	1	Menominee ..	1
Alpena	1	Gratiot	1	Midland ..	1
Antrim	1	Hillsdale	1	Monroe ..	1
Barry	1	Houghton	2	Montcalm ..	2
Bay	2	Huron	1	Muskegon ..	1
Berrien	2	Ingham	2	Newaygo ..	2
Branch	1	Ionia	1	Oakland ..	1
Calhoun	2	Isabella	1	Oceana ..	1
Cass	1	Jackson	2	Ontonagon ..	2
Charlevoix	1	Kalamazoo	2	Ottawa ..	2
Cheboygan	1	Kent	5	Saginaw ..	5
Chippewa	1	Lapeer	1	Sanilac ..	1
Clinton	1	Lenawee	2	Shiawassee ..	2
Delta	1	Livingston	1	St. Clair ..	1
Dickinson	1	Macomb	1	St. Joseph ..	1
Eaton	1	Manistee	1	Tuscola ..	1
Emmet	1	Marquette	2	Van Buren ..	2
Genesee	2	Mason	1	Washtenaw ..	1
Gogebic	1	Mecosta	1	Wayne ..	1

The following districts include more than one county, each district has only one Representative:

- District of Wexford and Lake Counties.
- District of Benzie and Leelanau Counties.
- District of Alger, Luce, Mackinac and Schoolcraft Counties.
- District of Baraga, Iron, Keweenaw and Ontonagon Counties.
- District of Roscommon, Clare and Gladwin Counties.
- District of Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, and Ogemaw Counties.

- District of Kalkaska and Missaukee Counties.
- District of Alcona, Iosco, Arenac and Ogemaw Counties.

If any county is entitled to more than one representative in the Legislature, the Board of Supervisors at the next meeting after the apportionment has been made by the Legislature, divides the county into an equal number of districts with the number of representatives to which the county is entitled.

See State Legislature.

State Seal.

See "Seal of State."

State Senatorial Districts.

There are 32 of these, as follows:

1st District—Wards 9, 11, 13, 15 and 17 of Detroit, and Townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot, Hamtramck, Greenfield, Redwood, Northville and Plymouth, in the County of Wayne.

2nd District—Wards 1, 2, 3, 5 and 7 of Detroit.

3rd District—Wards 4, 6, 8 and 10 of Detroit.

4th District—Wards 12, 14 and 16 of Detroit, and Townships of Canton, Nankin, Dearborn, Springwells, Van Buren, Taylor, Ecorse, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown and Egon, and the City of Wyandotte, in County of Wayne.

5th District—Counties of Lenawee and Monroe.

6th District—Counties of St. Joseph, Branch and Hillsdale.

7th District—Counties of Berrien and Cass.

8th District—Counties of Allegan and Van Buren.

9th District—Counties of Calhoun and Kalamazoo.

10th District—Counties of Jackson and Washtenaw.

11th District—County of St. Clair.

12th District—Counties of Oakland and Macomb.

13th District—Counties of Genesee and Livingston.

14th District—Counties of Ingham and Shiawassee.

15th District—Counties of Barry and Eaton.

16th District—Wards 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of City of Rapids, in County of Kent.

17th District—Wards 6, 7 and 8 of Grand Rapids, and Townships of Tyrone, Solon, Nelson, Spencer, Sparta, Algoma, and Oakfield, Alpine, Plainfield, Cannon, Grattan, Walk- and Rapids, Ada, Vergennes, Wyoming, Paris, Cascade, Byron, Gaines, Caledonia and Bowne, in the County of

18th District—Counties of Ionia and Montcalm.

19th District—Counties of Gratiot and Clinton.

20th District—Counties of Huron and Sanilac.

21st District—Counties of Lapeer and Tuscola.

22nd District—County of Saginaw.

23rd District—Counties of Muskegon and Ottawa.

24th District—Counties of Bay and Midland.

25th District—Counties of Newaygo, Mecosta, Isabella and Osceola.

26th District—Counties of Manistee, Mason, Lake, and Oceana.

27th District—Counties of Wexford, Leelanau, Traverse, Charlevoix, Kalkaska and Antrim.

28th District—Counties of Gladwin, Arenac, Oscoda, Ogemaw, Iosco, Crawford, Missaukee, Roscommon and

29th District—Counties of Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Montmorency, Alpena, Mackinac and Emmet.

30th District—Counties of Chippewa, Luce, Schoolcraft, and Menominee.

31st District—Counties of Marquette, Dickinson, Iron and Alger.

32nd District—Counties of Houghton, Keweenaw, and Gogebic.

State Legislature.

State School for the Blind.

Michigan School for the Blind is located at Lansing, and organized in 1880. The grounds comprise 45 acres. Number of pupils, 1900, 10; number of students during year, 124.

number of volumes in library, 2,000 for the blind, and ular; volumes added during year, 200 for the blind; co- nual tuition per student, \$43.80; average cost of board p \$1.12; total average cost per student to state, \$252.10; grounds, buildings, library, apparatus, etc., \$155,000; expenses during 1900, \$32,618.17; expenses for permanent ment, 1900, \$2,568.73. Aside from ine studies usually pt the public schools, pupils are educated in vocal and inst music, and are taught several mechanical trades. The taught piano tuning, broom-making and hammock-mal girls are taught knitting, sewing, cooking and the usu pertaining to housekeeping.

The school is governed by a board of control of tl sons appointed by the Governor with the approval of tl for terms of six years each, one being appointed every t They are paid only their actual and necessary expenses the discharge of their duties.

State School for the Deaf.

This is located at Flint and was established in 1854. of instructors in 1900, 34; number of students during tl 423; number of graduates since organization, 1,304; n volumes in library, 4,178; cost of annual tuition per stude average cost of board per week, \$1.16; total average an per student to the state, \$188.10; value of grounds, bui brary, apparatus, etc., \$493,490.26; legislative appropriat \$78,750; receipts from all other sources, \$9,369.64.

The school is governed by a board of three trustees : by the Governor with the approval of the senate for six years each, one being appointed every two years. paid only their traveling and necessary expenses w forming their duties.

State, Secretary of.

This officer is the custodian of the great seal of the : affixes such seal to all executive proclamations, to vari missions, to warrants, to pardons, to the requisition extradition of fugitives from justice and countersigns t He is also the custodian of the laws and records of t He publishes the laws and resolutions of the legislat amendments to the constitution. He is also charged with ing of certain annual reports relating to agriculture, other statistics, the supervision of the printing of the r various state officers and boards; the preparation and pt of the legislative manual, and the compilation of vari He supervises the taking of the census of the state evn year. He is a member of the board of state auditors, t of state canvassers, board on the consolidation and of railroads, board of control of state swamp lands, trustees to take charge of escheated property and ot assets, state board of equalization, and the bureau of l industrial statistics. He is elected at the regular state for a term of two years; the salary is \$800.

State Soldiers' Home.

The Michigan Soldiers' Home, consisting of eight t established in 1885, is situated on Grand River, three ml of Grand Rapids. The grounds, 132 acres, cost \$16,500. The of the home was \$99,654.67, and it can accommodate 800. ber of inmates in 1901 was 679; the present value of the

10. The following law states what persons may be admitted. All honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the army or navy of the United States in the War of the Rebellion, or in the Mexican war and the American war, and who are disabled by disease, wounds or otherwise, and who have no adequate means of support, and who on account of such disability are incapable of earning their living, who would be otherwise dependent upon public or private charity, shall be entitled to be admitted to said home, subject to the rules and regulations that shall be adopted by the board of managers to govern the admission of applicants to said home: provided, that no applicant shall be admitted to said home who has not been a resident of the State of Michigan for one year preceding the passage of this act unless he served in a Michigan regiment or was accredited to the State of Michigan." The Soldiers' Home was established for soldiers, sailors and marines, who served in the late civil war, their wives and families. This home was occupied in January, 1894, and to date has been in care of 153 beneficiaries. It is under the control of the managers of the Soldiers' Home. The provision was made by the State for the erection of a Soldiers' Home for the widows, wives and mothers of honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, or marines, who served in the War of the Rebellion or in the War with the South. But such widows, wives and mothers must have been disabled by disease or be otherwise without adequate means of support, and dependent on public charity; and in the case of wives or widows, they must have been married to such soldiers, sailors or marines before the first day of January, 1875. The yearly cost of the home is about \$110,000.

State Supreme Court.

The court consists of one chief justice and four associate justices. They must reside at Lansing, and the salary is \$7,000 per year. They are elected for terms of 10 years, and one is elected every two years at the spring election. The justice whose term expires soonest serves as chief justice. They appoint an attorney at law as court reporter, who has a salary of \$1,500; also a clerk whose salary is \$300 and fees. The jurisdiction is chiefly appellate, most of the cases coming to it being appeals from the circuit courts. Court is held during four terms per year, commencing on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January, April, June and October.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The superintendent has general supervision of the public schools of the state; collects and tabulates the statistics of the state; apportions the primary school fund to the counties; gives information to school officers on matters of school law; prepares and furnishes blanks for school officers, organizes and visits teachers' institutes and appoints instructors for them. He is a member and secretary of the state board of education, and is also a member of the state board of geological survey. He is elected at the state election for term of two years, and the salary

State Swamp Lands.

lands, State Swamp.

State Treasurer.

This officer is the receiving officer and custodian of the funds, including state taxes collected by the county treasurer, specific taxes upon railroads, insurance, telegraph, telephone, express and other companies; and proceeds of sales of state lands. He is a member of the boards of state auditors, of state canvassers, of equalization, of escheats, of control of state swamp lands, of claims growing out of sales of public lands, and of review for assessment of telegraph and telephone companies. He is elected at the regular state election for a term of two years, and has a salary of \$1,000.

State University.

The University of Michigan at Ann Arbor is the legitimate successor of the university schools established in Detroit in 1817. This is abundantly proven by the records of the old and new institutions, and by a decision of the Supreme Court in January, 1856.

Aug. 26, 1817, is a memorable date, for on that day "Catholepistemiad or University of Michigania," was born. Under the creative Act, 13 professorships were established, namely: Universal Science, the professor to be also the president of the university; of Literature, embracing all sciences relative to language; of Mathematics, Natural History, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, and Chemistry, and of the Medical, Economic, Ethical, Military, Historical, and Intellectual Sciences, the last to embrace all "sciences relative to the minds of animals, to human mind, spiritual existence, to the Deity, and to religion."

The Act certainly had the merit of breadth, comprehensive as it did the teaching of all the sciences the world had heard of, besides some never heard of before or since. It was drawn by Judge Woodward, who probably coined more words than any other American of his time.

On Aug. 28, 1817, the Governor and Judges appropriated \$500 towards the erection of a building and \$30 for the lot. On Aug. 10 a further appropriation of \$200 was made.

The Act which established the university provided that public taxes should be increased 15 per cent for its support, also authorized the faculty to prepare four successive lotteries and to deduct 15 per cent from the prizes for its benefit.

On Sept. 8, 1817, all the professorships were conferred upon two men, and the proceeding was made still more strange by the fact that both of these men were clergymen, namely, the Rev. John Monteith, a graduate of Princeton College and pastor of the Protestant Church, and the Rev. Gabriel Richard, the Roman Catholic priest of St. Anne's. The first named held the presidency and seven professorships, and the other served as vice-president and held six professorships.

The corner-stone of the university building was laid on Aug. 24, 1817. The building, 24 by 60 feet, was located on the west side of Bates near Congress street, Detroit.

The university next commissioned Benjamin Stead, James Connor, and Oliver Williams as directors of a Lancasterian school, and on Aug. 10, 1818, a school under that name was opened in the university building.

On April 30, 1821, the original University Act was repealed, and under the title of the University of Michigan all rights of the old corporation were committed to the Governor and trustees. These trustees were authorized to establish schools and colleges at their discretion, but they devoted their

troit. In 1821, a large lot adjoining the one already in-
veyed to them by the Governor and Judges.

nd 1822 there was much discussion as to the merits
sterian methods, and whole columns of the "Gazette"
d to the subject. The discussions seemed to favor
and on Dec. 10, 1821, the trustees of the university
services of John Farmer, then of Albany, N. Y., as
a Lancasterian school.

26, 1824, Mr. Farmer resigned, in order to engage in
ymment.

is date a number of different teachers were employed
th the time seemed ripe for a fully organized uni-
on March 18, 1837, a law was approved organizing
shing the State University. Its government was
Board of Regents, to be appointed by the Governor

It was made their duty to establish not only the
but also such branches thereof in the different parts
as the legislature might authorize. A further act,
arch 20, 1837, located the university at Ann Arbor, on
acres to be donated to the state for this purpose.
as 64 acres of land and 21 buildings.

eral control of the institution is lodged with a board
gents, who are elected at biennial spring elections.
their positions for the period of eight years, the terms
ring every second year. It was endowed with two
f land by the general government, which were sold
; the net amount to the credit of the fund on June
: \$533,904, on which the state pays interest at 7 per
cing annually \$38,500. The present value of the
\$2,100,000. Its current expenses for the fiscal year
: 30, 1900, were \$478,012.13. The net receipts from
es for the same period were \$185,554.47. The legis-
ppriation for current expenses is the one-fourth mill
are seven departments, viz., Literary, Engineering,
nd Surgery, Law, Pharmacy, Homeopathic and
e collegiate year begins Oct. 1st in all departments.
3,712 students in 1900; the number graduated in 1900
ne collegiate staff consists of 147 professors and in-

State Veterinarian.

cer is appointed by the Governor with the approval
te. The term of office is two years, and his salary
y and expenses. It is his duty to investigate as to
mals and suppress contagion among them.

State Veterinary Board.

rd consists of three members appointed by the Gov-
ernors of three years, one being appointed annually.
ust be residents of the state, citizens of the United
graduates of a regular college of veterinary medi-
cine, but no two shall be graduates of the same
powers and duties are to examine those who wish
s veterinary doctors, and to grant certificates author-
izations. They receive no salary, but their secretary
for each certificate issued, which goes towards the
the board.

State Weather Service.

rvices is under the control of the State Board of
and co-operates with the U. S. Weather Bureau in

the accurate and rapid dissemination of weather forecasts, frosts and cold wave warnings, and the publishing of crop conditions. Observations relative to temperature, direction, wind and cloudiness are taken daily and a report furnished to the director of the central office at Lansing. Daily weather forecasts are telegraphed, telephoned or sent by mail to about 2,200 places in the state. The service publishes during the planting, growing and harvesting season a bulletin which gives in detail for each section of the state the conditions of the various crops as affected by the weather.

The central state office is at Lansing, and there are eight offices in Michigan, viz: Alpena, Detroit, Grand Haven, Holland, Marquette, Port Huron, Sault Ste. Marie, Escanaba. The United States Weather Bureau. The State appropriates annually for instruments and expenses, and the United States mails the men and transmits free the matter sent out of the offices. In addition to the regular observers, there are literary observers scattered all over the state, who are furnished with certain instruments, and who make, record and transmit observations. See "U. S. Weather Bureau."

Stations on Railroads.

See Railroads, Stations and Distances.

Statue of Governor Blair.

An imposing statue of the famous war governor of Michigan—Austin Blair—occupies a portion of the square immediately in front of the capital at Lansing. It was erected in 1898 and unveiled on October 12, 1898. In connection with there was an imposing parade and addresses were delivered by T. W. Palmer, John Patton, R. A. Alger, Gov. and Gen. Shafter. The statue represents the deceased governor in a standing position. The granite pedestal is appropriately inscribed.

Steamboat, First.

The first steamboat on the lakes was the Walk-in-the-Shed. She arrived at Detroit on her first trip Aug. 27, 1818.

Steamboats, Inspector of.

See U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.

Sturgeon Bay Canal.

See Canal, Sturgeon Bay.

Suffrage, Woman.

See Woman Suffrage.

Summer State.

See Cognomens of State.

Sunday Observance.

"No person shall keep open his shop, warehouse or house, or shall do any manner of labor, business, or work present at any dancing, or at any public diversion, or entertainment, or take part in any sport, game, or play first day of the week. The foregoing provisions shall not apply to works of necessity and charity, nor to the making of promises of marriage, nor to the solemnization of marriage, every person so offending shall be punished by fine not exceeding ten dollars for each offense. * * *

"No person shall be present at any game, sport, play, or diversion, or resort to any public assembly, excepting

for religious worship or moral instruction, or concerts of sacred music, upon the evening of the said first day of the week; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five dollars for each offense."—State Law.

Sunday School, First.

The first Sunday school in the state was held in the old university building in Detroit on Oct. 4, 1818. It was a union school, officered and managed by members of various denominations, with Lemuel Shattuck as superintendent. Full details concerning it are given in Farmer's History of Detroit and Michigan.

Sunday Schools.

At the State Sunday School convention, held at Owosso in 1900, it was reported that there were 4,325 schools, 409,150 scholars, and 50,650 teachers in the State.

Suomi College and Seminary.

This is a Lutheran institution, located at Hancock. In 1900 it had 49 students, and the property was valued at \$5,000.

Superintendent of Poor.

See County Superintendent of Poor.

Supervisors.

See Township Supervisor and County Board of Supervisors.

Supreme Court of Michigan.

See State Supreme Court.

Surrender, Dates of.

The region including Michigan was surrendered by French to English after the victory at Quebec on Sept. 8, 1760; Detroit formally surrendering on Nov. 29, 1760. It was yielded to the United States by Great Britain by treaties of Nov. 30, 1782 and Sept. 7, 1783; but was not actually yielded up until July 11, 1796. It was surrendered to the English by Gen. Hull Aug. 16, 1812, and retaken Sept. 29, 1813.

Surveyor.

See County Surveyor.

Surveys, Public.

The public surveys of the region, including Michigan, were begun in 1815 and completed in 1857.

In the west, principal meridian lines, so called, are first established; these are lines running due north, usually from the mouth of a noted river, or from some prominent natural object. To distinguish them from each other they are numbered in regular order. The principal meridian for Michigan runs north and south, and is an established line running from the mouth of the Au Glaze, a branch of the Maumee River, in Ohio. On the map it forms the eastern boundary of Hillsdale County and extends due north to the northern boundary of Michigan.

On the map alongside of this meridian line numbers will be found, which run north and south from the base line, which, at this point, is identical with the north boundary of Jackson County. These numbers indicate according to the U. S. survey the number of the town north or south of the base line.

Surveys: Base Lines.

Throughout the west at irregular intervals the "Principal Meridian Lines" are intersected at right angles by east and

west lines called "Base Lines." The location of base lines is not determined by any fixed rule, the primary object being to establish an accurate east and west line as the "base of operations" in making new surveys.

The base line for Michigan is along the north boundary of Wayne County and due west along the north boundary of certain other counties until it intersects Lake Michigan. On the map the range numbers in Roman numerals will be found along this line, and also along "Correction Lines" (described below), and number east and west from the principal meridian, which intersects this line near the center of the north boundary of Jackson County. These numbers indicate the range numbers, according to the U. S. survey, of the towns east or west of the principal meridian.

Surveys: Correction Lines, Offsets and Jogs.

Owing to the globular shape of the earth, any two lines both of which run due north, will continually approach each other until they meet at the pole. In consequence of this fact it is found that the south line of each township is a little longer than the north line, and the difference increases the further north the survey is extended. In order, therefore, to have the townships as nearly uniform in size as possible "Correction Lines" are established with fresh measurements from the principal meridian, the range lines are again run at exact distances of six miles and extended northwards. As these lines, for new townships are laid off on the correction line, the variation in width above alluded to are quite apparent and they are spoken of as "offsets" or "jogs" in the survey.

The differences in width between townships on the north and south sides of a "Correction Line" will of course be scarcely noticeable next to the principal meridian, but as the differences are practically added together as you increase the number of towns and the distance from the meridian, they are soon quite noticeable and sometimes are several miles wide. In order to even up these irregularities the townships on each base and correction line are made as much wider as the north town line will be narrowed from the cause named, by the time a correction line is reached. In surveying any township, any differences, however originating, are continually carried to the north and west, and, therefore, the southwesterly section in any town is always wider east and west than the northwesterly section, while the northern row of sections may be either wider or narrower north and south than the other sections in a township.

It is often the case that lands are surveyed in isolated tracts, and when the lands between are surveyed and the lines are closed, it is found that the lines of the different surveys do not agree; there is often an excess or a deficiency in the amount of land required for a standard township or section, and this is always thrown on the north and west sides of the last survey, and this fact with the attempt sometimes made to harmonize surveys made by different persons at various times, together with the ignorance, carelessness and dishonesty of many surveyors, the imperfection of the instruments used, and a variety of influences and magnetic attractions such as the presence of large deposits of iron mineral and the influence of magnetic currents, will account for irregularities in surveyed lines.

There are five correction lines in the State.

The first runs through Sanilac, Tuscola, Saginaw, Gratiot and Montcalm Counties, forms the north boundary of Kent County, and then crosses Muskegon County.

The second runs across the Lower Peninsula along the north boundary of the counties of Arenac, Gladwin, Clare, Osceola, Lake and Mason counties.

The third runs through the center of Alpena, Montmorency, Otsego, Antrim and Leelanau Counties.

The fourth through Delta, Menominee and Dickinson Counties.

The fifth through Marquette, Baraga, Houghton and Ontonagon Counties. For the sake of convenient reference the map gives the range numbers along these correction lines and in the Upper Peninsula along one other line.

Surveys: Range and Town Lines.

In the making of the government survey after the "Principal Meridian" and "Base Lines" have been established, north and south, "Range Lines," so called, are run at regular intervals of six miles, reckoning from the meridian line, and these range lines are intersected at right angles every six miles by east and west lines called "Town Lines," which run parallel with the base line, and thus the land is divided in towns or townships, each six miles square and containing as near as may be, 36,000 acres.

Surveys: Town and Range Numbers.

Each township when laid out has a town and range number peculiar to itself. Beginning at some particular base line and going north, all townships included in a certain district are numbered in regular order 1, 2, 3, and so on; all townships south of the base line are numbered in a similar manner, the word north or south being added as the case may be, as, for instance, "town 31, north" or "town 4, south." On the map the numbers of the towns in plain figures are placed on the side of the principal meridian.

The range lines, which form the east and west sides of the township give us the name of "Ranges" and each strip of land six miles wide lying between the range lines and extending north or south is called a Range. Reckoning from any principal meridian each township and each tier of townships is numbered in regular order as being either east or west of the principal meridian, as, for instance, "range 14, west" of the principal meridian, or "range 2, east" of the principal meridian. The numbers of the ranges will be found on the map in Roman numerals along the base line and also along the "correction lines."

As each township has both a town and range number, both numbers must be given in order to accurately describe its location, for example, "town 29, N. R. 5, west" would describe only one township of six miles square, and this would be in Antrim County.

Surveys: Fractional Towns and Sections.

Towns or sections which overrun or fall short of containing the regular number of acres, or of irregular shape because they border on rivers, or lakes, are called "fractional," but are numbered the same as if they contained the usual number of acres.

Surveys: Section and Quarter Section Lines.

Each township is surveyed and subdivided by north and south and east and west lines into parcels of land called "sections," each of which should be one mile square and contain 3600 acres, and these sections are usually subdivided into half-mile squares called "quarter sections" and these sometimes are further subdivided; few maps, however, show any smaller divisions than sections, and the smallest squares on our maps are mile squares or "sections."

Surveys: Numbering of Sections.

The 36 sections in all townships are each numbered in order in one uniform manner. The numbers begin at the N. E. corner section, or upper right corner and number from right to left, 1 to 6, and from left to right, 6 to 12, and so on westward and eastward, alternately in rows from the beginning.

Surveys: Description of Lands.

Because of the variations in surveys a section or quarter section or any parcel of land may contain more or less than the regular number of acres, and, therefore, the words "more or less" are of frequent occurrence in deeds and descriptions of landed property. In describing any tract of land the quarter sections are designated according to their locations, as for example, the "N. E. (or northeast) $\frac{1}{4}$ S. E. (or southeast) $\frac{1}{4}$, and smaller fractions as the $\frac{1}{16}$ th of a section, or 80 acres, would be designated as the east, west, north or south $\frac{1}{2}$ of any $\frac{1}{4}$ section, as for instance, the E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$. The following will illustrate what would be a very full and accurate description of an 80 acre lot: "The E. $\frac{1}{2}$ of the N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of section 16, T. 17, N. R. 13, W. of principal meridian, containing 80 acres more or less according to the United States survey." By an examination of the map it will be seen that this description would indicate that the land was in the town of Pleasant Plains, in the County of Lake, and in the northeast corner of the section, which is crossed by a branch of the Pere Marquette River.

Surveyed Lines, How Marked on Lands.

Wherever there are woods, if the land has been properly surveyed, the bark is cut off and two notches will be found on each of two sides of all trees standing in the way of or directly on the surveyed line. The trees so marked are called "sight," "line," or "station" trees.

If the line is a north and south line the trees are marked on the north and south sides; if it is an east and west line they are marked on the east and west sides. Sometimes instead of being notched, the bark only is cut off and this is called "blazing."

In addition to notching or blazing the trees on a line, a number of other trees on each side of the line are also blazed, two blazes being made on the side towards the line, both of them between where the two cuts should be on a regular "line" tree. The further off the trees are from the surveyed line the nearer the blazes will approach each other.

Each corner of every township, section, and quarter section is designated by certain marks cut on trees, posts or stones.

If there is a tree exactly at the corner it is used as a mark.

If there is no tree right at the corner a post of durable wood, squared at the top, is so set that the corners or edges of the post will conform to the cardinal points of the compass. Mounds of stones or earth are sometimes raised about the corner post, the corners of the mounds corresponding to the corners of the post.

Where posts are set in mounds they should project above the ground 10 or 12 inches and be marked as stated hereafter.

After a corner is established and marked in any way, if there are trees near by, the bearings or directions in which the corner will be found are marked on two or more trees as nearly opposite each other as possible, each tree being blazed near the ground with a large blaze, facing toward the marked corner, and a notch made square across and a little below the middle of the blaze. The trees so marked are called "Bearing Trees" because

they give the bearing or direction in which an established corner will be found, and they are always marked with the letters "B. T."

Surveys: Township Corners, How Marked.

Each tree or post which marks a township corner should be marked on each of the four sides with six notches, which will indicate that it is six miles to another township corner.

If in the woods, one tree inside of each of the four adjoining sections will be found marked with the letters "B. T.," and on each side of these four "Bearing Trees," or on other trees or posts or stones, as near the corner as possible, the following figures and letters will be found: First, the number of the section on which the mark is located; above this the number of the town with the letter "T" before and the letter "N." or "S." for north or south, following the number; above this will be the letter "R." with the range number, and the letter "E." or "W." for east or west of the principal meridian, as the case may be.

Surveys: Section Corners, How Marked.

The mile-posts or trees located along on township lines are marked in numerical order, with as many notches as they are miles distant from the township corner at which the survey began.

Those mile-posts or trees, which are on or along section lines, are marked with as many notches on their east and south corners or sides as they are miles distant from the east and south boundaries of the township.

The numbers of the sections are also marked at the corners of sections on trees or posts, as the case may be; and sometimes the numbers are marked on bits of charred wood, which are buried in mounds raised for the purpose.

The places at which section or township lines intersect and leave bodies of water are marked by posts flattened on their two sides in the direction in which the line runs; and the numbers of the sections which they face are marked upon them.

The posts or trees designating half-mile distances are marked on two opposite sides, "1-4-S.," to indicate a quarter section, and the nearest adjoining trees on each side of the sectional line are similarly marked.

Surveys: Use of the Sectional Map in Unsettled Regions.

If the surveyors have done their duty, and time or other causes have not obliterated the marks, any person in the woods, even if destitute of a compass, unable to see the sun, and totally lost, can, by the aid of this map, if the foregoing explanations are understood, find out where he is, how far he is from any given place and which way to travel to reach any place he may wish to go.

As all the land is surveyed into sections, a person must be either on a section line or surrounded by section lines. If a number of trees, posts, stones or mounds are found in line, with the marks heretofore named, you will know that you are on a sectional line.

If you do not see any of the above marks, by going one mile or less in any direction you should find some. Follow the line they indicate and they will lead you to a sectional corner where you will find four trees, posts, or stones, with figures and letters marked upon them.

sessed to the guardian in the township where he (the guardian) resides.

The personal property of others than minors' under guardianship is assessed to the guardian in the township where his ward resides.

Personal property belonging to estates of deceased persons in the hands of executors or administrators is assessed to them in the township or school district where deceased last dwelt. If the deceased was a non-resident, the property is assessed in the township where it was located to executors or the person in possession.

Personal property under the control of a trustee or agent may be assessed to such trustee or agent where he resides.

Personal property mortgaged or pledged is assessed to the person who has it in possession.

Personal property or buildings located on U. S. or state lands are assessed to the owner or occupant in the place where such property is located.

Personal property of non-residents and all forest products owned by residents or non-residents, or belonging to the estate of deceased persons, is assessed in the township or ward where the same is located, to the person having control of the same; except that where such property is in transit to some place without the state it is assessed at the place in the state nearest its last boom or sorting place (referring to logs).

All forest products in transit on the second Monday in April in each year, or on the banks or shore of any lake or stream when the same is not the place where it is to be manufactured, are held to be destined for the sorting grounds nearest the mouth of the stream and to be there assessed.

It is the duty of the supervisor in the town in which any logs, lumber, timber or tan bark may be located, to ascertain what proportion of such property is liable to assessment, and to assess the same.

Assessors may require a written statement under oath from every person believed to be liable to taxation, as to the amount of taxable property in their possession. If a person swears falsely he is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to fine.

Taxation: Personal Property Exempt.

1. The personal property of benevolent, charitable, educational, and scientific institutions, incorporated under the laws of this state: Provided, that such exemptions shall not apply to secret or fraternal societies, but the personal property of all charitable homes of such societies shall be exempt.
2. That of all library associations, circulating libraries, libraries of reference, and reading rooms owned or supported by the public and not used for gain.
3. That of all posts of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Union Veterans' Unions, and of the Women's Relief Corps connected therewith, of all Young Men's Christian Associations, and of Women's Christian Temperance Union Associations, Young People's Christian Unions, and other similar associations.
4. Pensions receivable from the U. S.
5. So much of the debts due or to become due as shall equal the amount of bonafide and unconditional debts by the person owing.
6. The property of Indians who are not citizens.
7. The library, family pictures, school books, one sewing machine used and owned by each individual or family, and wearing apparel of every individual.

Household furniture, provisions and fuel to the value of to each household: Provided, no person paying board shall be deemed a householder.

4. The working tools of any mechanic not to exceed in value sum of \$100.

0. All fire engines and other implements used in extinguish-fires owned or used by any organized or independent fire pany.

1. All mules, horses and cattle not over one year old, all p and swine not over six months old, and all domesticated s.

2. Personal property owned and used by any householder, in section with his business, of the value of \$200.

Taxation: Real Property Exempt.

. All public property belonging to the U. S.

. All public property belonging to the State of Michl- except licensed homestead lands, part-paid lands held or certificates, and lands purchased at tax sales, and still by the state.

. Lands owned by any county, township, city, village or ol district and buildings thereon, used for public purposes.

. Such real estate as shall be owned and occupied by library, volent, charitable, educational and scientific institutions, in- orated under the laws of this state, with the buildings and r property thereon, while occupied by them solely for the oses for which they were incorporated: Provided, that exemption shall not apply to fraternal or secret societies, all charitable homes of such societies shall be exempt.

. All houses of public worship, with the land on which they d, the furniture therein and all rights in the pews, and also parsonage owned by any religious society of this state and pled as such.

. All lands used exclusively as burial grounds, and the ts of burial therein, and the tombs and monuments therein, e reserved and in use for that purpose: Provided, that the k of any corporation owning such burial grounds shall not kempt.

. The real and personal property of persons, who, in the ion of the supervisor and board of review, by reason of rty, are unable to contribute toward the public charges.

. The real property of corporations exempt under the laws his state by reason of paying specific taxes in lieu of all r taxes for the support of the state: Provided, the track, t of way, depot grounds and buildings, machine shops, roll- stock, and all other property necessarily used in operating railroad in this state belonging to any railroad company l henceforth remain exempt from taxation for any pur- , except that the same shall be subject to special assess- ts for local improvements in cities and villages, and all lands ed or claimed by any such railroad company not adjoining track of such company, shall be subject to all taxes.

. Property owned exclusively by the state agricultural so- , or any county or district agricultural society, and used ny such society exclusively for fair purposes.

0. All land dedicated to the public and actually used as a , and any monument, ground or any armory belong- to any military organization, and not used for gain or any . purpose.

11. All lands with the buildings thereon owned by any of the grand army of the republic or women's relief corps connected therewith when such lands and buildings are occupied and used by such post or women's relief corps exclusively for the purposes for which they are organized.

Taxes, State.

The Auditor General's report of June 30, 1900, shows following: Receipts, \$6,321,736; disbursements, \$5,223,234. Inventories of the several state institutions show values amounting to \$12,782,443.69. The amount realized from direct taxation, \$3,737,539. Amount realized from specific taxes, \$439,067. Assessed valuation of taxable property in the state for the year 1896 was \$946,009,941.25. The equalized valuation as determined by Boards of Supervisors was \$818,088,460; the equalized valuation as determined by State Board of Equalization, being the amount upon which tax was apportioned, was \$1,105,100,000. The aggregate of the state tax apportioned for 1900 was \$2,908,680.

Taxes, State and County, Assessment and Collection

The cities and incorporated villages of the state collect purely local taxes at different times, but all other taxes, whether state, county, township, or school district, uniformly fall due in the month of December of each year, and are all payable at one time.

State taxes originate as follows:

On or before Sept. 1st of each year, the Auditor General prepares a statement showing the total amount of taxes to be raised for state purposes and apportions the same among the several counties, as determined by the State Board of Equalization and sends to the clerk of each county before the October session of the Board of Supervisors a statement of the amount of taxes apportioned to such county. He also sends to the County Clerk a statement of the amount due from the county for back taxes on the 1st of July previous, and all such back taxes that are not paid before Oct. 1st, are reapportioned to the county Board of Supervisors, together with the regular current state tax. The County Clerk, who is clerk of the Board of Supervisors, furnishes the County Treasurer with a certificate showing the amounts to be raised for various purposes in the several townships, and to each Supervisor a certificate of the amount to be raised in his township.

Meantime on or before the third Monday in May of each year the Supervisor or Assessor of each township or municipality makes a complete assessment roll containing the name of every person liable to be taxed with a full description of all the property liable to taxation. If the owner is known his name is entered opposite the description of his piece of property, except in any city or village the description must specify the number of acres each piece contains. The Assessor must value each piece of property according to his best judgment the true cash value of each piece of property. He must also estimate the true value of all personal property and set the same down opposite the name of the owner of such personal property.

On the Tuesday following the third Monday in May the Board of Review in each township meet at the office of the Assessor to examine, correct and approve the assessment or rolls, and on the fourth Monday in May, and also on the following day they meet to correct said roll and hear any complaints of taxpayers, and to finally approve the assessment.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Supervisors in October, they examine the assessment rolls of the several townships, wards or cities, and are supposed to ascertain whether the relative valuations in the respective townships, wards or cities have been equally and uniformly estimated. They may add to or deduct from the total valuation of any of the rolls before them, so as to secure what they deem to be an equitable valuation. The Board of Supervisors also determine the amount to be raised for county purposes and apportion the same to the several townships together with the regular state tax and all back taxes that have not been paid by any particular township before Oct. 1st. They also place on the individual roll of a township the tax to be raised by that township for its own purposes. They then approve and certify the several assessment rolls.

Each Supervisor notifies the Treasurer of his township on or before Nov. 15th of the amount of state and county taxes assessed to the township. On or before Dec. 1st each Supervisor or Assessor furnishes the Treasurer of his township or municipality with a complete tax roll for that township or municipality and thereafter all taxes become a lien upon the properties assessed.

It is the duty of the township or municipal Treasurer to collect and pay over to the County Treasurer the amounts collected by them for state and county purposes up to Jan. 10th within three days thereafter, and they must account in full by the first day of March following.

One per cent is added to the entire tax for any one township, which is the Township Treasurer's fee for collection. If the taxes are not paid by Jan. 10th, 4 per cent is added.

After March 1st, and up to the time lands are sold for taxes, one per cent per month is charged and added to the tax on each piece of land, and also 4 per cent as a collection fee for the County Treasurer. If taxes are allowed to go unpaid until the land is advertised, \$1 additional is added to the tax on each piece advertised.

On the 1st of May of the year following the year for which the taxes were due, a list of all lands on which the taxes are unpaid is forwarded by the County Treasurer to the Auditor General. Taxes, however, may still be paid during the two years following the 1st of May upon which they were returned.

But in February of the second year after they are returned, the Auditor General prepares a list of all lands on which the taxes have not been paid, and files the same with the County Clerk of each county, together with a petition addressed to the Circuit Court praying for a decree and order of sale of such lands. This petition is published in each county for four successive weeks before the opening day of the last term of court held in the county; and the opening day of court must be at least 20 days before the first Tuesday of May, two years after the lands were returned for non-payment of taxes. In connection with the above petition is printed a list of all pieces of land whereon taxes have not been paid up to the time of publishing. The sale takes place at the County Treasurer's office on the first Tuesday of May, two years after the lands were returned, each piece being sold for the total amount of tax, interest and charges against it.

The County Treasurer within 20 days after the sale, must file with the clerk of the Circuit Court a list of the lands so and unless objection is made, within eight days thereafter sale is confirmed. At any time within one year thereafter

court can set aside the sale, upon such terms as are deemed just; but no sale can be set aside after the purchaser or his assignee has been in possession for five years.

A tax receipt, to be valid, must describe the property as fully as it is described on the tax roll; and it is well for persons to observe for themselves that the tax is marked "Paid" on the collector's books.

Taxes, Specific.

Express, telephone and telegraph companies pay to the state 3 per cent on their gross receipts.

Fire and marine insurance companies incorporated in other states pay 3 per cent on their gross receipts from premiums in Michigan.

River improvement companies pay 1 per cent on their paid-in capital stock.

Railroads whose gross earnings do not exceed \$2,000 per mile pay 2½ per cent, those whose earnings are over \$2,000 per mile and do not exceed \$4,000 per mile pay 3¼ per cent; those with earnings of over \$4,000 and not exceeding \$6,000 per mile pay 4 per cent. If over \$6,000 and not exceeding \$8,000, they pay 4½ per cent, and if earnings are over \$8,000 per mile they pay 5 per cent.

In specific taxes the State received for the year ending June 30th, 1901, the sum of \$1,523,612 80 from the following sources: Railroads, \$1,145,384 70; boiler inspection insurance companies, \$741 79; express companies, \$1,443 52; fire insurance companies, \$148,337 38; guarantee insurance companies, \$8,065 07; life insurance companies, \$116,123 41; plank and gravel road companies, \$590 81; plate glass insurance companies, \$783 10; river improvement companies, \$1,259; telegraph companies, \$5,192 90; telephone companies, \$38,962 65; franchise fees, \$50,640 01; inheritance taxes, \$10,369 46; canal companies, \$750.

Taxes, Rate of State.

The rate of state tax in 1899 was 3.37 mills on the dollar.

Teachers' Reading Circle.

This is managed by five Commissioners of Schools chosen by the State Association of Commissioners and Examiners at the yearly meetings in December, with the Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-officio. The County Commissioner is the manager for each county. The Reading Circle year begins and ends with the regular county institute or with the school year, as teachers and commissioners may elect.

Three books are selected for a year's reading, one of which is especially adapted to school use.

No membership fee is charged. The whole cost is included in the purchase of the three books, which are furnished for less than the price of two, and can be procured from the County Commissioner or from the local leader, who has them on consignment.

Telephones, First.

The first telephone system in the state was used in Detroit on Aug. 15, 1878.

Telegraph Line, First.

The first telegraph line operated in Michigan was between Detroit and Ypsilanti and was used on Nov. 23, 1847.

Temperance.

See Liquors, Maine Liquor Law, Local Option.

Territory, Legislative Council of.

This body legislated for the territory after the termination of the rule of the Governor and Judges in 1823 and before a state legislature was provided. It consisted at first of nine persons selected by the President of the United States from among 18 persons elected by the people of the territory.

In 1826 an act provided that it should consist of 13 persons selected out of double the number. Two years later the people themselves were authorized to elect the 13 who were to constitute the council. The first session was held on June 7, 1824, and the sixth and last on Aug. 15, 1835.

What is sometimes called the seventh legislative council was held at Green Bay on Jan. 6, 1836. It was called to provide for the organization of the Territory of Wisconsin and to secure an appropriation to improve the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, and was not properly a legislative body.

Territorial Delegates to Congress.

As a territory, Michigan had no delegates in congress until authorized to elect them by law of 1819.

Territories, Northwest and Indiana.

On July 13, 1787, Congress passed an ordinance for the government of the territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, founder of the Dane Law School of Cambridge, has been generally credited with the authorship of the ordinance. There is, however, no probability that the vital points of the ordinance were originated by Mr. Dane. As long ago as October, 1841, an article appeared in the North American Review containing copious extracts from the diary of Dr. Manasseh Cutler, in which he distinctly claimed the authorship, without amendment, of portions of the ordinance. As the ordinance was expressly framed in the interest of the land company he represented, it is presumably the portion excluding slavery and providing for schools that is attributable to him. Further evidence of his authorship is contained in an elaborate article in the same periodical for April, 1876, written by William F. Poole, then librarian of the Public Library of Chicago. He showed that at the time the ordinance was framed the country was in debt and in great need of money; and that the ordinance was designed to insure the sale to Dr. Manasseh Cutler, agent of the Ohio Company of Associates, of 1,500,000 acres of land in the Northwest Territory. Further, by the history and language of all the preceding proposed ordinances, and of the committees on them; by a comparison of the language of the ordinance as passed, with the style of Mr. Dane and the statements of his own biographer; by the names of the committee who reported the final ordinance; by an analysis of the vote by which it was passed; by a history of the organization in 1786-1787 of the Ohio Company of Associates; and, finally, by direct quotations from Dr. Cutler's own memoranda, in which there are evidences of clear-headed business capacity, and rare ability as a writer, diplomat, and correspondent, he proves that Dr. Cutler was the author of the language which gives character to that most remarkable document.

Mr. Poole also showed that General St. Clair, then president of Congress, was induced to aid in the promotion of the scheme

convention, and the creation of the state of Ohio, yet the convention was called. It began at Chillicothe on Nov. 1, 1803, and closed Nov. 29.

The convention modified the conditions made by Congress, and the modifications were accepted on March 3, 1803, and the admission of Ohio was thus completed.

What is now the State of Michigan was thus annexed to Indiana Territory without the wish or consent of the people of Indiana.

On Jan. 11, 1805, by a law to take effect June 30, 1805, Congress divided Indiana Territory into two territories, named Michigan and Michigan. The latter was to include that part of Indiana Territory lying north of a line drawn east from the southern end of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie, and east of a line north and south through the middle of Lake Michigan and towards to the boundary between the United States and Canada, and on July 2, 1805, the oath of office was administered at Detroit to the Governor and Judges.

Territory of Michigan.

Michigan became a territory by law of Jan. 11, 1805, and took effect June 30, 1805, the Governor and the three judges constituting the legislature.

On Feb. 16, 1813, the people of the territory voted on the question of passing to what was known as the second general government, and, strange to say, the majority were against it. In April, 1816, Congress took a strip from the southern part of the territory, and included it in the bounds of the new State of Indiana. Two years later, on April 18, 1818, Congress increased the size of the territory by adding to it all of what is now the State of Wisconsin and the western half of the Upper Peninsula. A second addition to the territorial limits of Michigan

is reserved, at least one hour prior to the time of beginning of each performance, and the purchase of reserved seats for the purpose of selling them is hereby prohibited."—State Law.

Time.

See Standard Time.

Toledo War.

See War, Toledo.

Toll for Grinding Grain.

This must not exceed one-tenth of amount furnished.

Tolls on Rivers.

See River Improvements.

Tonnage of Great Lakes, Passing Through Detroit River.

During 1899 no less than 12,971 vessels, with a freight tonnage of 15,437,612 tons, passed down, and 14,081 vessels with a freight tonnage of 16,330,218 tons passed up.

Town Meetings.

These meetings for the election of township officers are held yearly on the first Monday of April.

Towns and Townships, Kinds of.

There are three varieties of towns or townships, viz: Surveyed, organized and incorporated. Surveyed towns or townships are of regular shape and six miles square, a proper description of one of which would be, by its number and range, as for instance: Town 25 north (or south); range 10 west (or east).

Organized towns are subdivisions of counties, and are often composed of a single surveyed township; but frequently in thinly settled regions an organized township extends over and includes several surveyed townships; sometimes the towns, included under one organization do not even join each other; oftentimes an organized town or township is composed of parts of several surveyed townships, or perhaps of only a few sections in a single surveyed township. Whether much or little territory is included in an organized township it has a name peculiar to itself, so far as the county in which it is located is concerned.

Incorporated towns or villages exist under general or special laws—the amount of territory embraced in them varying according to the population of the place, and the ambition or enterprise of the inhabitants.

Town and Range Numbers.

See "Surveys: Town and Range Numbers."

Township Board.

The Supervisor, the two Justices of the Peace whose terms of office soonest expire, and the Township Clerk constitute the Township Board, any three of the number constituting a quorum. This board has general control of the affairs of the township, and meets annually on the Tuesday after the annual meeting to audit and settle claims against the township and to examine and adjust the accounts of the Township Treasurer and of all other township officers who receive or distribute public moneys.

Township Board of Education.

Because of sparseness of population in some parts of the state, especially in the Upper Peninsula, provision is made for township school districts under a special law, and in such cases two trustees are elected at the annual township meeting, one for one year and one for two years, who, with the Township Clerk, and the two School Inspectors of the township, constitute the Township Board of Education, and have control in school matters.

Township Board of Health.

The Township Board of every township is the Board of Health for that township. They must appoint and constantly have a Health Officer, who shall be a well educated physician, if such a person is at hand. The latter is the executive officer of the board, but such board must meet within 30 days after the annual township meeting, and also on the call of the Supervisor, or any two of its members. The board must regulate nuisances, purchase a burial ground, and may establish quarantine when necessary.

Township Board of Library Directors.

At the next regular election after any township (or village) shall have voted to establish a free public library, there shall be elected a library board of six directors—two for one year, two for two years, and two for three years, and each year thereafter there shall be elected two directors for three years each, so that the board shall always consist of six.

Township Board of Review.

This board consists of the Supervisor and two other members chosen by the voters of the township at the annual town meeting for the purpose of reviewing the assessment roll. The term of office is two years, one member being elected annually.

Township Canvassing Board.

The inspectors of election in a township constitute the Canvassing Board; in case a township is divided into election districts, the inspectors of District No. 1 constitute the Canvassing Board.

See Elections, Township.

Township Clerk.

The Township Clerk, who is elected on the first Monday of April for one year, is the custodian of the books and records of the township. He keeps an account with the Treasurer of the township, charging him with funds that come into his hands and crediting him with monies paid out by order of the proper authorities, and also must keep a similar account with regard to the several funds of the township. It is his duty on or before the 1st day of October to deliver to the Supervisor of his township a certified copy of all statements, certificates and determinations on record in his office relating to the raising of money by taxation for township, school, highway, drain and all other purposes, together with the aggregate amount thereof. He provides the ballot boxes and has charge of them, makes returns of elections to the proper officers, furnishes a list of the electors in the township to the Secretary of State in November of each year, is the clerk of the Township Board of Health, issues orders for bounty on sparrows, keeps the records of chattel mortgages.

issues burial permits and keeps a register of deaths, apportions school monies to the districts, acts as sealer of weights and measures in the township, and performs various other duties. He is paid \$1.50 per day for time spent in his duties.

Township Commissioner of Highways.

This officer is elected at the annual township meeting on the first Monday in April for one year, and as implied in his title has general control of the roads in the township, the keeping of them free from weeds and stray cattle; also the care of bridges. He keeps a record of highways, may require shade trees to be planted, may contract for the construction of watering troughs, and determines the necessity for sidewalks. In conjunction with the Township Board he may divide the township into not less than four road districts and makes the assessments for highway taxes in each district. He has power to employ men to work on the roads, makes estimates for road improvements, reports yearly as to construction of roads and expense of maintaining the same. He is allowed \$1.50 per day for actual services and the Township Clerk acts as his clerk.

Township Constable.

Each township may elect at annual meeting not to exceed four constables for terms of one year each. They are paid by fees prescribed by law, and their special duty is to preserve the peace and to serve such legal notices as the law prescribes. One of the constables usually selects the 18 persons from among whom six jurymen are selected to try any case in the Justice's Court.

Township Elections.

See Elections, Township.

Township Election Commissioners.

The members of the Township Board act as Election Commissioners. See Township Board; also Elections, Township.

Township Election Inspectors.

The inspectors of election for any township not divided into more than one election district consist of five persons, the Supervisor, the two Justices not holding the office of Supervisor or Clerk, whose terms of office soonest expire, and the Township Clerk and Assessor, if there be one.

In case the township is divided into two or more election districts the above named officers constitute the inspectors for the first district, the remaining two Justices and Township Treasurer for the second district, and for any other districts the Township Board shall appoint three freeholders as inspectors.

Their duty is to preserve order, receive ballots, canvass the votes and certify as to who has been elected.

Township Justices of the Peace.

Justices of the Peace, of which a township may have not to exceed four, are elected at the annual township meeting for terms of four years. As the original justices in a township are elected for terms of one, two, three and four years respectively, no two justices' terms expire at the same time.

Vacancies are filled at the annual meeting and the person elected serves for the rest of the term.

With the exception of some causes, especially reserved from their jurisdiction, they have original jurisdiction in all civil

actions where the debt or damage does not exceed \$100, and also the same jurisdiction that Circuit Courts have in civil actions growing out of definite or implied contracts where the debt or damage does not exceed \$300.

They also have criminal jurisdiction in certain cases, have authority to perform the marriage ceremony, administer oaths and perform various other duties prescribed by law. They are paid by prescribed fees.

Jurors for Justices' Courts are selected from property holders by the constable. Eighteen names being obtained, each party may strike out six names and the remaining six form the jury. Jurors are paid 50 cents per day. Detroit, under a special law, has what are known as Justices' Courts with practically the same authority.

Township Names.

The name of every Township in each County in the State existing in 1900 will be found in the article, "Population of Townships and Counties."

Township Officers.

The following officers exist or may exist in each township. The time and mode of their election or appointment, their duties and salaries are given in connection with the names of the various offices, which will be found in their proper alphabetical order:

- Township Board.
- Township Board of Education.
- Township Board of Health.
- Township Board of Library Directors.
- Township Board of Review.
- Township Canvassing Board.
- Township Constables.
- Township Clerk.
- Township Commissioner of Highways.
- Township Election Inspectors.
- Township Election Commissioners.
- Township Health Officer.
- Township Justices.
- Township Overseer of Highways.
- Township Poundmaster.
- Township Registration Board.
- Township School Inspector.
- Township Supervisor.
- Township Treasurer.

Township Overseers of Highways.

The overseer for each of the four road districts into which a township has been divided by the Commissioner of Highways and Township Board, is elected for one year at the annual township meeting. His principal duty is to furnish lists to the Township Clerk of people liable to do work on the highways, and to call on each taxpayer to see that before Aug. 1st of each year they perform their portion of the labor on the highways or pay for the same. It is also his duty to see generally that the roads are kept in good order and proper fences erected and kept in good condition. He renders a yearly account to the Commissioner of Highways of his labors and collections. He is paid such sums as may be agreed upon by the Township Board.

Townships, Population of.

See "Population of Townships."

Township Poundmaster.

the annual township meeting the voters may elect by one vote as many Poundmasters as they see fit.

Township Registration Board.

is composed of the Township Supervisor, Treasurer and Elections, Township.

Township School Inspectors.

School Inspector is elected at the annual township meeting to serve for two years and with the Inspector holding over the Township Clerk constitute a Township Board of School Inspectors. They define the boundaries of the several school districts; no school district can include more than nine sections, except those in the Upper Peninsula, which may include more than nine sections. They report facts about the schools to the Superintendent of Public Instruction and see that the primary fund is not distributed to any district which has not kept open the time required by law. They also examine lists of names to see that they are prepared to teach as required. They are allowed \$1.50 per day for time spent in their

Township Supervisor.

Supervisor is the principal executive officer of a township and is elected annually by ballot for one year on the first Monday in April. He is a member of the Township Board and assessor of the township for state, township and school taxes, allowed \$2 per day for assessing and making out the rolls. He acts as an inspector of election and with the Township Clerk lists the petit jurors, may relieve poor and order them admitted to the county poor house, is required each year in April when he makes the assessment rolls to collect farm taxes for publication by the Secretary of State, and also collect statistics as to number of births and deaths in the township during the previous year. He also performs various minor duties. At the annual meeting of Supervisors, each supervisor is paid \$3 per day for not more than 12 days' session. The same amount for not more than two special sessions in each of six days each, with six cents a mile for distance from home to and from place of meeting; and when they have to come the day before in order to get to the meeting in time they are allowed \$3 a day extra for going and returning. Wayne and Saginaw Counties the regular sessions may last five days, but the special sessions only three days. County Board of Supervisors.

Township Treasurer.

officer, elected on the first Monday in April for one year, custodian of the township funds and collects all the taxes from them out on the order of the Township Board, of which he is a member. The same person can be elected only two years in succession. The pay is \$1.50 per day for time actually spent as of office. He may appoint a deputy to be paid by

Trees and Forests.

Michigan has about 90 species of trees. She has six species of tree size, also basswood, whitewood, honey locust.

Kentucky coffee tree, two cherries, pepperidge, five ashes, sassafras, three elms, hackberry, mulberry, buttonwood, black walnut, butternut, six hickories, about 12 oaks, chestnut, beech, five birches, larch, arbor vitae, and red cedar.

Hickory of three species of the best quality grows in the southern part of the state. The most common trees of the state are beech and sugar maple. They grow all over the southern peninsula on what is known as timbered land. Much of the northern sugar maple is curly or bird's-eye. It is very useful



Ref.: - 1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. Caro & Lake Huron R. R.
3. P. O. & N. R. R. 4. M. C. R. R. 5. Cass River.

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for furniture and certain parts of railway coaches. Large quantities are exported. The white oak is another valuable tree found in great abundance and perfection in most parts of the southern peninsula. It disappears as we reach the pine of the north.

In the central and northern parts of the state are the most celebrated pine forests of the continent. An old lumberman said he could furnish spurs of pine 175 feet long and not over two feet through at the butt. He had cut them 200 feet long.

Tuscola County

Was created in 1840 and organized in 1850. Its present limits were defined in 1855. The name was derived from a Muscogee Indian word, Tusco, meaning "warrior." The county seat was at first at Vassar, but is now at Caro. Acres in county, 519,103. Population in 1850, 291; 1860, 4,885; 1870, 13,721; 1880, 25,739; 1890, 32,508; 1894, 34,412; 1900, 35,890. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 5,685. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,741, Bryan 2,650.

United States Attorney.

There are two, one for the eastern district and one for the western district of Michigan. It is the duty of the attorney to prosecute all offences against the government, its property or laws; to attend to the collection of all debts due to the government. The appointment to this office is made by the Senate on nomination of the President. The term of office is indefinite. The salary is \$200 and fees not exceeding \$6,000.

U. S. Circuit Court.

The first United States Circuit Court for the State of Michigan was provided for by Act of July 1, 1836. By Act of March 3, 1837, the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan were made the seventh circuit. By Act of July 15, 1862, a new division of circuits was made and Michigan, Wisconsin and Illinois were made the eighth circuit. On Jan. 23, 1863, the circuits were again rearranged, Ohio and Michigan being made the seventh circuit. By law of July 23, 1866, the present sixth circuit, embracing the States of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and Tennessee, was created. In general, the power of this court may be thus defined: It may hear, and try originally, all cases coming under United States law, except admiralty cases. It has also jurisdiction in cases between citizens of different states, and between citizens and aliens, in cases either of law or equity, involving amounts of more than \$2,000. The salary of the circuit judge is \$6,000. He is nominated by the President and confirmed by the senate, the term being for life.

The clerk of the Circuit Court is appointed by the judge and holds office at his pleasure. He is paid by fees appertaining to the office. For services and clerk hire he is allowed to retain up to the amount of \$3,500 per year.

U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals for Sixth Circuit.

This court, consisting of three judges, constitutes a court of appeals for this the sixth circuit, for cases from the United States Circuit or District Courts. It convenes on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in October, and monthly thereafter, except August and September.

All sessions of the court are held at Cincinnati, unless otherwise especially ordered by the court.

The clerk's office is at Cincinnati, Ohio, and his salary is \$3,500 per year.

U. S. Court Commissioners.

The duties of commissioners consist in hearing and taking testimony as may be referred to them, for use in either circuit or the District Court, and when so taken, by order of court, the testimony has all the force that it would have if before the court itself. The parties to any case requiring testimony to be taken may elect the commissioner before whom they will have the testimony taken.

The commissioners are appointed by the United States Circuit Judges. The term is for life, and they are paid by the fees received.

U. S. Collector of Customs.

There are four customs districts in Michigan, as follows:

The first customs district in the district of Michigan comprises all the waters and shores of the State lying west of the principal meridian and south of the Straits of Mackinac, except the territory bordering on Green Bay, and including Bois Blanc Island. Grand Haven is the port of entry and of immediate transportation; Cheboygan, Marquette and Ludington are sub-ports of delivery.

The second district, the district of Huron, comprises all that portion of the lower peninsula which lies east of the principal meridian and north of the southern boundary line of La-peak and St. Clair Counties, including all the waters and shores of St. Clair River, Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron. Port Huron is the port of entry and of immediate transportation.

The third district, that of Detroit, comprises all the waters and shores of Lake St. Clair and Lake Erie, and the waters connected therewith, from the Miami River to the mouth of the St. Clair River. Detroit is the port of entry and of immediate transportation.

The fourth district, the district of Superior, comprises the whole Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Marquette is the port of entry, and Gladstone a sub-port of entry. Marquette and Sault Ste. Marie are ports of immediate transportation.

The collector has a salary of \$1,000 and fees. Connected with the office are a large number of officers having various duties. At all, or nearly all, ports there are deputy collectors to whom masters of vessels report, and who note all entries and clearances of vessels.

When a vessel arrives from a foreign country a permit to land the goods must be obtained before being landed, unless they are to be placed in a bonded warehouse. The entry consists of a written statement containing the name of the vessel and her master, the name of the port from which the articles were shipped, their particular marks, numbers, quality, and quantity, denomination, and prime cost, and the advance charges on them. The importer must also produce the original invoice or other documents in lieu thereof, with the bills of lading. Vessels sailing from the United States obtain from the collector written permits to leave, called "clearances," and sailors obtain certificates of their nationality, usually denominated "protections," which serve to secure them the privileges of American seamen. The collector certifies to the correctness of the manifests or bills of lading of goods on board of vessels sailing from this to any foreign port; he also issues registers to ships, specifying the description and nationality of such as are going to foreign countries. He issues yearly licenses to vessels engaged in lake or river trade; keeps account of all vessels built within the district, also of those arriving at and departing from ports of entry, giving their character and description, and reports the same to the Bureau of Statistics at Washington; he makes returns of all imports and exports at his port; he is also the disbursing agent of the Government for the Revenue Marine service, and acts as custodian of the public buildings, including the court-rooms and offices therein contained, and is charged with the repair and preservation of the buildings and furniture.

All imported merchandise is examined and appraised, whether imported direct or through a bonded warehouse, which is under Government supervision. The appraiser is appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and receives \$3,000 a year.

Bonded warehouses are for the benefit of importers who do not wish to pay the entire duties on any lot of goods at the time they are imported. In all such cases the goods are stored in the warehouse, and the duties paid from time to time as portions are withdrawn. These warehouses were first used in Detroit, in June, 1872. In addition to the regular bonded warehouse, bonded rooms are allowed in the stores of individuals for storage of merchandise imported, owned by or consigned to them, and such rooms are also under the control of the officers of the customs.

To aid in the enforcement of the revenue laws the Government employs the revenue steamer "Fessenden," which patrols the rivers and lakes. The steamer "Michigan," of the United States Navy, also makes occasional visits to the various ports.

U. S. Congressional Districts.

The several Congressional Districts are composed as follows:

First—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards of Detroit.

Second—Jackson, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Monroe Counties, the Townships of Plymouth, Northville, Canton, Van Buren, Romulus, Sumpter, Huron, Brownstown, Monguagon, Taylor, and Ecorse, and the City of Wyandotte in Wayne County.

Third—Hillsdale, Branch, Calhoun, Kalamazoo, and Eaton Counties.

Fourth—St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Van Buren, Allegan and Barry Counties.

Fifth—Ottawa, Kent and Ionia Counties.

Sixth—Ingham, Livingston, Genesee, and Oakland Counties, and Townships of Livonia, Nankin, Dearborn, Redford, Springwells and Greenfield in Wayne County, and Twelfth, Fourteenth and Sixteenth Wards of Detroit.

Seventh—Huron, Sanilac, Lapeer, St. Clair and Macomb Counties, and Townships of Grosse Pointe, Gratiot and Hamtramck in Wayne County.

Eighth—Tuscola, Saginaw, Shiawassee, and Clinton Counties.

Ninth—Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, Lake, Wexford, Manistee, Benzie and Leelanau Counties.

Tenth—Bay, Midland, Gladwin, Arenac, Ogemaw, Iosco, Alcona, Oscoda, Crawford, Montmorency, Alpena, Presque Isle, Cheboygan, Emmet and Otsego Counties.

Eleventh—Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Mecosta, Osceola, Clare, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Grand Traverse, Antrim and Charlevoix Counties.

Twelfth—Delta, Schoolcraft, Chippewa, Mackinac, Ontonagon, Marquette, Menominee, Dickinson, Baraga, Houghton, Keweenaw, Alger, Luce, Iron and Gogebic Counties.

U. S. District Court.

United States District Courts for the State of Michigan were first provided for by Act of July 1, 1836. The sessions of both Circuit and District United States Courts for the entire Sta-

were at first held only in Detroit. By Act of February 24, 1837, the State was divided into two judicial districts. The court held at Detroit is now known as the District Court for the Eastern District of Michigan, and that held at Grand Rapids as the District Court for the Western District of Michigan.

The district is divided into two subdivisions, namely Northern and Southern. The Northern District embraces the Counties of Alcona, Alpena, Arenac, Bay, Cheboygan, Clare, Crawford, Genesee, Gladwin, Gratiot, Huron, Iosco, Isabella, Midland, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Tuscola, and court meets at Bay City on the first Tuesdays in May and October. The Southern Division embraces the Counties of Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Hillsdale, Ingham, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Oakland, St. Clair, Sanilac, Washtenaw, and Wayne, and court meets at Detroit on the first Tuesdays in March, June and November.

The western half of the State is known as the District Court for the Western District of Michigan, and is also divided into two subdivisions, namely Northern and Southern. The Northern Division embraces the Counties of Alger, Baraga, Chippewa, Delta, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Isle Royal, Keweenaw, Luce, Mackinac, Marquette, Menominee, Ontonagon and Schoolcraft, and court meets at Marquette on the first Tuesdays in May and September. The Southern Division embraces the Counties of Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Cass, Charlevoix, Eaton, Emmet, Grand Traverse, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kakaskia, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Otawa, St. Joseph, Van Buren and Wexford, and court meets at Grand Rapids on the first Tuesdays of March and October.

The District Court has jurisdiction in all cases of infraction of United States law, in admiralty cases, or cases arising in connection with trade or travel on the rivers and lakes, and in Bankruptcy cases.

The jurors for both Circuit and District United States Courts were formerly selected by the clerk and marshal; by law of June 30, 1879, a commissioner, who in politics must be opposed to the clerk, is appointed by the presiding judge to assist the clerk in the selection of names.

About the first of October of each year they select the names of not less than one hundred persons from different counties in the district; these names are placed in a box, and at least twenty days before court term begins, the clerk and marshal draw out, in the presence of the district attorney, twenty-three names as grand jurors, and twenty-four as traverse jurors. The jurors are paid two dollars per day.

Judges of the District Court are appointed by the Senate on nomination of the President. The term is for life, and the salary is \$3,500 per year.

The clerk of the District Court is appointed by the District Judge and is paid by the fees received.

U. S. Engineers' Office.

The construction and repair of all lighthouses is in charge of officers of the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army, who are assigned to duty in the various lighthouse districts of the country. Officers of this corps are also assigned to the charge of various public works, such as the improvement of

l harbors, the construction of canals, or the survey and lakes, and often the same officer has charge of use district and various river and harbor works. ice for the entire lake region is located at Detroit, and nt charts are issued from this office of all the Great i connecting rivers at from 20 to 30 cents each.

U. S. Forts in Michigan.

s than ten different forts have been located within at bounds of the State, but now only two of them, ly and Fort Wayne, are actually in commission. Fort s founded at Sault Ste. Marie in 1822 by Gen. Hugh d was located on the water front between Bingham d the Catholic Church. In 1892 the old fort was aban- l the present one overlooking the city was occupied. i \$500,000 has been already invested in the construction ent buildings, and there are ample accommodations ompanies.

Vayne is located on the Detroit River just below De- s site was selected in 1841, and from time to time since rds of a quarter of a million dollars has been expend-

andoned forts are the following:

traliot was located at the outlet of Lake Huron, just ead of the St. Clair River. It was originally called osep and Fort du Luth, and was built about 1686 by Luth. After the war of 1812 a fort was built here by d States, and it remained government property until

It was sold to the Port Huron & Northwestern R. R. olmes, originally called Fort George, on the Island ac, was erected by the English during the war of r its surrender to the Americans it was named Fort i honor of Major A. H. Holmes. It gradually fell into i in 1886 a wooden tower was erected on its site. This ver 300 feet high and affords a fine view of the island rroundings.

Mackinaw, a mere stockade, was erected by the e the present site of Mackinaw City (mainland) in 1671. sh garrison was removed to Mackinac Island and the rt erected there in 1780. The garrison was removed in ow only the picturesque white buildings remain to e visitors.

Pontchartrain was the original fort at Detroit and ed when the city was founded in 1701. After the sur- the French to the English in 1760 it was known as Fort The site of one of the gateways through which Pontiac

1763 is marked by a tablet placed in 1899 on the build- Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Co. at the corner of avenue and Griswold street.

Shelby, originally called Fort Lernoult, was located in d part of its site is now occupied by the Federal Build- is built in 1778 during the Revolutionary War, under the of Major Richard Berringer Lernoult, as a protection e Americans. After the recapture of the city by the s in 1813 the fort was named Fort Shelby, in honor overnor of Kentucky, whose troops so greatly aided pture. It was demolished in 1826.

St. Ignace was built by the French at St. Ignace in was an unpretentious affair.

Fort Sinclair, on St. Clair River, at the mouth of the Fox River, is believed to have been built during British occupation by Gen. Patrick Sinclair. It was simply a stockade and not of long existence.

Fort Wilkins was located at Copper Harbor, Keweenaw County, May 28, 1844, and abandoned two years later on July 25, 1846.

United States Government Officials in Michigan.

The following United States offices exist in Michigan:

U. S. Attorney.
U. S. Clerk of Circuit Court.
U. S. Clerk of District Court.
U. S. Circuit Court.
U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.
U. S. Collector of Customs.
U. S. Court Commissioner.
U. S. District Court.
U. S. Engineer.
U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.
U. S. Internal Revenue Collector.
U. S. Land Office.
U. S. Life-Saving Service.
U. S. Light House Inspector.
U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon.
U. S. Marshal.
U. S. Masters in Chancery.
U. S. Pension Agency.
U. S. Postmasters.
U. S. Referees in Bankruptcy.
U. S. Representatives.
U. S. Senators.
U. S. Weather Bureau.

U. S. Inspector of Steamboats.

The inspection of steamboats was first provided for by Act of Congress of July 7, 1838. This Act made it the duty of the district judge, on application of the master or owners of a vessel, to appoint two inspectors, one for the hull and the other for the machinery of vessels. Under laws passed August 1, 1852, and February 1, 1871, a thorough system of inspection was provided for, and the appointment of inspectors by the President and Senate was authorized. By the provisions of these and later laws, the Eighth Inspection District embraces all the waters of the lakes north and west of Lake Erie with their tributaries excepting the waters of Lake Superior touching Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the upper portion of the Illinois River, down to and including Peoria, Illinois. The headquarters of the supervising inspector, whose salary is \$3,000 per year, are at Detroit. Two local inspectors, appointed by the supervising inspector with the approval of the judge of United States District Court and the collector of customs, are on duty at each of the following places: Detroit, Port Huron, Chicago, Marquette, Grand Haven, and Milwaukee. Their salary is \$1,800 each.

The boilers of all steamboats are required to be inspected yearly; and all steam vessels are examined as to their compliance with the law requiring a certain number of life-preservers, and as to their general fitness for preserving life and property committed to them. The inspectors also examine the habits of life and capabilities of steamboat engineers and pilots, and issue licenses, for which pilots and engineers of

ass pay \$10.00, and those of the second class \$5.00 per year. Vessels are required to pay for certificates of inspection as follows: for the first one hundred tons, \$25; for each additional hundred tons, \$5.00; and in the same proportion for amounts less than one hundred tons. No certificate, however, is issued for a vessel less than \$25 for any steam vessel. All the fees are paid to the collector of customs, and remitted by him to the United States Treasury.

U. S. Internal Revenue Collectors.

There are two Internal Revenue Districts in Michigan—the First and the Fourth. The first district comprises the Counties of Alcona, Alger, Alpena, Arenac, Baraga, Bay, Branch, Calhoun, Cheboygan, Chippewa, Clare, Clinton, Crawford, Delta, Emmet, Genesee, Gladwin, Gogebic, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Houghton, Ingham, Iosco, Iron, Isabella, Jackson, Keweenaw, Leelanau, Lenawee, Livingston, Luce, Mackinac, Macomb, Manistee, Menominee, Midland, Monroe, Montmorency, Oakland, Ogemaw, Ontonagon, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle, Rosconk, Saginaw, St. Clair, Sanilac, Schoolcraft, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw, and Wayne. The salary of the collector is

\$3,000 per annum. The fourth district comprises the Counties of Allegan, Antrim, Barry, Benzie, Berrien, Cass, Charlevoix, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Ionia, Kalamazoo, Kalkaska, Kent, Lake, Leelanau, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Missaukee, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Osceola, Ottawa, St. Joseph, Tawas, and Wexford.

U. S. Internal Revenue Taxes.

Under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws of the United States, every person engaged in any business, avocation, or profession which renders him liable to a specific tax, is required to procure and place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business, a stamp denoting the payment of said special tax for the special-tax year, beginning January 1, 1901, before commencing or continuing business. A return is prescribed on Form 11, is also required by law of every person liable to special tax as above, except bankers, who will return on Form No. 457. For failure to make the return within the calendar month in which the liability begins, the collector of Internal Revenue is required by law to assess a penalty of fifty per cent of the amount of the tax; and for giving a false return one hundred per cent of the amount of the tax.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above are the following, viz:

Excise on spirits of less than 500 barrels.....	\$100 00
Excise on spirits of 500 barrels or more.....	200 00
Excise on retail liquor	25 00
Excise on wholesale liquor	100 00
Excise on spirits in malt liquors, wholesale.....	50 00
Excise on spirits in malt liquors only, retail.....	20 00
Excise on dealers in oleomargarine.....	48 00
Excise on sale dealers in oleomargarine.....	480 00
Excise on manufacturers of oleomargarine, per annum.....	600 00
Excise on manufacturers of stills	50 00
Excise on distillers for each still manufactured.....	21 00
Excise on distillers for each worm manufactured.....	21 00
Excise on spirits of less than 500 barrels.....	100 00
Excise on spirits of 500 barrels or more.....	200 00

Manufacturers of filled cheese.....	\$100 00
Wholesale dealers in filled cheese.....	250 00
Retail dealers in filled cheese.....	12 00
Bankers: On capital and surplus of \$25,000 or less.....	10 00
Bankers: For each additional \$1,000 of capital or surplus exceeding \$25,000	1 00
Brokers	50 00
Brokers, Class 2, Act of March 2, 1901 (in addition to all other special taxes).....	50 00
Pawnbrokers	20 00
Custom house brokers	10 00
Proprietors or lessees of theaters, museums, and concert halls in cities of over 25,000 population, as shown by last preceding U. S. census.....	100 00
Proprietors of Circuses.....	100 00
Proprietors of all other exhibitions or shows for money..	10 00
Proprietors of bowling alleys and billiard rooms, for each alley or table.....	5 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales not exceeding 50,000 pounds	5 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales exceeding 50,000 and not exceeding 100,000 pounds.....	10 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco, for sales exceeding 100,000 pounds.	10 00
Dealers in tobacco (persons who sell manufactured to- bacco, snuff, or cigars) whose annual sales exceed 50,000 pounds	10 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales do not ex- ceed 50,000 pounds.....	5 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 50,000 and do not exceed 100,000 pounds.....	10 00
Manufacturers of tobacco whose annual sales exceed 100,000 pounds	20 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales do not exceed 100,000 cigars per annum.....	5 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 100,- 000, but do not exceed 200,000.....	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars whose annual sales exceed 200,000 per annum	20 00
Manufacturers and packers of mixed flour.....	10 00

STAMP TAXES.

Bill of exchange (foreign), letters of credit if drawn singly, each \$100 or fraction thereof.....	\$ 10
Bill of exchange (inland), draft or order, for payment of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, for each \$100 or fractional part thereof.....	5 00
Bill of lading, manifest or receipt of forwarding by rail- road or steamboat company or other carrier (except local or express carriers), a stamp to each and to each duplicate thereof	10 00
Bond for indemnifying any person or corporation who shall have become a surety for payment of money or on official bonds, except those required by State law.....	10 00
Other bonds, stamp not required.	
Bonds, debentures, or certificates of Indebtedness, issued by any association, company or corporation, on each \$100 of face value or fraction thereof.....	10 00
Bucket shop sales, on each \$100 in value.....	10 00
Also on face value of all stocks, bonds, etc., pretended to be covered. For conducting the business, after July 1, 1901, \$50 per annum.	

ate of deposit, stamp not required; certificate of	
fit, or of interest in property, and on all transfers	
such certificates, on each \$100 or fraction thereof.....	02
er certificates, stamp not required.	
ct, broker's note, or agreement of sale of any pro-	
or merchandise at any exchange or board of trade,	
each \$100 or fraction thereof in value.....	01
Instrument or writing conveying lands or other	
ty, where considerations or value exceeds \$2,500.....	25
h additional \$500 or fraction thereof in excess of \$3,000	25
—See bill of exchange.	
of goods, etc., in custom house, not exceeding \$100	
value	25
eeding \$100, and not exceeding \$500.....	50
eeding \$500 in value.....	1 00
' the withdrawal of any goods, wares and mer-	
ndise	50
e of mortgage. Stamp not required.	
of merchandise at exchanges, for each \$100 or frac-	
thereof	01
sales not at exchange, no stamp required.	
On each original issue of stock, whether on organ-	
ation or reorganization, on each \$100 of face value or	
tion thereof	05
all sales and transfers, for each \$100.....	02
aph and telephone messages. Stamp not required.	
on vessel sailing from United States to a foreign	
t, costing \$50.....	50
h \$50 additional.....	50

* * * * *

r is subject to a tax of \$3.20 per hogshead or \$1.60 per
and proportionately for half or quarter barrels. The
paid by stamps, which are required to be bought and
to the casks.

Manufactured tobacco or snuff is taxed \$.096 per pound.
ars and cigarettes are taxed on a scale varying accord-
weight and quality of goods.

INHERITANCE TAX.

sonal property conveyed by will or conveyed under
te law to any person or persons and not for library,
ble or educational purposes, if over \$10,000 and under
is subject to a tax of from 75 cents to \$5 per \$100 of
depending on the nearness of relationship of the re-
If the amount is over \$25,000 and not over \$100,000, the
1½ times more than the above amount per \$100 of value.
r \$100,000 and not over \$500,000, twice as much; if over
and not over \$1,000,000, 2½ times as much; if over \$1,000,000,
times as much.

U. S. Land Office.

Land Office, U. S.

U. S. Life-Saving Service.

special object of this service is indicated by the title
article. On the coasts of Michigan there are 31 stations
ews of eight or nine men, who receive \$60 per month
eight months of the year.
building and appliances of each station cost about
The apparatus consists of life-boats, ropes, rockets +

use as signals, and mortars for throwing lines to endangered vessels. Explicit directions concerning the most approved methods for restoring persons apparently drowned are also supplied. Each station has a keeper, at a salary of \$900, with house-rent free.

The service is divided into districts, and all the stations in Michigan are in the Tenth or Eleventh Districts. The superintendent's headquarters is at Harbor (or Sand) Beach. Stations are located as follows:

Tenth District—Lake View Beach, St. Clair County; Harbor (or Sand) Beach, Huron County; Pointe Aux Barques, Huron County; Grindstone City, Huron County; Ottawa (or Tawas) Point, Iosco County; Sturgeon Point, Alcona County; Thunder Bay Island, Alpena County; Middle Island, Alpena County; Hammond's Bay, Presque Isle County; Bois Blanc, Mackinac County; Vermilion Point, Chippewa County; Crisps, Luce County; Two Hearted River, Luce County; Muskallonge, Luce County; Grand Marais, Alger County; Marquette, Marquette County; Ship Canal, Houghton County.

Eleventh District—Beaver Island; North Manitou Island; Charlevoix, Charlevoix County; Point Betsie, Benzie County; Frankfort, Benzie County; Manistee, Manistee County; Grande Pointe au Sable, Mason County; Ludington, Mason County; Pentwater, Oceana County; White River, Muskegon County; Muskegon, Muskegon County; Grand Haven, Ottawa County; Holland (or Macatawa Park), Allegan County; South Haven, Van Buren County; Saint Joseph, Berrien County.

U. S. Light House Inspector.

There are 16 light house districts in the United States, the coasts of Michigan being embraced in the Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Districts, and on our coast line there are 274 lights, including regular light houses, light ships, gas buoys, and range lights. There are also 54 fog signals, besides great numbers of buoys. The office of lighthouse inspector was created by Act of August 31, 1852, and since that date officers of the United States Navy have been assigned to the duty of inspection. It is their duty to see that lighthouses are kept in order and that keepers discharge their duties properly, and to attend to the furnishing of the supplies for the various stations. The inspector has charge of the placing of the nearly two hundred buoys on the shoal or dangerous places in the district. All of the larger and second-class buoys are brought to the supply depot at Detroit, at the close of every season, and replaced as soon as the ice will permit. The inspector is provided with a vessel of from three hundred to four hundred tons, with a crew of seven officers and fifteen workmen and sailors, which vessel during the season goes from place to place, distributing supplies for the lighthouses and steam fog-signals. The main portion of the supplies are obtained from the depot of supplies at Staten Island, N. Y., where articles of a uniform and unvarying standard are kept. Such articles as oil, coal, soap, brooms, and other necessities for which there is no regulation standard, are bought at Detroit. A large supply and storage depot, owned by the Government, is located in the rear of the Marine Hospital at Detroit. The principal keepers receive from \$500 to \$800 per year, and the assistants from \$390 to \$500. Original appointments are made by the Secretary of the Treasury on nomination of the collector of customs. It is the duty of the lighthouse keepers to keep their lights burning from sunset to sunrise during the season of navigation, and, indeed, so long as vessels move

air locality, or whenever a light is needed or would be of
able service.
he salaries of the keepers are paid by the Lighthouse In-
or. See Stannard Rock and Spectacle Reef Lights.

U. S. Marine Hospital Surgeon.

ongress provided, by law of August 4, 1854, for the estab-
ment of a Marine Hospital at Detroit. The grounds, con-
g of eight acres on the southwest corner of Jefferson and
Elliott avenues, with a frontage of two hundred and sev-
four feet on Jefferson avenue, cost \$23,000; the building
\$80,000, and was opened on November 30, 1857.
he surgeon in charge is appointed by the President. The
ce is supported by a tonnage tax paid by foreign vessels
ng with the United States. Sailors are admitted to the
ital without charge.

U. S. Masters in Chancery.

asters in chancery occupy the same relation to the United
as Courts that similar officials do to State courts. They are
nted by the circuit and district judges, and are paid by
which they receive.

U. S. Marshal.

here are two, one each for the Eastern and Western Dis-
s of Michigan. It is the duty of the marshal to make arrests
l who offend against the United States or its laws, such as
ggers, counterfeiters, etc. In fact, the marshal is the
constable of the government, and attends the sessions of
United States Courts to see that its rules and orders are
ed. They are appointed by the President and Senate for
s of four years. The salary is \$200 and all of the fees if the
int does not exceed \$6,000.

U. S. Military District of Michigan.

Michigan is in the United States Military District known as
Department of the Lakes.

United States Officeholders.

he U. S. from time to time issues to the principal libraries
rk in two quarto volumes, which gives the name of every
oye of the government from cabinet officers to char-
en and caretakers, with the state in which they claim
ence, and the amount of their yearly salary. Of course
names of all Michigan appointees serving at the time the
s are issued can be found therein.

U. S. Pension Agency.

his office for Michigan is located in Detroit and pensioners
paid quarterly in March, June, September, and December.
salary of the Pension Agent is \$4,000. The amount paid
at Detroit during the fiscal year of 1899 was \$6,756,289.75.
number of pensions paid on account of the several wars from
office were as follows: War of Rebellion, 43,997; Mexican
, 224; War of 1812, 41; Indian Wars, 16; War with Spain, 26.

U. S. Postmasters.

here are four classes of Postmasters, the first three being
vn as Presidential Postmasters, being appointed directly
he President. Those in the first class are officers ^{whose}
s receipts are from \$40,000 to \$60,000 annually, and their
es range from \$3,000 to \$6,000. Those in the second class

are officers whose gross receipts are from \$8,000 to \$40,000 their salaries range from \$2,000 to \$2,900. To be in the third class a postmaster's receipts must be between \$1,900 and \$8,000 his salary is from \$1,000 to \$1,900. Postmasters of the third class are paid according to box-rents and the number of letters cancelled, etc., but not over \$1,000.

U. S. Referee in Bankruptcy.

This officer was created by Act of Congress July 18 1891 which provided for Courts of Bankruptcy held by the judges of the United States District Court. The Referee is appointed by the judge for a term of two years. He is paid a fee at the time of the filing of the petition of any one seeking discharge from debts under the law, and is also allowed 5 per cent on all dividends declared in any case.

Debtors have to file a schedule of assets and liabilities with names of creditors and pay a fee of \$25. If there is a contest a further payment of \$20 may secure his discharge from his debts on an order from the court. The Referee acts as the intermediary to hear and examine the case and report the facts to the judge.

Any person who owes debts, except a corporation, may become a voluntary bankrupt. Wage earners, or persons engaged chiefly in farming or the tillage of the soil, any unincorporated company and any corporation engaged principally in manufacturing, trading, printing, publishing, or mercantile business owing debts to the amount of \$1,000 or over, may be adjudged involuntary bankrupts.

U. S. Revenue Cutter.

In order to aid in the collection of the customs revenue the Government maintains on the Great Lakes, the "Michigan." She was launched at Erie, Pa., on December 1843, and was commissioned on September 29th, 1844. Her armament comprises 6 6-pdr. rapid fire, 2 1-pdr. rapid fire and 12 long guns. Her dimensions are as follows: Length between perpendiculars, 163 feet, 3 inches; breadth, 27 feet, 1 1/2 inches; has a mean draft of 9 feet, and her displacement is 685 tons.

U. S. Senators and Representatives.

The Congress of the United States meets annually on the first Monday of December. Two Senators from each State compose the Senate, and Senators must be 30 years of age, have been citizens of the United States for nine years, and be inhabitants of the State in which they are chosen. They are elected for terms of six years each by a majority vote of the Legislature in joint session. The present term of Senator McMillan began in 1901, and that of Senator J. C. Burroughs in 1899. In case of a vacancy the Governor may appoint a Senator until one is elected by the Legislature.

Representatives must be 25 years of age and have been seven years of the United States for seven years and be residents of the State when elected. They are elected directly by the people for terms of two years each at the time of a State election.

The number of Representatives to which a State is entitled is determined by Congress. Every ten years, after the national census has been taken, Congress arbitrarily determines the number of many members the entire House of Representatives shall consist of, and then apportions them to each State according to population.

The number of inhabitants in Michigan at the time of its admission entitled it to only one Representative, but its growth was such as to treble the number in 1843. The census of 1850 showed that the State was entitled to four Representatives. In 1861 the State had become entitled to six Representatives, and the U. S. census of 1870 showed a population entitled to nine Representatives. The census of 1880 showed a population entitled to eleven Representatives, and that of 1890 to twelve. Under the census of 1900 no additional Representatives were granted. A law of March 3, 1873, fixed both Senators' and Representatives' pay at \$7,500, with actual traveling expenses for one trip each session. See U. S. Congressional Districts.

U. S. Weather Bureau.

The idea of using the telegraph to convey meteorological information was first suggested by Professor Henry of the Smithsonian Institute in his report for 1847. The thought did not at once produce permanent results, but gradually and surely it attracted attention and support, and finally, on February 9, 1870, Congress authorized the employment and organization of a signal service corps, under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purpose of taking and recording observations and displaying signals.

Regular reports were first received at Washington at 7:35 A. M., November 1, 1870.

The regular stations, besides taking observations at 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., eastern standard time, display cold wave signals, and, with the exception of Lansing, wind signals for the benefit of the lake commerce.

The following are special display stations and display wind signals only:

Bay Mills, Charlevoix, Deer Park, East Tawas, Frankfort, Grand Point Au Sable, Houghton, Glen Haven, Mackinaw City, Manistee, Middle Island, Oscoda, Pequaming, St. Joseph, Saugatuck, Thunder Bay Island, Bay City, Cheboygan, Detour, Escanaba, Grand Marais, Gladstone, Holland, Ludington, Menominee, Manistique, Muskegon, Point Au Barques, Rogers City, Harbor Beach, South Haven, Ship Canal, White Fish Point.

Cautionary signals are displayed when ordered from Washington. They consist of a red flag with black square in the center by day, and a red light by night, hoisted from the roof of the building in which the office is located. Either of these signals indicate that a storm is probable, and that mariners and others interested in out-door work should make preparations accordingly. The first storm warning given was for the lakes, and was ordered on November 8, 1870. These signals have been in regular use since October 23, 1871. Each signal holds good for about eight hours from the time it is first displayed. What is known as the northwest (wind) signal consists of a white flag with black square in the center, hoisted over the cautionary signal; it indicates that winds may be expected from the north or west. The cold wave signal consists of a white flag with black square center, and it indicates that a cold wave is advancing from the west; this signal was established August 6, 1884. When important storms are moving, extra telegrams are sent, and by means of the various maps, bulletins, and signals, many lives have been saved and much property preserved from destruction.

At the Detroit office, 156,000 weather maps are sent out yearly

and about 1,100 forecast cards daily, and at a number of the offices in the State from 150 to 200 per day are sent out.

University of Michigan.

See State University, and State Board of Regents.

Upper Peninsula Hospital for Insane.

See State Hospital for Insane, U. P.

ALLEGAN



Ref.:—1. Pere Marquette R. R. 2. M. C. R. R. 3. South Haven & Eastern R. R. 4. Paw Paw River.

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Van Buren County

Was created in 1829 and organized in 1837. It was named after Martin Van Buren, President of the United States. The county seat is at Paw Paw. Acres in county, 391,289. Population in 1840, 1,910; 1850, 5,804; 1860, 15,230; 1870, 28,735; 1880, 30,807; 1890, 30,541; 1894, 31,059; 1900, 33,274. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 6,804. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 4,890, Bryan 3,235.

Veterinary.

See State Veterinary Board; also State Veterinarian, State Live Stock Commission.

Vessels, First.

The first vessel on the lakes was the Griffon, built by La Salle, at Cayuga Creek, near Niagara, in 1679. He, with others *passed through the Detroit River on August 10, 1679, on the way to the upper lakes.* The vessel was lost in a storm in the upper portion of Lake Michigan in September of same year.

a first steamboat on the lakes was the "Walk-in-the-," built near Buffalo. She arrived at Detroit on her first tug, 27, 1818, and was wrecked near the place where she was on Nov. 1, 1821.

Villages.

ere are three hundred and six incorporated villages in ate.

y part of a township or townships containing an area less than one square mile, and not less than 300 persons, e incorporated as a village, if not less than 30 voters re- in such territory make application to the Board of Super- at a regular session and cause an accurate census to be of the heads of families and number in each family, giving eads of families due notice of such application. See "Elec- Village," and also "Population of Cities and Villages."

Villages, Changes in Names of.

3 "Railroad Stations and Villages, changes in names of."

Voters.

e number of votes cast in Michigan at the Presidential n of 1900 was as follows: For McKinley 316,269, for Bryan All others, 16,421. The United States Census of 1900 719,478 males of voting age in the State. See "Elections: ," and "Elections: Instruction to Voters."

Voting Machines.

3 Election Voting Machines.

War, Black Hawk.

e Black Hawk War originated in the refusal of Black to retire to the Indian Reservation on the west of theissippi, which had been set apart for his band by the United

1831 General Gaines and seven hundred volunteers com- him to leave Illinois. In August of that year some mem- of the Sac and Fox tribes attacked and killed nearly y Menominees near Prairie du Chien, and then joined Hawk's band. The United States authorities demanded surrender. Black Hawk refused, and crossed the Missis- to march on Rock River.

e government called on Michigan for troops to defend est, and Governor Mason directed a call to be issued for eers. Accordingly, on May 22, 1832, the adjutant-general orders to General Williams to raise not to exceed three ed men; and the same day, the call for three hundred eers was made.

o companies of infantry and one of dragoons were raised he dragoons went as far as Chicago. Black Hawk was after captured by other troops and the scare was over.

War: Conspiracy of Pontiac.

e transfer of the western posts from the French to the h did not please the Indians.

e French had given the Indians very substantial tokens ir friendly feeling, and the Indians had learned to respect and their power. An experience of three years taught that the English gave but few presents, and these at lar intervals, and that the English fur-traders paid too or their furs and charged too much for goods. Because

of these grievances, Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, formed the design of relieving the entire west of the presence of the English. In the latter part of 1762 he commenced to enlist various tribes in his project; and on April 27, 1763, at a council of Ottawa, Pottowatomies, and Hurons, held at Ecorse, his conspiracy was planned. He secured the co-operation of several tribes, and some of the French inhabitants promised their aid.

The plot, however, was revealed to Commandant Gladwin, and his preparations were made accordingly.

Early in the morning on the day after the plot had been revealed, fifteen Ottawa warriors came to Fort Detroit and were noticeably anxious to ascertain the location of the English trading stores. Having been warned in time, Gladwin watched their movements, and at nine o'clock the garrison was ordered under arms. An hour later, when Pontiac with his followers reached the fort, he saw at a glance the probable ruin of his scheme. On either side of the gateway ranks of red-coats stood, their bayonets glistening in the sun, while the polished brass of the cannon told of discipline and preparation. Even the fur traders and their employees, standing in groups at the street corners, were armed to the teeth, and the measured tap of the drum resounded on the morning air. Pontiac, however, could not give up his scheme. Entering by the north gate, at what is now the southwest corner of Jefferson avenue and Griswold street, he, with his warriors, moved along the street, silent and stolid, but with war-whoops close at their lips and hatred raging in their hearts.

It was no part of Gladwin's policy to exhibit fear, and all the savages who came were freely admitted. Before twelve o'clock sixty warriors had gathered at the council-house. This was near the river, south of the present Jefferson avenue and between Griswold and Shelby streets. On reaching the door they found Gladwin with his officers ready to receive them, and the observant sons of the forest did not fail to notice that each wore a sword at his side and pistols in his belt. Pontiac and his warriors eyed each other with uneasy glances, and at last the chieftain said, "Why do I see so many of my father's young men standing in the streets with their guns?" Gladwin, through his interpreter, La Butte, replied that he had ordered the soldiers under arms for the sake of exercise and discipline. The conference then opened, Pontiac, holding in his hand the wampum belt which was to give the fatal signal, he commenced by professing strong attachment to the English, and declared that he had come to smoke the pipe of peace and brighten the chain of friendship. In the course of his speech he raised the wampum, as if about to give the signal of attack; at that instant Gladwin moved his hand, and immediately the clash of arms and the din of drums were heard at the door. Pontiac stood like one bewildered, till Gladwin, rising, drew aside his blanket, exposed the hidden gun, and sternly rebuked him for his treachery. He then assured the Indians that friendship would be extended towards them as long as they deserved it, but threatened swift vengeance for the first aggressive act. The council then broke up, and with mingled feelings of surprise and rage, the Indians retired.

The exposure and the defeat of their plans at Detroit, coupled with the arrival at Detroit on August 26, 1764, of a fleet and army under command of Col. Bradstreet, practically settled the supremacy of the English in the west.

The notable exposure of Pontiac's plans and its subsequent

results are suggested in a tablet placed on the stone building of the Michigan Mutual Life Insurance Company, November 29th, 1899. The inscription on the tablet, as phrased by Silas Farmer, Historiographer of the City of Detroit, who was chiefly instrumental in securing the placing of the tablet, is as follows:

"This tablet designates the site of one of the gateways of Fort Detroit. The original stockade was known as Fort Pontchartrain, and was erected when the city was founded in 1701.

"Through the gateway here located, Pontiac, the Ottawa chief, with a band of Indians, passed on May seventh, 1763, intending to surprise and massacre the garrison.

"The exposure of his plot on the previous day caused the defeat of his plans and gave the English the supremacy in this region until the close of the Revolutionary War."

Wars, Indian, of 1790 to 1812,

Notwithstanding the treaties of peace between the United States and both English and Indians, the English continued to strive for the friendship of the Indians till the Indians on the Wabash assumed so threatening an attitude that Gen. W. H. Harrison marched against them, and on August 7, 1811, thoroughly defeated Tecumseh and his band at the Battle of Tippecanoe, thus greatly quieting the alarm that had been felt in Michigan.

War, Mexican.

The principal cause of this war was doubtless the desire of southern Congressmen to obtain more territory for slave States; but there were also real grievances, consisting of unsettled claims for outrages committed upon American citizens living on the borders of Mexico. These difficulties, together with a dispute as to the boundary line, caused Congress to declare war on May 13, 1846.

Troops were soon called for, and ten new regiments were ordered to be raised for the regular army. One mounted company was to be raised in Michigan and Wisconsin, and men from both States enlisted. Though none less than six feet in height were accepted, the company was rapidly filled up. It presented so fine an appearance that, on its arrival in Mexico, General Scott pronounced it the finest body of troops he had ever seen, and made it one of the two companies composing his personal escort.

The troops left April 24, 1847. Subsequently another company—the Brady Guards—were mustered in, and later on a full regiment.

The battle of Buena Vista was fought February 22, 1847, and that of Palo Alto on May 8, 1847. The war ceased early in 1848.

The State census of 1894 showed that there were then 41 men in the State who served in the Mexican war.

War of 1812.

The searching of American vessels for British-born seamen, which was styled the "right of search," and the impressment of several thousand American sailors, were the primary causes of the War of 1812.

The immediate reason was the attack by the British ship *Leopard* upon the *Chesapeake*, an American vessel, lying in Lynnhaven Bay, off the coast of Virginia, the officers of the *Leopard* claiming that the *Chesapeake* was harboring three deserters from the British navy. The British Government prompt-

ly disowned the act, but was slow in making reparation; as the impressment was continued and the search for British seamen vigorously prosecuted, the breach was ever wide. Finally, the President ordered British ships away from American coast. No heed was paid to his proclamation, on June 18, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain.

Meanwhile, an army of some twelve hundred men dr from Ohio by the President, and three hundred volunteers. Colonel Miller, together with other troops, were collected at Dayton. On May 25 Governor Meigs turned over the command to General Hull, who was ordered to proceed to Detroit about the middle of June the force, which consisted of regiments under command of Colonels McArthur, Cass, Findley, left Dayton with over two thousand rank and reaching Detroit on July 6.

On July 12 General Hull, sending the boats and canoes up the river, made a feint of crossing at Springwells, but after he crossed over with his whole force from Hamtramck marched to Sandwich.

On the next day a detachment sent under Major Van to escort troops and supplies from Ohio, was attacked and defeated at Brownstown. Gen. Hull was now manifestly heartened, and this feeling was so apparent that many officers and soldiers lost confidence in his leadership.

On August 7 he and his army returned to Detroit. Meanwhile the British forces were active, and before news of the declaration of war had reached Mackinac, it was summoned to surrender and did so on July 17.

The British, under Gen. Brock, also demanded the surrender of Detroit, and on August 16, 1812, without the firing of a gun, Hull surrendered to the British forces.

On January 22, 1813, while on his way to attempt the recapture of Detroit, Gen. Winchester was defeated near Frenchtown on the River Raisin, Monroe County, and a large number of troops massacred by the Indians at what is known as the Battle of the Raisin.

The victory of Commander Perry at Put-in-Bay on Sept. 10, 1813, led to the re-occupation of Detroit on Sept. 29 by Harrison. The subsequent defeat of the British and their allies under Tecumseh, at the Battle of the Thames on Oct. 5, largely determined the question of supremacy, but there was much of unrest and various skirmishes during several months following.

Meantime, by the treaty of Ghent, Dec. 24, 1814, peace was made, and on July 18, 1815, the British troops departed Mackinac and the Americans again took possession.

Shortly after the surrender of Detroit, General Hull was officially charged with treason, cowardice, unofficerlike conduct and neglect of duty. His trial on these charges began at Detroit on January 3, and ended on March 23, 1814. He was accused of treason, but found guilty of the other charges.

The writer has examined all the accounts given by himself and those of his friends, together with many documents, and to him it seems that any unprejudiced jury must heartily approve the verdict.

War, Patriot.

The cause of this war was similar to that which gave rise to the American Revolution; but the troubles in Canada

See Canals, Michigan-Lake Superior Power Co., and Chandler-Dunbar Power Co.

This is quarried at Holland, Mich. It is bluish gray, uniform in color, free from stains and from iron pyrites, which causes stains to appear in many stones. The cement is silica, and when the stone is exposed to the air it hardens and becomes



practically indestructible by heat, frost and atmospheric influence. It has an average crushing strength of 8,200 pounds to the cubic inch.

Wayne County
 as created and organized in 1796. Its present limits were
 defined in 1826. It was named after Gen. Anthony Wayne, of
 the United States Army, to whom this region was yielded by
 the English. The county seat is Detroit. Acres in county, 381,
 Population in 1840, 24,178; 1850, 42,765; 1860, 75,284; 1870, 119,554;
 1880, 166,426; 1890, 257,114; 1894, 292,451; 1900, 348,783. Votes cast at
 election of 1890, 40,908. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley
 5, Bryan 28,416.

Weather Bureau.

See State Weather Bureau and U. S. Weather Bureau.

Weights and Measures, Sealer of.

The township clerk of each township is required to inspect and certify yearly all weights and measures of dealers in his township.

Weight Per Bushel of Different Products.

The weight per bushel of certain products as prescribed by State law is as follows:

Wheat, beans, cloverseed, potatoes, peas.....	60 lbs
Rye, shelled corn, flaxseed, sweet potatoes, Michigan salt.....	56 lbs
Corn on cob, stone lime.....	70 lbs
Cornmeal, millet or Hungarian grass seed.....	50 lbs
Oats	32 lbs
Buckwheat, barley, apples	48 lbs
Timothy seed	45 lbs
Hemp seed	44 lbs
Blue grass seed, red top seed, orchard grass seed.....	14 lbs
Dried apples	22 lbs
Dried peaches, dried plums.....	28 lbs
Onions	54 lbs
Turnips	58 lbs
Cranberries	40 lbs
Castor beans	46 lbs
Mineral coal	80 lbs
Osage orange seed	33 lbs

Wells.

See Water.

Wexford County

Was created under the name of Kautawaubet in 1840, but the name was changed to Wexford in 1843. The original name was a pretended Indian word, and without meaning. The name Wexford is from a county in Ireland, the emigration from that country in 1843 being very large. The county was organized in 1869, with county seat at Sherman, but the latter is now at Cadillac. Acres in county, 366,068. Population in 1870, 780; 1880, 6,815; 1890, 11,278; 1894, 14,047; 1900, 16,845. Votes cast at spring election of 1899, 2,273. Presidential vote in 1900, McKinley 2,520 Bryan 1,019.

Wheat.

The great crop of Michigan is wheat. Its exports bring more money into the State than all its other surplus crops. The census figures show that its aggregate production has nearly doubled every ten years since 1840. The wheat raised in this State is almost exclusively that known as "white winter." There is some spring wheat, but it is almost unknown in the market.

Wheat is put in the ground between Sept. 10 and Oct. 5, according to the forwardness of the season and the condition of the weather. Ordinarily the 10th to the 20th of September is the seeding time. The wheat usually gets a growth of three to four inches before the snows of winter come upon it. In the average Michigan winter the wheat is protected throughout by the snow, and comes out in the spring looking fresh and green. The harvest generally begins in the southern portion of the State in the first week of July, and that month sees the crop

ered throughout most of the State. Labor-saving machines so generally in use that harvesting is quickly and easily completed.

The wheat crop of 1898 amounted to 23,006,869 bushels, an average of nearly 19½ bushels per acre. The crop was valued at \$2,279,637.

Wild Cat Banks.

See Banks and Banking.

Wills Bequeathing Personal Property.

Every person of full age and sound mind, may, by his last will and testament, in writing, bequeath and dispose of all his personal estate remaining at his decease, and all his rights

GRAND TRAVERSE

R. 9 W.



3. Manistee & Luther R. R. 4. G. R. & I. Ry.

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to, and interest therein, and all such estate, not disposed of by the will, shall be administered as intestate estate. As far as personal property is concerned the wife of the deceased may take the portion left her by the deceased or in the residue of the share or sum up to \$5,000 that would have passed to her according to law had the deceased died intestate, also one-half the sum or share in the residue of the estate would have passed to her according to law, had the testator died intestate; and if no provision at all is made for her in the will she may have the above choice. Such choice shall not affect the disposition of the remaining personal property, but must be made in writing within one year after the probate of the will.

Will, Making a.

Any person of legal age and of sound mind can make a will. If the property disposed of exceeds in value the sum of \$30 the will must be in writing and signed by the testator. If the testator is unable to write, it must be signed for him by some one in his presence, by his express direction, and in the presence of two witnesses, who must attest the fact by signing the document. In any case two witnesses are required. Property to the amount of \$300 may be disposed of by word of mouth if the statement is made in the presence of two competent witnesses. All wills should be clearly written with full dates and the full name and relationship, if any, of each one to whom bequest is made. The property, especially if it be real estate, should be explicitly described and location given.

Wolverine State.

See Cognomens of State.

Wolves, Bounty on.

A bounty of \$15 is paid by counties for the killing of a wolf over three months old, for one under three months old a bounty of \$7 is paid. The head, ears and skin in their entirety must be shown to the county clerk; who cuts off the ears and scalp.

Women Employees.

See Employees, Female.

Women's Rights, Married.

"The real and personal estate of every female, acquired before marriage, and all property to which she may afterward become entitled, by gift, grant, inheritance, or demise, shall be and remain the estate and property of such female, and shall not be liable for the debts, obligations or engagements of her husband, and may be devised or bequeathed by her as if she were unmarried." This is a constitutional provision.

Woman Suffrage.

An Amendment to the State Constitution permitting women to vote was submitted to the people in November of 1874. The vote stood thus: For, 40,077; against, 135,967. Women who are citizens and 21 years old can vote for school inspectors.

Y. M. C. A. in Michigan.

In 1900 there were city associations at Adrian, Ann Arbor, Battle Creek, Bay City, Benton Harbor, Calumet, Coldwater, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Hancock, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Owosso, Pontiac, Saginaw, E. S., Saginaw, W. S.; railroad association at Detroit, Durand and Port Huron; college associations at Adrian, Agricultural College, Alma, Albion, Hillsdale, Holland, Ionia High School, Kalamazoo, Olivet, University of Michigan and Ypsilanti Normal.

There are 10 Y. M. C. A. buildings in the state, located in the following cities: Bay City, Calumet, Coldwater, Detroit (Central), Detroit (R. R.), Grand Rapids, Hancock, Kalamazoo, Port Huron (R. R.), Saginaw, W. S. The aggregate value of the property held by the Associations in the state is \$450,000.

Young Women's Christian Association.

This organization has city associations in Ann Arbor, Bay City, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Holland, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Saginaw and Ypsilanti; and college associations at Adrian, Albion, Alma, Hillsdale, Kalamazoo, Ypsilanti, Olivet and Michigan Agriculture College.

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The result has been that nearly one hundred thousand accounts have been opened, and, at this time, out of about one hundred thousand depositors, nine thousand have on deposit sums of one thousand dollars and under; more than three millions of dollars have been paid out for interest; and hundreds of homes have been gained and are now owned by the industrious and thrifty who have availed themselves of the benefit of this Savings Bank.

Largely for the convenience of such of the depositors as wish full banking facilities, a commercial department, attached and carefully conducted, with over six hundred accounts.

To make the entire equipment of the **Detroit Savings Bank** as complete as could be desired, a convenient separate room, with burglar and fire-proof vaults and boxes for the private personal use of customers, is also provided.

The condition of the Detroit Savings Bank on September 1st, 1901, was as follows:

Actual cash in its own vaults,	\$ 681,513.83
On deposit in other banks,	692,810.39
Held in U. S. bonds at par value,	400,000.00
Total,	\$1,774,324.02

Investments in other bonds and in mortgages and notes,	\$5,900,368.05
Real estate and other assets,	211,379.70
Total resources,	\$7,886,071.77

To which may be added for the protection of depositors the legal liability of stockholders,	400,000.00
Showing the aggregate sum of	\$8,286,071.77

Chargeable with the payment to savings depositors of	\$6,162,520.37
And to all other depositors of	925,429.20
A surplus above all debts of	\$1,198,122.20

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